

PEKING REVIEW

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September 19, 1969

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Goes to Hanoi to Attend Funeral of
President Ho Chi Minh

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

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With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war.

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

SLOGANS FOR CELEBRATION OF 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- 1. Hail the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China!**
- 2. Hail the great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past twenty years!**
- 3. Hail the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!**
- 4. Hail the great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China!**
- 5. Salute to the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals of all nationalities throughout the country! Salute to all those, including overseas Chinese, who love our socialist motherland!**
- 6. Salute to the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army!**
- 7. Carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously! Further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!**
- 8. Firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism! Carry the socialist revolution through to the end!**
- 9. Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism!**
- 10. Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war!**
- 11. Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people!**
- 12. Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland! Be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders!**

13. We are determined to liberate Taiwan!
14. Workers of all countries, unite!
15. Proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite!
16. Down with U.S. imperialism! Down with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism! Down with the reactionaries of all countries!
17. Firmly support the heroic Albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism!
18. Firmly support the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!
19. Firmly support the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism!
20. Firmly support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for liberation! Firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Western Europe, North America, Oceania and other parts of the world!
21. Salute to the genuine Marxist-Leninist fraternal Parties and organizations of various countries!
22. People of all countries, unite and oppose any war of aggression launched by imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!
23. Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!
24. Long live the great People's Republic of China!
25. Long live the great unity of the people of all nationalities of China!
26. Long live the great unity of the people of the world!
27. Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!
28. Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!
29. Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

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The Essence of "Theory of Productive Forces" Is to Oppose Proletarian Revolution

by Hung Hsueh-ping

THE renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi consistently advocated the reactionary "theory of productive forces." According to this fallacy, socialist revolution is impossible and the socialist road cannot be taken in any country where capitalism is not highly developed and the productive forces have not reached a high level. Before the seizure of political power by the proletariat, he advocated this theory to forbid the proletariat from rising to make revolution and seizing political power. After the seizure of power, he raised it to oppose socialist transformation in a futile effort to lead China on to the road of capitalism. When the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was completed in the main, he continued to advocate this theory in a clandestine attempt to restore capitalism.

Practice is the criterion for testing truth. The great victories of China's new-democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction won under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao have proclaimed the bankruptcy of the "theory of productive forces" peddled by Liu Shao-chi. Of course, the change in the relations of production is caused by the definite development of productive forces. But enormous development of productive forces always takes place in the wake of a change in the relations of production. Historical experience has proved that only by first creating revolutionary public opinion and seizing political power, and then changing the relations of production, is it possible to greatly develop the productive forces. This is the general law of social development.

Opposing Proletarian Seizure of Political Power

Old China was a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country in which the productive forces were at a very low level and had long stagnated. This resulted mainly from cruel oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. When we have political power we have everything. The decadent and backward relations of production could be fundamentally changed and the productive forces greatly developed only when the masses were armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and when the proletariat (through the

Communist Party) led the masses (mainly the peasant masses) in carrying out the revolution, i.e., the new-democratic revolution, against the three main enemies — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism — to seize political power throughout the country and, following its victory, shifting over to the socialist revolution without letting up.

As far back as the early years of China's new-democratic revolution, however, Liu Shao-chi, following in Chen Tu-hsiu's footsteps, vigorously preached the "theory of productive forces" to oppose the proletariat making revolution and seizing political power. Using the pretext that China was industrially backward and the level of its productive forces was very low, he slanderously described the Chinese proletariat as "infantile" and "seriously lumpen," alleging that the seizure of power by the proletariat was "a thing of the distant future," and that it was utterly "unnecessary to waste much breath discussing it."

To deny the possibility and necessity of seizure of power by the proletariat on the pretext that the level of the productive forces is low is an outright fallacy advocated with an ulterior motive behind it. The question of whether the proletariat is able to seize political power is absolutely not determined by the level of the productive forces, but objectively by whether there is a revolutionary situation, and subjectively by whether there is a Communist Party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, which correctly leads the broad revolutionary masses in a courageous struggle to seize political power. The contradiction between the three main enemies and the Chinese people was extremely acute in old China. The proletariat and the broad masses of peasants were subjected to oppression, the severity and cruelty of which were rare in other countries. They urgently wanted revolution. Though the proletariat was small in number, it had natural ties with the impoverished peasants in their hundreds of millions with whom it could form a close alliance. A revolutionary situation existed in China. Provided the Communist Party of China was armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, it certainly could lead the revolutionary masses in defeating the enemies, step by step,

and finally seizing political power throughout the country. The great victory of the Chinese revolution has fully proved this point.

Liu Shao-chi's vicious intent in painstakingly advocating the "theory of productive forces" was that the proletariat had to endure oppression and exploitation by the three main enemies, but could not lift a finger against old China's reactionary and decadent political-economic system.

While affirming that the productive forces and the economic base in general play the principal and decisive role in relation to production relations and the superstructure, our great leader Chairman Mao stresses: "**When it is impossible for the productive forces to develop without a change in the relations of production, then the change in the relations of production plays the principal and decisive role,**" and "**when the superstructure (politics, culture, etc.) obstructs the development of the economic base, political and cultural changes become principal and decisive.**" The "theory of productive forces" hawked by Liu Shao-chi one-sidedly describes the progress of society as the natural outcome of the development of the productive forces, chiefly the instruments of production. It completely denies that, under certain conditions, the superstructure and the relations of production play the principal and decisive role in relation to the economic base and the productive forces; it also denies that the proletariat's consciously making revolution under the guidance of revolutionary theory, seizing political power and changing the relations of production play the decisive role in greatly developing the productive forces and pushing social development ahead. It categorically denies that "**the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history**" and that "**revolutions are the locomotives of history.**" It uses mechanical materialism to replace dialectical materialism, and vulgar evolutionism to oppose revolutionary dialectics. The "theory of productive forces" is an out-and-out counter-revolutionary fallacy.

Clearing the Way for Developing Capitalism

The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 marked the basic conclusion of the new-democratic revolution and the beginning of the socialist revolution. Firmly responding to Chairman Mao's call to "**build China into a great socialist state,**" the working class and other labouring people were determined to go right into the socialist revolution without stopping. It was precisely at this historical juncture, however, that Liu Shao-chi frantically rushed forth to oppose the socialist road and loudly advocate the capitalist road. His "theoretical" basis remained the counter-revolutionary "theory of productive forces."

Liu Shao-chi repeatedly clamoured: "The question of socialism is a matter for the future. It is too early to raise it now." He also babbled that "capitalism in China today is still in its youth and it is high time to give full play to its historical and positive role and let it make its contribution" and that "the capitalists

should exist and develop for decades" without restriction. He insisted that failure to do so would "hinder the raising of productive forces" and was therefore "reactionary." His allegation that agricultural co-operation before mechanization was a "reactionary Utopian concept of agrarian socialism" was a slander. He beat the drum for the development of a rich-peasant economy, and made a big noise that even if a rich peasant hired "one hundred" farm labourers, he "should be protected from any infringement." This long-standing counter-revolutionary had become so cynical that he confused right and wrong and stood truth upside down.

The allegation that New China had to depend on capitalism to develop the productive forces was the outright yapping of bourgeois lap-dogs.

Though the Chinese national bourgeoisie was not the target of the democratic revolution, it was, in Marx's words, "**dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt,**" and it had all along brutally exploited the proletariat. It was very weak politically and economically, and maintained connections with imperialism and feudalism by numerous ties. The Chinese national bourgeoisie, which came on the scene very late and "unpropitiously," grew senile very much before its time. At a time when the world had long entered "**an era in which capitalism is unquestionably dying and socialism is unquestionably prospering,**" and when the proletariat had seized political power in New China, the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie became the principal contradiction at home. If the policy of utilization, restriction and transformation had not been carried out with regard to capitalist industry and commerce, and if capitalist industry and commerce had been allowed unlimited expansion as Liu Shao-chi had preached, the productive forces could not be greatly developed and, furthermore, the political power already seized by the proletariat would change colour.

The assertion that the building of socialism was "Utopian" and "reactionary" was exactly the language of renegades to the proletariat.

The great Lenin pointed out long ago that whether the bourgeois democratic revolution, following its victory, would change into the socialist revolution without let-up depended on "**the degree of preparedness of the proletariat and the degree of its unity with the poor peasants.**" The seizure of political power by the working class following the founding of the People's Republic of China was the most important political preparedness; the confiscation of bureaucrat-capital, which "**will enable the people's republic to control the economic lifelines of the country and will enable the state-owned economy to become the leading sector of the entire national economy,**" was the most important economic preparedness. The worker-peasant alliance in China became very powerful and consolidated after the protracted struggle in the democratic revolution. The working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants

"have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism" because they suffered bitter exploitation in the old society. Right after the Land Reform, the poor and lower-middle peasants urgently wanted to get organized and take the road of agricultural co-operation. Only thus could a new polarization in the Chinese countryside be averted and the mechanization of agriculture be gradually achieved. Preliminary but successful experience had been gained in promoting mutual help and co-operation in the old Liberated Areas among individual peasants who were guided by Chairman Mao's great call "Get organized." Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line after the founding of New China, the Chinese Communist Party led the worker and peasant masses in carrying out the socialist transformation of the national economy through proper forms and measures. This represented the general trend and the aspirations of the people and it fully conformed with the objective law of development. Only by doing so could the enthusiasm of the workers and peasants in their hundreds of millions for revolution and production be brought into full play and the productive forces be developed enormously.

Liu Shao-chi's aim in so fanatically peddling the "theory of productive forces" was to urge the working class and all other labouring people to respectfully hand over the fruits of their victory in revolution to the bourgeoisie. If this scheme had succeeded, the workers and peasants in their hundreds of millions would have been once again thrown into the abyss of misery.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: It was "sheer fantasy" to establish in China a capitalist society under bourgeois dictatorship after the victory of the new-democratic revolution. Because of its extreme weakness, the Chinese national bourgeoisie had to capitulate to imperialism if it attempted to oppose socialism. To put it bluntly, Liu Shao-chi's reactionary programme for developing capitalism was impossible for China, as Chairman Mao had taught us: "In fact this road is impossible, and in fact, therefore, they are ready to capitulate to imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism." The "theory of productive forces" preached by Liu Shao-chi not only showed that he was the chief representative of the bourgeoisie, but exposed his true features as the running dog of imperialism.

Smokescreen for Restoring Capitalism

Under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, China had by 1956 basically completed the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production and this greatly promoted the development of the productive forces. However, there is contradiction as well as harmony between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. Class struggle is far from over and the question of political power remains the focus of the struggle. Chairman Mao

teaches: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." In these circumstances, "by itself the socialist revolution on the economic front (in the ownership of the means of production) is insufficient and cannot be consolidated. There must also be a thorough-going socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts." This is an epoch-making development of Marxism-Leninism, an important component part of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a beacon light guiding the proletariat and the revolutionary people to continue the revolution.

It was precisely at this crucial moment of whether the socialist revolution could be carried forward that Liu Shao-chi came out for the painstaking creation of counter-revolutionary public opinion. He clamoured everywhere: "In our country, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, has now been settled," "class struggle is over" and "now, the main task of the Chinese people and our Party is to develop the productive forces as rapidly as possible." All these fallacies were merely a new form of the "theory of productive forces."

According to his absurd theory, the relations of production were no longer in contradiction with the productive forces, and the socialist revolution on the economic front had ended; the superstructure was no longer in contradiction with the economic base, and socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts was entirely unnecessary; classes were eliminated, the bourgeoisie no longer existed, class struggle was over, and it was quite enough for the working class and other labouring people simply to immerse themselves in production and professional work.

The great leader Chairman Mao incisively pointed out: "To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class." Liu Shao-chi made a great show in crying out for developing the productive forces while actually trying to restore capitalism. The counter-revolutionary view that "production is everything" that he brought into being was a smokescreen. He wanted to use it to dull our revolutionary vigilance so that he could recruit turncoats, take in renegades and set up cliques for selfish interests, and push ahead wildly with his counter-revolutionary revisionist line on all fronts, make the dictatorship of the proletariat degenerate into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and transform the socialist economy into a capitalist economy. If we had been taken in by him, if we had forgotten the necessity of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, if we had not waged class struggle, made revolution in the realm of the superstructure, given

prominence to proletarian politics, completely shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi and consolidated the leadership of the proletariat, and if we had become engrossed in production, "concerned ourselves solely with the production of grain, cotton and edible oil, and made no distinction between our enemies, our friends and ourselves," if we had gone in only for mechanization and not for revolutionization, then it would not have been long before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would have inevitably occurred, and we would have been decapitated without knowing why.

Lenin pointed out: "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics," "Without a correct political approach to the matter the given class will be unable to stay on top, and, consequently, will be incapable of solving its production problem either." The great leader Chairman Mao has greatly developed the brilliant thought of Lenin. Chairman Mao teaches us over and over again: Politics is the commander, the soul in everything, "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." Vice-Chairman Lin points out: "Grasp revolution, promote production" — this principle is absolutely correct. It correctly explains the relationship

between revolution and production, between consciousness and matter, between the superstructure and the economic base and between the relations of production and the productive forces." While taking part in socialist construction we must never forget to continue the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. At all times, we must give prominence to proletarian politics and put revolution in command of production and use it to promote and lead production. We should go in for mechanization, still more should we go in for revolutionization, with the latter guiding the former. Only thus can we consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the orientation of socialism and develop the productive forces by leaps and bounds.

Liu Shao-chi is now a political corpse, but the pernicious influence of the "theory of productive forces" he spread has not yet been eliminated. We should arm ourselves further with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly criticize the "theory of productive forces," and firmly grasp revolution and energetically promote production so as to be doubly successful in revolution and production.

For Your Reference

From Bernstein to Liu Shao-chi

by Kao Hung

THE "theory of productive forces" is an international revisionist trend of thought. According to this "theory," socialist revolution is absolutely impossible in a country where capitalism is not highly developed and where the productive forces have not reached a high level and the rural economy is scattered and backward, and socialism will come naturally if capitalism is first allowed to develop fully and the productive forces to grow enormously. For more than half a century, from Bernstein, Kautsky, Trotsky down to Chen Tu-hsiu and Liu Shao-chi, this handful of renegades to the proletariat passed off such an absurd theory as historical materialism, using it as a "theoretical" basis for their opposition to the proletarian revolution.

It is no accident that the "theory of productive forces" emerged at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. World capitalism at that time had developed to its moribund stage, i.e., the stage of imperialism, in which the proletarian revolution had become the order of the day. To cater to the needs of the imperialists, the old-line revisionists of the Second International — Bernstein, Kautsky and their like — brought out their fallacy in an under-

hand attempt to oppose and strangle the proletarian revolution from within the workers' movement.

Bernstein first put forward this fallacy in 1899 in his book *The Premises of Socialism and the Tasks of the Social-Democracy*. He maintained that with the highly developed social productive forces, capitalism would grow into socialism peacefully. Therefore, he said, revolution by armed force would become a meaningless phrase. He arbitrarily declared that the victory of socialism could only depend on the general social progress, especially on the increase of social wealth or the growth of social productive forces accompanied by the maturity of the working class in terms of knowledge and morality. He concluded: As for the capitalist system, it should not be destroyed but should be helped to further develop.

The renegade Kautsky also spared no efforts in publicizing the reactionary "theory of productive forces." In his pamphlet *The Road to Power* written in 1909, he asserted that only where the capitalist mode of production was highly developed could there be the possibility of turning capitalist ownership of the means of production into public ownership by virtue of state power.

Lenin waged repeated and effective struggles against this reactionary "theory of productive forces" before and after the Russian October Socialist Revolution. Prior to the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out that victory for socialist revolution would not necessarily be first won in those capitalist countries where the level of productive forces was the highest, but could be first won in Russia, the weak link in the capitalist world. The victory of the October Revolution fully confirmed the correctness of Lenin's brilliant thesis.

Following the victory of the October Revolution, Kautsky continued to brandish the broken-down weapon of the "theory of productive forces." He became even wilder in opposing the October Revolution and opposing the Soviet people taking the socialist road. Shutting his eyes to reality, Kautsky even clamoured in 1930 that the revolution that had taken place in Russia could only serve to clear the way for the full development of capitalism and that only when capitalism was highly developed was it possible to establish a socialist society. Therefore, he alleged, the industrialized West European countries would inevitably precede the East European countries in their march to socialism. He also babbled that without a comparably high educational standard and a highly developed industry, it was absolutely impossible to achieve and maintain mass agricultural production, and therefore agricultural collectivization in the Soviet Union was only a crude experiment which would definitely meet with failure. This meant that, because of the backward productive forces, the Russian proletariat could not keep in its hands the political power it had seized, but had to let the bourgeoisie take over the rule.

Taking over the "theory of productive forces" advocated by Bernstein and Kautsky, Trotsky likewise feverishly attacked Lenin's theory that the victory of socialism was possible first in one country, and attacked the October Revolution. In 1922, in his post-script to *The Programme of Peace*, Trotsky drivelled that Russia had not reached or even approached the stage of establishing a socialist society . . . and that socialism was possible only when there was the basis of developed and thriving productive forces. He further asserted that a real upsurge in the Russian socialist economy was possible only after the proletariat had triumphed in several of the most important European countries. This meant that the Soviet Union, which was economically backward, was not qualified to build socialism. Such a fallacy is, in essence, designed to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for a capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union.

The great revolutionary teacher Lenin vehemently denounced these absurd and ridiculous theories. He repeatedly stressed the tremendous role which the revolution played in developing production and the tremendous role which the seizure of power and the change in the relations of production played in promoting the development of productive forces. He in-

cisively pointed out that with the Bolshevik Party, a consolidated worker-peasant alliance and under the leadership of such a Party, it was entirely possible to turn Russia into a mighty socialist country after the revolution. He said: "If a definite level of culture is required for the building of Socialism (although nobody can say just what that definite 'level of culture' is, for it differs in every West-European country), why cannot we begin by first achieving the prerequisites for that definite level of culture in a revolutionary way, and then, with the aid of the workers' and peasants' government and the Soviet system, proceed to overtake the other nations?" Lenin sharply criticized the advocates of the "theory of productive forces," saying: "They have completely failed to understand what is decisive in Marxism, namely, its revolutionary dialectics."

The Soviet revisionist Khrushchov renegade clique has completely betrayed Marxism-Leninism and has effected an all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. Out of their counter-revolutionary needs, they prattle that, under socialist conditions, economics is more important than politics, that the problem of production should be given first place and should be placed at the heart of all Party organization activities and come before all work of the Party organizations. Such nonsense is merely a reproduction of the "theory of productive forces" that was advocated by the old-line revisionists.

In China, the "theory of productive forces" was first advocated by the renegade Chen Tu-hsiu. In 1923, in his *The Chinese National Revolution and All Classes in the Society*, he one-sidedly stressed that China's "industry is in its infancy and its culture backward," that "even the bourgeoisie is very infantile and, objectively, the working class is even more infantile." He frantically opposed the proletariat leading the revolution and seizing political power. He ranted: "Under normal circumstances, political power will naturally be in the hands of the bourgeoisie following success in the national revolution." Even in 1938, he still jabbered that "there is still much room for the development of capitalism in China." In preaching this he vainly hoped to completely liquidate revolution.

Stepping into the shoes of the renegades Bernstein, Kautsky, Trotsky and Chen Tu-hsiu, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi consistently advocated the reactionary "theory of productive forces." He opposed the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and thus committed towering crimes.

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will." Those who try to obstruct the advance of history will have a miserable end. Like his predecessors Bernstein, Kautsky, Trotsky and Chen Tu-hsiu, Liu Shao-chi has been submerged by the mighty torrent of history.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Goes to Hanoi to Attend Funeral Of President Ho Chi Minh

A CHINESE Party and Government Delegation left Peking for Hanoi by special plane on the morning of September 8 to attend the funeral of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people and close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people.

The delegation consists of Li Hsien-nien, head of the delegation, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Teh-sheng, deputy head of the delegation, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, Member of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Anhwei Province; and Wang Yu-ping, member of the delegation and Chinese Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (who is already in Hanoi).

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee; Hsieh Fu-chih, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang Hsin-ting, Kuang Jen-nung and Li Chiang, Members of the Party Central Committee; Fang Yi, Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee; and responsible members of the departments concerned, including Han Nien-lung and Shen Chien.

Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, and Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, were also at the airport.

The Chinese Party and Government Delegation arrived in Hanoi in the afternoon. They were met at the airport by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign

Affairs; Hoang Van Hoan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Colonel General Van Tien Dung, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and General Chief-of-Staff of the Viet Nam People's Army; Hoang Quoc Viet, Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association; Bui Quang Tao, Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Minister of Building; and Nguyen Van Huyen, Vice-President of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association.

Albanian Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Jorgji Shuli was also present to meet the delegation.

Also present was Wang Yu-ping, member of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation and Chinese Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Paying Last Respects to President Ho Chi Minh

Li Hsien-nien, head of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation, Li Teh-sheng, deputy head, and Wang Yu-ping, member of the delegation, went in deep grief to Hanoi's Ba Dinh Meeting Hall on the evening of September 8 to pay their last respects to President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people and outstanding proletarian revolutionary. The delegation respectfully laid a wreath which carried the inscription:

Eternal glory to President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people and close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people!

*Mourning with deep respect by the
Chinese Party and Government Delegation.*

When the Chinese Party and Government Delegation paid its last respects to President Ho Chi Minh,

keeping vigil beside the coffin of President Ho Chi Minh were the Vietnamese Party and government leaders Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Hoang Van Hoan and Le Van Luong.

Leading Members of Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee Receive Chinese Party and Government Delegation

Leading members of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Vo Nguyen Giap and Nguyen Duy Trinh on the evening of September 8 received all members of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation: Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Yu-ping.

On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation first of all expressed, with boundless grief, condolences over the unfortunate death of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people and outstanding proletarian revolutionary.

The Chinese Party and Government Delegation expressed the view that the unfortunate death of President Ho Chi Minh was a loss not only to the Vietnamese people but also to the 700 million Chinese people and the oppressed people and nations the world over. Just as the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people are deeply grieved by the death of President Ho Chi Minh. The Chinese people hope that the fraternal Vietnamese people will turn grief into strength, defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors, liberate the south, defend the north and unify the fatherland. Following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, the 700 million Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

The leading members of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, first of all, extended their regards to Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. They said that they were deeply moved by the arrival of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation in Hanoi to attend the funeral of President Ho Chi Minh. The revolutionary life of President Ho Chi Minh was closely linked with the Chinese Party and people. He had taught the Vietnamese people: **"Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China, who are both comrades and brothers."** The Vietnamese people will always abide by this teaching of President Ho Chi Minh. The 31 million Vietnamese people are determined to turn their sorrow into strength and pledge to President Ho Chi Minh that so long as there remains a single U.S. aggressor on the soil of Viet Nam, they will fight on to drive him out.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity.

South Viet Nam Delegation Meets With Chinese Party and Government Delegation

The Delegation of South Viet Nam headed by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, which had arrived in Hanoi from south Viet Nam, the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to attend the funeral of President Ho Chi Minh, met with the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, on the afternoon of September 9.

After mourning in silence, in deep grief, over the passing away of President Ho Chi Minh, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation and the South Viet Nam Delegation had a cordial and friendly talk. On behalf of Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, Premier Chou En-lai, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien expressed regards to President Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that the Chinese people, following the instructions of Chairman Mao, resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

President Nguyen Huu Tho expressed high respects and profound gratitude to Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai.

President Nguyen Huu Tho said that the south Vietnamese people are determined to strive for the complete victory of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to realize President Ho's teaching to drive out all the U.S. aggressors.

Present on the occasion were Li Teh-sheng, deputy head of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Anhwei Province; and Wang Yu-ping, member of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation and Chinese Ambassador to Viet Nam.

Other members of the South Viet Nam Delegation present at the meeting with the Chinese Party and Government Delegation were Nguyen Van Hieu, General Secretary of the South Viet Nam Radical Socialist Party; Nguyen Van Linh, Deputy Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam People's Revolutionary Party; and Nguyen Thi Binh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Minister for Foreign Affairs

of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Meets With Albanian Party and Government Delegation

On the evening of September 8, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, met with the Albanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Rita Marko, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, which had arrived in Hanoi to attend President Ho Chi Minh's funeral.

Comrade Rita Marko and Comrade Li Hsien-nien had a most cordial and friendly talk.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Calls On State Delegation of Kingdom of Cambodia

On the afternoon of September 9, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, called on the State Delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia led by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk which had arrived in Hanoi to attend the funeral of President Ho Chi Minh.

Samdech Sihanouk and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien had a very friendly talk.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Calls On Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee Delegation

On the evening of September 9, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, called on the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, which had arrived in Hanoi to attend the funeral of President Ho Chi Minh.

Prince Souphanouvong and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly talk.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Returns to Peking

The Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist

Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and with Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Anhwei Province, as the deputy head left Hanoi by special plane for home on September 10 after attending the funeral of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people and outstanding proletarian revolutionary.

Leading members of the Vietnamese Party and Government at the airport to see the delegation off included: Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi, Hoang Van Hoan, Van Tien Dung, Xuan Thuy, Chu Van Tan, Hoang Quoc Viet, Bui Quang Tao, Ly Ban, Le Thanh, Tran Sam and Nguyen Van Huyen.

Among those seeing the delegation off were Nguyen Huu Tho, head of the South Viet Nam Delegation and President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, Nguyen Van Hieu, General Secretary of the South Viet Nam Radical Socialist Party and Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

Also present at the airport to see the delegation off was Nguyen Van Tien, head of the Special Representation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

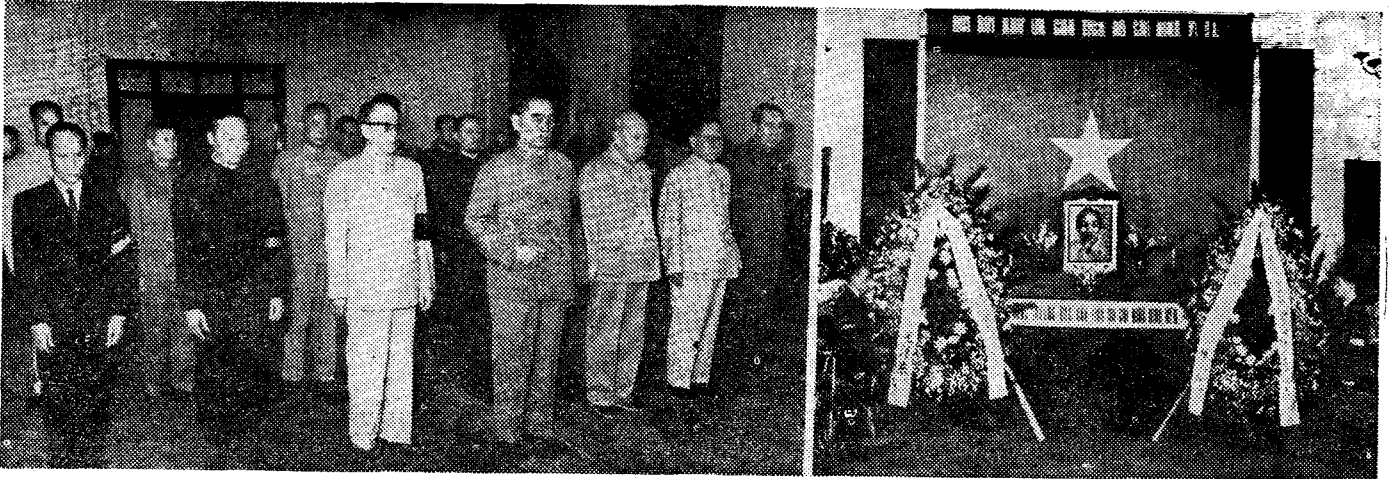
Wang Yu-ping, Chinese Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, was also present to see the delegation off.

Among others seeing the Chinese Party and Government Delegation off were diplomatic envoys of Albania, Korea, Laos, the Congo (B), Mali, Guinea, Algeria and Mauritania in Viet Nam.

The delegation returned to Peking the same afternoon. They were met at the airport by Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Yao Wen-yuan and Hsieh Fu-chih, Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang Hsin-ting, Kuang Jen-nung and Li Chiang, Members of the Party Central Committee; and responsible members of the departments concerned, including Chiao Kuan-hua, Hsieh Huai-teh and Shen Chien.

Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, and Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, were also present.

Chinese Party, Government and Army Leaders Tender Condolences at D.R.V.N. Embassy in China on Unfortunate Death of President Ho Chi Minh



Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Standing Committee Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and other comrades of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee stand in silent tribute before the portrait of President Ho Chi Minh.



Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and others pay homage before the portrait of President Ho Chi Minh.



Leading comrades of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stand in silent tribute before the portrait of President Ho Chi Minh.

For news report see No. 37.

Chinese Armymen and Civilians Mourn Death of President Ho Chi Minh, Great Leader of Vietnamese People

THE national flag of China flew at half mast over all government offices, organizations, army units, factories, mines, enterprises, people's communes, schools and Chinese vessels in port when the Vietnamese people held a solemn memorial service on September 9 for the late President Ho Chi Minh. From Peking the capital to cities in all parts of the country, from the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist outposts in the border areas to Friendship Pass at the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, from rural farms to grazing areas, the people of China paid homage to the great leader of the Vietnamese people and the close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people.

In Peking, the revolutionary masses began offering their condolences on the afternoon of September 6. Dawn till dusk, from September 8 to 10, long queues of mourners extended several kilometres along the streets leading to the D.R.V.N. Embassy. In four days (September 7 being set aside for the diplomatic corps in Peking), the number of workers, revolutionary teachers and students, cadres, commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and people from other walks of life who had been to the embassy to pay tribute totalled more than 100,000.

Expressing their profound proletarian feelings, the mourners said that though President Ho Chi Minh had



Revolutionary masses in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and Nanning tender condolences at the D.R.V.N. Consulate-General in Nanning on the unfortunate death of President Ho Chi Minh.

Order of State Council: China to Fly National Flag at Half Mast on September 9 in Mourning for President Ho Chi Minh

THE State Council of the People's Republic of China issued the following order on September 8: All government institutions and other organizations, units of the armed forces, factories, mines and other enterprises, people's communes and educational institutions throughout China and Chinese vessels in port shall fly the Chinese national flag at half mast on September 9 in mourning for Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

unfortunately passed away, his noble revolutionary qualities and militant spirit of defying brute force would live for ever in the hearts of the Vietnamese people and turn into revolutionary fighting strength. So long as they abide by President Ho Chi Minh's teaching of being "fearless of sacrifices and hardships, . . . determined to carry on and vigorously step up the resistance war, with the firm resolve to fight and win," the Vietnamese people will certainly drive the diabolic U.S. imperialist aggressors out of their land, liberate the south, defend the north and reunify their fatherland. Victory belongs to the heroic Vietnamese people.

In Kwangtung and Yunnan Provinces and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, which border on Viet Nam, leading members of the revolutionary committees and People's Liberation Army and a great number of armymen and civilians went to extend their condolences to the Vietnamese consulates-general in Kwang-

chow, Nanning and Kunming, where each consulate-general received more than 30,000 mourners — workers, commune members, revolutionary teachers and students, revolutionary cadres, city residents and P.L.A. commanders and fighters.

In paying tribute to the memory of President Ho Chi Minh, leading members of the revolutionary committees and the People's Liberation Army and representatives of the revolutionary people of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan declared that together with the people throughout China they would resolutely act on the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that "the 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." As always, they would firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

During these days when the people of Viet Nam were in deep sorrow over the death of President Ho Chi Minh, grief-stricken leading members of factory and school revolutionary committees and representatives of the revolutionary masses in Peking, Shanghai, and Tientsin and other cities sent their regards to

Vietnamese trainees and students with whom they studied and lived together. They also took part in memorial services held by the trainees and students for the late President.

On the evening of September 10, as the last groups of mourners had paid their last respects before the portrait of President Ho Chi Minh, Ambassador Ngo Minh Loan made these remarks to the callers at the Vietnamese Embassy: Both the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people are grief-stricken at the sad news of the passing away of President Ho Chi Minh. Tens of thousands of Chinese people have come to our embassy to express their condolences on the death of President Ho Chi Minh in the past few days. This shows the Chinese people's profound feelings for him. We are very grateful for this. We will convey your feelings to the Vietnamese people, so as to develop and consolidate the friendship between our two peoples. The Vietnamese people, he said, are turning their grief into revolutionary action. They are determined to act according to the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh and carry on a resolute fight to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors off Viet Nam soil, liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to reunify the fatherland.

Pi Ying-lan—Good Daughter of the Communist Party

PI YING-LAN, a good daughter of the Communist Party boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, heroically laid down her life. She was a Communist Party member and director of the Liushu credit co-operative of the Tungshan People's Commune in Jungcheng County, Shantung Province.

Like a flame, the news of her death seared the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the villages far and near.

On the day before her heroic death, people had seen this young woman, full of vitality, pressing her way against the cold wind to Liushu's ten production teams to take care of deposits and withdrawals for the commune members. She also helped the accountants work on the accounts at the end of the year and herself pasted coloured portraits of Chairman Mao in the households of many poor and lower-middle peasants.

On the same day, people had seen her in the animal sheds of the Chitun brigade helping the elderly animal breeder to remove dung.

On the same day, she had made a special visit to Auntie Liu Tsui-hua, an ill, old poor peasant of the Houkangtou brigade, for whom she boiled water and prepared medicine. She fed Auntie Liu's pigs and

cleaned her pigsty. Afterwards, sitting on the *kang* (brick bed) she mended a padded coat which the old peasant woman intended to mend while explaining to her Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

Pi Ying-lan's death brought the people greater sadness than the loss of their own kith and kin. The broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants missed her very much. In the last 14 years, Ying-lan had visited all their households, thought about them and worked for them day and night. Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, she had grown into a good cadre of the poor and lower-middle peasants and become their near and dear friend.

In 1954 Pi Ying-lan was just 17 years old. After she graduated from the primary school, the poor and lower-middle peasants entrusted her with the task of establishing a credit co-op. This girl, who had grown up in an old revolutionary base area, had determined from her childhood to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, serve the people like the revolutionary predecessors and become a person of value to the people.

Chairman Mao said: **"Without the poor peasants there would be no revolution. To deny their role is to deny the revolution. To attack them is to attack the revolution."** This teaching of Chairman Mao's made Pi Ying-lan realize that serving the people in the rural areas meant, chiefly, serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. The credit co-op should also serve them.

However, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and the capitalist roaders in Jungcheng County pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running the credit co-ops, that is "issuing loans only to those who have joined the co-op and ignoring those who have not done so." Ying-lan thought to herself: "Those who have no shares in the co-op are mostly poor and lower-middle peasants. If it does not help them when they have difficulties, doesn't this run contrary to Chairman Mao's teachings?"

She decided to pay no attention to what the capitalist roaders peddled, and turned her mind entirely to the poor and lower-middle peasants. When Ying-lan learnt that old poor-peasant Wang Shu-hsien, who, like his forebears, had been compelled to work for the landlords in the old society, was seriously ill and short of ready cash, she sent him a loan though he had made no request. Surprised, he received the loan and asked: "Can I, who am not a member of the credit co-op, borrow money from it?" She answered: "Chairman Mao told us to run credit co-ops to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants."

On one occasion a corner of poor-peasant Pi Ko-chiu's house suddenly collapsed during a downpour and the roof was about to fall. Ying-lan rushed to his house in the rain. After helping him to prop up the roof with a pole, she said: "I'll go immediately and ask the masons to repair your house as soon as the rain stops." Pi Ko-chiu was disturbed at her proposal and replied: "Ying-lan, better wait until some other time because I'm short of money right now." Aware that the house was in danger of imminent collapse, she set her mind in deep thought: **"Without the poor peasants there would be no revolution."** So she said to the poor peasant: "Don't worry. No matter how big the difficulty, the credit co-op which Chairman Mao led us to set up will stand behind you!" She ran away and returned with a loan for the poor peasant.

Holding the money in his hands, Pi Ko-chiu said with deep feeling: "This is not just money. It is the concern shown to us poor and lower-middle peasants by our dear Chairman Mao!"

Pi Ying-lan had kinship with the poor and lower-middle peasants and bitter hatred for the class enemies. One day during her absence, an unreformed rich peasant went to the credit co-op and managed to get a five yuan loan for himself. When Ying-lan found it out, she firmly declared: "This loan should never have been made!" So saying, she rushed to get the loan back. The poor and lower-middle peasants commented:

"Ying-lan has the sharpest eyes and the firmest stand. She is our good cadre."

At the time when the credit co-op was being consolidated and developed according to Chairman Mao's instructions, the capitalist roaders in Jungcheng County slandered: "The masses have no confidence in the credit co-ops run by the masses." Pi Ying-lan recognized this as part of their scheme to get rid of the credit co-ops. Indignant, she pointed out: "This runs counter to Chairman Mao's instructions. They are trying to abolish the credit co-ops! We won't let them do it! The poor and lower-middle peasants should handle their affairs themselves. Power to run the credit co-ops must be placed firmly in their hands."

This evil wind was thwarted. To put the power over the credit co-op firmly in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants and to comply with their demands, Ying-lan suggested that a credit co-op's management committee of the poor and lower-middle peasants be formed, consisting of one or two representatives elected by each brigade. In addition, the co-op's agents, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants who were not divorced from production, were to be elected by the production teams. Credit stations were set up in each team so that the commune members could handle their deposits and loans within their villages. With these changes the credit co-op won still greater praise and the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Though the commune economically has been just an average one, in recent years it recorded deposits greater than any other in the county.

Pi Ying-lan became director of the Liushu credit co-op in the spring of 1962, during the period of serious natural calamities and when the evil wind of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's "*san zi yi bao*"* was most rampant. For a time the collective economy suffered damages and the commune members experienced grave hardships in their livelihood. Under these circumstances, Ying-lan led the cadres of the credit co-op to go among the poor and lower-middle peasants. Working in the fields with the latter, they exposed the class enemy's plot to undermine the collective economy, propagated Chairman Mao's thinking on overcoming difficulties through self-reliance, and energetically explained the superiority of the people's communes. They also helped the production teams and the poor and lower-middle peasants arrange their funds, solve their problems of everyday life and other difficulties.

With the help of the credit co-op, the local poor and lower-middle peasants were able to substantially augment production and improve their living condi-

* The extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

tions. The loans made by the Liushu credit co-op also far exceeded that in any of the previous years.

This financial help went against Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line of "giving loans to the rich, not to the poor," and at a meeting, Pi Ying-lan was severely criticized for issuing loans to the poor and lower-middle peasants by a capitalist roader who worked at a bank at a higher level. This man defamed the poor and lower-middle peasants, referring to them as "pits of poverty that cannot be filled up." She felt that this capitalist roader was openly switching the orientation set by Chairman Mao in running the credit co-ops. Furious and unable to endure it any longer, Ying-lan stood up and interrupted the capitalist roader with this refutation: "You want to drag the credit co-ops astray on to the capitalist road."

She stated categorically: "Chairman Mao taught us that **'this question of "for whom?" is fundamental; it is a question of principle.'** Serving the poor and lower-middle peasants is the orientation in running credit co-ops pointed out by Chairman Mao. No one should change it!"

Her words, like heavy cannon shells, hit the capitalist roader hard and thoroughly shook him up.

2

"These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests."

Following this teaching of Chairman Mao's, Pi Ying-lan devoted her short life to the struggle of serving the people without reservation.

The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Defying rain or snow, our Ying-lan worked extremely hard for us poor and lower-middle peasants all the year round, but she never thought about herself."

Once, when an elderly poor peasant, Pi Chia-hsi, fell seriously ill, Ying-lan went to various places to buy medicinal herbs for him. She took them to his home, brewed them and watched him take the medicine before she herself trudged home through the snow in the darkness. Early the next morning and daily thereafter she returned to see that he took the medicine on time. The patient gradually improved under her care. One day a strong northerly wind was blowing and the snow piled up on the road. To completely cure Chia-hsi's disease, Ying-lan was again going to a town to buy herbs for him. The round trip covered more than 35 kilometres. The old man's wife took her hand in her own and said: "Ying-lan, take care of yourself. How can you go in such weather!" Ying-lan replied: "Taking care of comrades means taking care of the revolution. I will overcome any difficulty, no matter how great, to do things in the interest of the revolution and the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Before she had gone far, a strong wind hurled her to the ground. She got up and, without wiping off the

snow from her clothes, boldly continued the journey. At dusk, she returned to the old man's home, chilled and completely covered with snow; Pi Chia-hsi's wife urged her to change her clothes, but she replied: "Don't worry about that!" Immediately she began to prepare the medicine.

Wherever she went, Pi Ying-lan brought the warmth of the Party to the people.

Once, noting that the Chitun brigade was retarded in raising pigs and the number of sows were inadequate, she and another comrade rode more than 40 kilometres on bicycles to buy pigs of a better breed for the brigade.

To assist in preventing and curing pig diseases, she also learnt how to give pigs injections. To save coal for the commune members, she learnt how to build a new type of stove which did not consume much fuel. Whenever she was out on a trip, she always remembered to perform services for the poor and lower-middle peasants, taking with her on her bicycle hoes, sickles, spades, picks, letters, post parcels, etc. She would do whatever the poor and lower-middle peasants needed. They said: "She not only thinks of everything on our minds, but also pays attention to things we haven't yet thought of. She devotes all her efforts to take care of us and work for us; she helps us overcome difficulties one after another."

Wherever she went, Pi Ying-lan propagated Mao Tsetung Thought among the people.

When Ying-lan learnt that an old animal breeder, disgruntled because of things said behind his back, wanted to change his work, she went to see him several times. Together they studied *Serve the People* and recalled the great suffering and deep hatred in the old society. The old man was moved to tears and acknowledged: "I am wrong. I didn't follow Chairman Mao's teachings and forgot the past. From now on, I will not only continue to do my assigned work, but also do it still better, so as to do credit to the poor and lower-middle peasants and to win honour for Chairman Mao." Till now, though approaching sixty, he still remembers the teachings of Chairman Mao's which Ying-lan explained to him. Working in the animal sheds day and night, he performs the tasks of two men.

Pi Ying-lan constantly helped the commune members to run Mao Tsetung Thought study classes and organized the comrades of the credit co-op to go down at fixed times to get first-hand knowledge about how the commune members were studying Chairman Mao's works.

The commune members liked to consult with her on matters big or small. Some kind-hearted comrades advised: "Ying-lan, you should have a rest. You not only do the things you are responsible for, but you also take care of things you don't have to handle." Her constant answer was: "Judged by the criterion of serving the people, what I have done is far from enough. There is nothing I should not be concerned with."

Pi Ying-lan paid attention to everything of the poor and lower-middle peasants but she never thought of herself.

Comparatively, Pi Ying-lan was better-off, yet she led a plain and simple life. She continued to wear the cotton-padded jacket which she had had since she was 17. Her simple bedding of home-made cloth was full of patches. In winter she would not even buy a kerchief such as most women wore. Instead, she used the money she had saved to buy farm tools or medicine for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In 1963, Ying-lan, stricken with hepatitis and suffering from over-fatigue, became thinner and thinner. The leading comrades kept urging her to go to hospital for treatment, but she used to say: "Illness is like a soft bone, the revolutionary spirit can overcome it. I'm not very ill. It doesn't matter!" She also suffered from kidney trouble and acute arthritis. In the severe cold of winter, her arthritis often caused her legs to become numb and painful. The comrades of the credit co-op tried to persuade her to take a rest, but she replied: "The poor and lower-middle peasants are expecting us. I'm not very ill. It doesn't matter!"

In March 1963, a bad boil on her leg swelled to the size of a bowl. At that time, one of the comrades of the credit co-op was on maternity leave and there was no one to take over her work. Pi Ying-lan said resolutely: "Let me do it!" She concealed her illness from the comrades and did the work of two. She put analgesic tablets in her pocket and took some when the pain was severe. Once her leg ached so badly that she trembled from head to foot. Biting her lips, she silently recited Chairman Mao's teaching: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." Later she fainted on the road. An old peasant woman took her hands and said: "Ying-lan, you put heart and soul into serving us poor and lower-middle peasants, why don't you take care of yourself!" The comrades immediately sent her to hospital. When she regained consciousness, the comrades gently admonished her. "If I die, what of it?" she asked. "What I fear is — not dying for the revolution. If it is for the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants, it doesn't matter if I suffer even greater pain!"

"It doesn't matter." How deeply these words embodied Comrade Pi Ying-lan's communist spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self."

3

Nurtured by great Mao Tsetung Thought, Pi Ying-lan, an ordinary village girl with a few years of schooling, developed into an outstanding communist fighter. She diligently studied Chairman Mao's works and earnestly remoulded her world outlook by using Mao Tsetung Thought.

Often, after a day's tiring work, she would pore over Chairman Mao's writings late into the night. On sweltering summer evenings, her clothes would become soaked with sweat and her face and hands covered with mosquito bites as she studied. Her mother would call out to her in solicitude:

"Ying-lan, it's late. Go to bed!"

"No, mother," she would reply. "Without studying Chairman Mao's works, I can't serve the people properly. Food and sleep are nothing."

Pi Ying-lan assiduously studied the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. Over the past few years, she kept a diary of several hundred thousand words shining with Mao Tsetung Thought.

Comrade Pi Ying-lan never ceased studying Chairman Mao's works even when she was so ill that she could not take any food.

In 1963, she had an operation. Her first act after coming out of coma was to take out of her pocket a copy of Chairman Mao's article *Serve the People* which she re-studied at length and took notes. The nurse tried several times to persuade her to take a rest. "You've just had an operation, and your condition is serious. Better put off studying till you've fully recovered," she counselled.

Smiling, Ying-lan replied firmly: "I may be physically ill, but I must never get ill ideologically. My body may rest, but my mind must never rest."

That same day, a leading comrade of the bank came to see her, and mentioned that all the cadres in the bank and credit co-ops would attend a meeting the following day at which a report of relevant instructions from Chairman Mao would be relayed. Ying-lan insisted on going also. "Let me hear Chairman Mao's words which will inspire me, and I'll recover rapidly," she said with deep emotion. "If I can't listen sitting up, I can do so lying down. There's nothing wrong with my ears." Touched by her earnestness, the doctor and the leading comrade of the bank could not refuse her. The doctor finally granted her request on condition that she listen to the report lying down, rest well and not overtire herself, and come back immediately after the report, without taking part in the discussions.

The next day, comrades carried Pi Ying-lan to the meeting on a stretcher. She listened and took notes with a pencil, so excited that she did not heed the agonizing pain.

Pi Ying-lan persisted in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way in the course of mass struggles. In the daytime, her work took her to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants. At night, with the problems arising in class struggle

(Continued on p. 22.)

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Appeals by Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and Its Military Commission and High Command of Viet Nam People's Army Concerning Passing Away of President Ho Chi Minh

THE Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party on September 3 issued an appeal to all cadres and members of the Party, to all fighters and compatriots in the country and to Vietnamese residing abroad on the passing away of President Ho Chi Minh.

The appeal said: Comrade Ho Chi Minh was the founder of our Party and our state, the founder of the Viet Nam national united front and people's armed forces, the great and most beloved leader of our working class, our people, and the entire Vietnamese nation, and an outstanding fighter in the international communist movement and the national-liberation movement. His death is a very great loss to our Party and our nation.

The appeal called on all cadres and members of the Party, fighters in the people's armed forces, compatriots throughout the country and Vietnamese residing abroad to turn grief into revolutionary deeds, march forward valiantly, and carry on the great cause of President Ho Chi Minh.

It said that President Ho Chi Minh taught us: **"Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom."** **"Our country is one, our nation is one."** **"So long as there remains a single aggressor on our land, we still must fight on to sweep him away."** During his life, he turned his thoughts day and night to our kindred compatriots in the south and showed deep concern for the cause of national reunification. We must persist in and push forward the resistance war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, so as to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors, liberate the south, defend the north and achieve peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The appeal said: Let all our people and armed forces act upon President Ho Chi Minh's teachings, exert themselves in patriotic emulation, win still bigger victories in the resistance war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, as well as in building socialism. This is the most practical way to show our love for him and our gratitude to him.

It pointed out: The revolutionary cause of our people has won and is winning great victories. Let all our Party, armed forces and people develop their fine quali-

ties and overcome their shortcomings and, under the invincible banner of President Ho Chi Minh, bring the resistance war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the cause of socialist revolution to complete victory, so as to establish a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous and powerful Viet Nam.

The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the High Command of the Viet Nam People's Army also issued an appeal concerning the passing away of President Ho Chi Minh.

It said: The passing away of President Ho Chi Minh is a tremendous loss to us. The various kinds of people's armed forces, the whole Party and the entire people are deeply grieved over his death and for generations to come will never forget his contributions.

The appeal said: President Ho Chi Minh has departed from us, but his lofty revolutionary ideals, his pure morals and plain working style, his kindly image and useful teachings live on and will live for ever like the heroic rivers and mountains of Viet Nam, live in the heart and mind of every one of us, every fighter and every Communist in Viet Nam, and live for ever along with the great cause of our Party, our nation and our armed forces.

The appeal said: In this time of sorrow, the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the High Command of the People's Army call on all the cadres and fighters of the various kinds of people's armed forces, national defence workers and personnel, Party members and Youth Union members:

To carry out the appeal of the Central Committee of the Party thoroughly, turn grief into revolutionary deeds, unite closely, march forward bravely, carry on the cause of President Ho, learn from his example, fear no sacrifice and struggle all their lives for the independence and reunification of the fatherland, for socialism and for the glorious international duties.

The various kinds of people's armed forces must hold high the banner of firm resolve to fight and to

win handed down by Uncle Ho, and, with the spirit of marching forward victoriously, carry, together with the entire people, the cause of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to final victory, liberate the south, defend the north and pro-

ceed to peacefully reunify the fatherland, so as to realize the sacred appeal of President Ho:

"So long as there remains a single aggressor on our land, we still must fight on to sweep him away." "Forward! Total victory shall be ours."

Appeal by the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front, the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Advisory Council To P.R.G. Concerning Passing Away Of President Ho Chi Minh

THE Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council to the P.R.G. issued an appeal on September 5 in connection with the passing away of President Ho Chi Minh.

The appeal said: The life, works and name of President Ho Chi Minh have merged with our nation, our people and our land. President Ho Chi Minh inherited and brilliantly developed the finest virtues of our nation. He is the greatest pride of our fatherland and our people.

He is our blood, flesh, spirit and wisdom. His death constitutes an extremely great loss to our nation and our people. However, under his leadership, our fatherland and our people have grown up rapidly over the past half century. This is the most precious legacy he bequeathed to us when he passed away.

In his sacred memory, we now express to him our profound gratitude for all generations. We pledge our resolve to preserve and develop this precious legacy and our determination to temper ourselves continuously and increase the invincible force of unity and struggle of our people, so as to overcome all hardships and difficulties and march forward steadily on the glorious path he has blazed for our nation and our generation.

The appeal said: As Vietnamese people living and fighting in the southern half of our country, which was always in President Ho Chi Minh's heart, every one of us, patriots, fighters and cadres, will carry the image of President Ho Chi Minh in our own hearts.

It said: He is the loftiest symbol of our people's determination to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors. His appeals and teachings to the south resound like the call of the homeland, and are as radiant as the sun. They

are spurring us on and lighting the way for us to repeatedly defeat the number one ferocious enemy of our time — the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

He is the most concentrated symbol of the kindred love of the north, the big rear area. He always wholeheartedly assisted the south which is now on the front line of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

He closely followed each step taken by us south Vietnamese. He shared both our joy and difficulties.

President Ho Chi Minh's love for south Viet Nam was as immense and as deep as the sea. His contributions to south Viet Nam were as great as the Truong Son.

The appeal said: Together with the people across the country, all of us south Vietnamese are determined to translate our sorrow into revolutionary deeds and give all our minds and energy to the fight for the materialization, whatever the cost, of the lofty ideal left by President Ho Chi Minh to the south Vietnamese people and the entire Vietnamese people.

Let us take this oath to the armed forces and people all over the country that we, the south Viet Nam armed forces and people, shall resolutely accomplish the task which, before leaving us, he gave us all, that is, millions united as one man, we must uphold revolutionary heroism, brave all sacrifices and hardships, persistently carry on and step up the current war of resistance, and fight on resolutely till the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops and till the total collapse of the puppet army and administration, so as to liberate the south, defend the north, and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country.

Let us pledge ourselves to implement his instruction for ever: **"Unity, unity, great unity," "victory, victory, great victory."** We are resolved to ceaselessly strength-

en national unity to ensure victory over the enemy and fulfilment of all revolutionary tasks.

Let us pledge to our 17 million north Vietnamese compatriots that we, the 14 million south Vietnamese, are determined to fight, unafraid of sacrifice, to fulfil our "great responsibility and honour on the front line against the U.S. imperialist aggressors," not only for the freedom and independence of our own nation, but also for the common freedom and independence of all other nations and for world peace.

The appeal called on all compatriots, fighters, cadres and personnel of all branches and at all levels in south Viet Nam to hold high the banner of President Ho Chi Minh, be resolved to implement his teaching:

"Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," unite millions as one man and march forward valiantly, turn grief into revolutionary deeds, and completely defeat the U.S. aggressors, liberate the south, defend the north and reunify the fatherland.

Will of President Ho Chi Minh

In any case, we must be resolved to fight against the U.S. aggressors till total victory. The U.S. imperialists will have to pull out. Our fatherland will be reunified. Our compatriots in the north and in the south will be reunited under the same roof.

IN the patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression, we shall have indeed to undergo more difficulties and sacrifices, but we are sure to win total victory.

This is an absolute certainty.

It is my intention, when that day comes, to make a tour of both north and south to congratulate our heroic compatriots, cadres and combatants, to pay visit to our old people, our beloved youth and children.

Then, on behalf of our people, I will go to the fraternal countries of the socialist camp, and friendly countries in the whole world, and thank them for their sincere support and assistance to our patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression.

* * *

Tu Fu, the well-known Chinese poet of the Tang Dynasty, wrote: "In all times, few are those who reach the age of 70."

This year, with my 79 years, I count among those "few" people. Still, my mind is lucid, though my health has somewhat weakened in comparison with previous years. When one is on the wrong side of 70, health deteriorates with age. This is no wonder.

But who can forecast for how long I can continue to serve the revolution, the fatherland and the people?

That is the reason why I leave these few lines in anticipation of the day when I go and join venerable Karl Marx, Lenin and other revolutionary elders. In this way, our compatriots in the whole country, the comrades in the Party, and our friends in the world will have no surprise.

First I will speak about the Party: Thanks to its close unity and total dedication to the working class, the people and the fatherland, our Party has been able, since its founding, to unite, organize and lead our people in an ardent struggle, and conduct them from victory to victory.

Unity is an extremely precious tradition of our Party and people. All comrades, from the Central

Committee down to the cell, must preserve the union and unity of mind in the Party as the apple of their eyes.

Within the Party, to achieve broad democracy and to practise self-criticism and criticism regularly and seriously is the best way to consolidate and develop the union and unity of mind in the Party. Genuine affection should prevail among all comrades.

Ours is a Party in power. Each Party member, each cadre must be deeply imbued with revolutionary morality, and show industry, thrift, integrity, uprightness, total dedication to the public cause, exemplary selflessness. Our Party should preserve its entire purity, it should remain worthy of its role as the leader and a very loyal servant of the people.

The Working Youth Union members and our young people as a whole are of excellent nature, ardent to volunteer for vanguard tasks, undeterred by difficulties, striving for progress. The Party must give much attention to their education in revolutionary morality, and train them into successors to the building of socialism, both "red" and "expert."

Training and educating the revolutionary generation to come is a highly important and necessary task.

Our labouring people, both in the plains and in the mountain areas, have for ages suffered hardships, feudal and colonial oppression and exploitation. Furthermore, they have experienced many years of war.

Yet, our people have shown great heroism, great courage, ardent enthusiasm, and are very hard-working. They have always followed the Party since it came into being, and they have always been loyal to it.

The Party must work out a good plan for economic and cultural development with a view to ceaselessly raising the living standard of the people.

The resistance war against U.S. aggression may drag out. Our compatriots may have to undergo new sacrifices in terms of property and human lives. In any

case, we must be resolved to fight against the U.S. aggressors till total victory.

Our rivers, our mountains, our men will always remain,

The Yanks defeated, we will build our country ten times more beautiful.

No matter what difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, our people are sure to win total victory. The U.S. imperialists will have to pull out. Our fatherland will be reunified. Our compatriots in the north and in the south will be reunited under the same roof. Our country will have the signal honour of being a small nation which, through a heroic struggle, has defeated two big imperialisms — the French and the American — and made a worthy contribution to the national-liberation movement.

About the world communist movement: Having dedicated my whole life to the cause of the revolution, the more I am proud to see the growth of the international communist and workers' movement, the more deeply I am grieved at the dissensions that are dividing the fraternal parties!

I wish that our Party will do its best to contribute effectively to the restoration of unity among the fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in a way consonant to the requirements of heart and reason.

(Continued from p. 18.)

and the struggle between the two lines in mind, she devoted herself to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and in the process remoulded her own world outlook. It was not the local custom for women to collect manure. She herself also felt that it was embarrassing for a young woman to go about with a manure basket. To solve this problem, she studied in the evening the following teaching of Chairman Mao's: "... in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." This teaching made her realize that feeling embarrassed was a manifestation of petty-bourgeois ideology. After this, she always collected manure on her rounds, basket on back. Many women followed her example.

Pi Ying-lan used to say: "Devotion to public interests and complete selflessness come only through struggle. One can thoroughly remould one's world outlook only by tempering oneself at the forefront of struggle." In 1968, when her area was hit by a severe drought, Ying-lan led the womenfolk in the van of the struggle against it. Despite her weak physical condition, she plodded along with two big buckets of water on a shoulder pole. The commune members, remarking that her weight was probably only that of the buckets she was carrying, tried to dissuade her. But Ying-lan continued bearing water with even

I am sure that the fraternal parties and countries will unite again.

About personal matters: In all my life, I have, wholeheartedly and with all my force, served the fatherland, the revolution and the people. Now if I should depart from this world, there is nothing that I am sorry to have done. I regret only not to be able to serve longer and more.

After my passing away, great funeral should be avoided in order not to waste the time and money of the people.

* * *

Finally, to the whole people, the whole Party, the whole army, to my nephews and nieces, youth and children, I leave behind my boundless affection.

I also convey my fraternal greetings to the comrades, friends, youth and children in the world.

My ultimate wish is that our whole Party and people, closely united in the struggle, build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous Viet Nam, and make a worthy contribution to the world revolution.

Hanoi, May 10, 1969

Ho Chi Minh

greater fervour. She said: "To change one's world outlook, one must temper oneself at the forefront of the struggle."

Mao Tsetung Thought helped Ying-lan to become more mature politically. Her morale reached a lofty plane. She wrote in her diary: "A genuine revolutionary must have high revolutionary aspirations. He must link everything he does with these aspirations. Communist society cannot come about by itself. It is built by the efforts of countless revolutionaries. To build communism, one must have the high aspiration of struggling all one's life for its realization." She closely linked her thoughts and her work with the cause of the Party and the emancipation of all mankind.

* * *

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Comrade Pi Ying-lan always stood at the frontline of class struggle. She led the revolutionary masses in fighting courageously against the class enemies. On November 19, 1968, she valiantly laid down her life in a struggle with a counter-revolutionary. She died for the revolution and the people.

Pi Ying-lan, a fine daughter of the Party, died heroically. Her glorious image will live for ever in people's hearts. Her heroic death roused the deepest hatred of the poor and lower-middle peasants for the class enemies. Her communist spirit of living and dying in the cause of the public good will inspire countless others to struggle hard for the great communist cause.

Hail Rising Revolutionary Storm of the Indian Peasants

by Shao Yung-hung

Shaoshan District Revolutionary Committee, Hunan Province

LED by the Indian Communist revolutionaries, the oppressed peasant masses of India have risen in a revolutionary storm which is unprecedented in scale. Like a clap of spring thunder, the revolutionary struggle of the peasants of Naxalbari and other areas has shaken all India. The sparks of revolutionary armed struggle have been steadily spreading to many places in the country. We Shaoshan people acclaim the revolutionary spirit of rebellion demonstrated by the poverty-stricken Indian peasants and the unprecedented excellent revolutionary situation in India.

Our great leader Chairman Mao personally made an investigation of the peasants' revolutionary struggle in Hunan and wrote the brilliant work *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* 42 years ago. He predicted at that time: "In a very short time, in China's central, southern and northern provinces, several hundred million peasants will rise like a mighty storm, like a hurricane, a force so swift and violent that no power, however great, will be able to hold it back. They will smash all the trammels that bind them and rush forward along the road to liberation."

Chairman Mao's statement pointed out the direction for the nation's revolutionary peasant movement of that time with Hunan as its centre, and imbued it with inexhaustible strength. The Chinese revolution has developed exactly in line with Chairman Mao's scientific prediction. Chairman Mao thoroughly understands, shows the greatest concern for and has complete faith in us poor and lower-middle peasants, warmly praises and supports our revolutionary spirit of rebellion and values the great significance of the revolutionary peasant movement highly. Chairman Mao wisely pointed out: "The national revolution requires a great change in the countryside," and "it is an important factor for the completion of the revolution." "Without using the greatest force, the peasants cannot possibly overthrow the deep-rooted authority of the landlords which has lasted for thousands of years." "Otherwise it would be impossible to suppress the activities of the counter-revolutionaries in the countryside or overthrow the authority of the gentry." Chairman Mao also instructed us at that time that it was imperative to

implement the Party's class line of firmly relying on the poor peasants and uniting with other revolutionary elements, that we must grasp the gun and seize power by armed force. Because we resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's instructions, the revolutionary peasant movement surged ahead wave upon wave, winning one great victory after another.

The disaster-ridden Indian peasants are in a situation similar to that of the Chinese peasants 42 years ago. The Chinese people were then weighed down by the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. In particular, the peasants, who accounted for more than 80 per cent of the population, went through inhuman ordeals. A folk song of misery and indignation circulated among us Shaoshan peasants who were weighed down by the three big mountains:

*The valleys of Shaoshan interlink in a chain,
Out of every ten,
Nine, let there be no mistake,
Find it hard a family to maintain.*

*Tillers of the soil,
Always under threat —
Like three swords over the head,
High interest, rent and debt.*

*Tillers of the soil,
Before them only three choices to make —
Prison, beggar's stick,
Or home to forsake.*

A true picture of the countryside in old China, this song is a stirring indictment of the reactionaries. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Chairman Mao pointed out the road of emancipation and liberation for us poverty-stricken peasants: To get organized and armed, overthrow the local tyrants, evil gentry and lawless landlords, eliminate feudalism and put all power in the peasant associations. Initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao, the peasant movement in the Shaoshan area, as in other parts of Hunan Province, developed swiftly and violently. Under the solid leadership of the Shaoshan Party Branch of the Com-

munist Party of China, revolutionary mass organizations like peasant associations, women's associations and children's corps were established one after another. Mammoth demonstrations and political gatherings were held which greatly heightened the revolutionary people's morale. To meet the needs of the struggle, the poverty-stricken peasants in 41 townships in the vicinity of Shaoshan rapidly joined forces and began making their own weapons—spears, which increased from about a dozen at the beginning to several thousand. With weapons and power in our hands, we grew in strength with each day. We launched vigorous and sustained offensives against the local tyrants, evil gentry and feudal landlords and scored one great political and economic victory after another. First we banned shipping food grain out of the area and prohibited the landlords from hoarding grain and forcing up grain prices. Then we attacked the "township defence corps" and seized weapons from the landlords, set up peasant armed forces, and put down the despotic landlords. **"In force and momentum the attack is tempestuous; those who bow before it survive and those who resist perish. As a result, the privileges which the feudal landlords enjoyed for thousands of years are being shattered to pieces. Every bit of the dignity and prestige built up by the landlords is being swept into the dust."** The revolutionary people were beside themselves with joy when the head of the "township defence corps" (the landlords' armed forces), who had committed murder without batting an eye, was put to death by the furious peasants. This punctured the arrogance of the reactionaries and greatly raised the morale of the revolutionary peasants.

Today, we are glad to see that under the Indian Communist revolutionaries' leadership, the Indian peasants are getting organized and launching fierce attacks on the enemy. They have armed themselves with weapons seized from the enemy and with home-made weapons. They have struck at the reactionary police who were sent to suppress them; they have raided landlords' plantations, suppressed despotic landlords, carried out land reform and set about eliminating feudalism. All these revolutionary acts of rebellion are excellent! As pointed out in the Political Resolution of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), "without overthrowing the enemies of the Indian people—U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, India's comprador-bureaucratic capital and feudalism—there can be no solution of any of the problems of the Indian people, the reign of darkness over India cannot be ended, nor can India advance one step along the road of progress." At present, the Indian peasant movement is developing and the revolutionary Indian people are advancing. India has a bright future!

The upsurge in the revolutionary movement of the oppressed people has compelled all classes and all kinds of people to take a position. The revolutionary people say this is fine, while the reactionaries say it is terrible. The imperialists, revisionists and reactionary ruling classes invariably hate and fear the revolutionary people's movement as something monstrous and leave no stone unturned to make trouble and to carry out disruption and suppression. However, the more ruthless the oppression, the fiercer the resistance. The wheel of history definitely cannot be turned back. The great leader Chairman Mao has said: **"However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph."** This is a great, incontrovertible truth. The U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionist social-imperialists, Indian revisionists and Indian reactionaries are now working hand in glove to persecute the revolutionary Indian peasants in various ways. Their persecution **"only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale,"** and they themselves will end up shamefully by "lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet."

Summing up the experience and lessons of the Indian revolution, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has pointed out that the most important task in India today "is to build up a revolutionary Communist Party armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought," to repudiate all bourgeois and revisionist junk, such as "peaceful transition," the "parliamentary road," the "united front" government and the "principle of non-violence," and to steadfastly lead the Indian people on to the revolutionary road of seizing political power by armed force.

We people of Shaoshan, along with the people of the whole country, are firmly convinced that once Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is integrated with the concrete conditions of India, it will generate a powerful material force and become a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. Whatever plots and schemes the reactionaries resort to, they can in no way prevent the rapid development of the revolutionary storm in India.



**Workers, Peasants and Soldiers'
FORUM**

Indian Peasant Armed Struggle Rages Like a Prairie Fire

THE reactionary Indian Government and feudal landlords ruthlessly exploit and oppress the peasants and grab their land by force. Made homeless and living in utter misery, the peasant masses in many parts of India are taking up arms in a heroic revolt against the criminal rule of the landlord class and the reactionary Indian Government. Like a prairie fire, the peasant armed struggle is rapidly developing.

Ruthless Exploitation and Oppression By Landlord Class

In the Champaran District of northern Bihar, thousands of peasants reclaimed nearly 10,000 acres of farmland from an area overgrown with thickets after more than ten years of hard work. But early in 1968, acting on orders of the landlords, reactionary government officials and police evicted the peasants from it.

In the Thana District of Maharashtra State, 10,000 peasants carved 20,000 acres of land out of the forests by the sweat of their brow. The reactionary Indian Government recently issued orders to seize this land. The peasants were threatened with confiscation of their ploughs, bullocks and all other assets together with their land if they refused to comply with the orders.

In many places in Uttar Pradesh, government officials, feudal lords and big capitalists unjustifiably took possession of thousands of acres of fertile land, while the peasants were not allowed to cultivate land lying fallow. With the backing of the reactionary government, big landlords in Bahraich District forcibly occupied 25,000 acres of land.

With the help of the reactionary Indian Government, landlords and usurers in Srikakulam District, Andhra State, seized large tracts of land on the plains from the Girijan people. Many Girijans were forced to move to the mountainous areas to make a living. Even there they could not escape oppression and exploitation by the reactionary officials in charge of the forests, by the tax collectors and usurers. Debt reduced many of them to slaves of landlords and local bullies.

In the Darjeeling District, the fertile land of many plantations had been hacked out of jungles on mountains infested with wild beasts by industrious peasants after years of back-breaking labour. But this product of their sweat and blood was grabbed bit by bit by the landlords and plantation owners. The real masters of the land thus became hired labourers who are brutally exploited by the plantation owners. Like medieval slave overseers, the plantation owners lash, rage at and dismiss the agricultural workers as they please. Many of these workers have died of starvation and sickness.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression of the peasants by the landlord class forced them into numerous uprisings against its rule." Indian peasants in more and more places, rising in armed rebellion and using revolutionary violence against the tyrannical rule of the feudal landlords, are today embarked on the road of armed struggle.

Guns for Revolution Create Red Power

A phenomenal expansion of the red area of revolutionary armed struggle is taking place in Srikakulam and various other districts of Andhra, according to a report in the July issue of the Indian monthly *Liberation*. Despite vicious enemy suppression campaigns, more than 300 villages have been turned into red areas. Panic-stricken landlords have fled for their lives, it adds.

The report says: "Here no machinery of the reactionary government operates. Here no forest or revenue official of the reactionary government, no *panchayat samiti* man, can enter. The guerrillas and members of village self-defence squads try their best to protect the villages from police marauders. The administration is run, production is looked after, and disputes are settled by the *ryotanga sangrama samithi*, the revolutionary mass organization of the peasants." It goes on to say that this organization has more than 8,000 members in the special area alone. Here the *ryotanga sangrama samithi*—the new power structure—is carrying on investigations of the land whose owners have escaped or have been wiped out by the guerrillas, and investigations of the land handed over by the landlords. The *samithi* is expected soon to distribute all this land among the poor and landless peasants. Here, in every village, justice is meted out to the enemies of the people by the people's court.

In every corner of Srikakulam and other parts of Andhra, the report says, the people wrote to the landlords in the name of the *ryotanga sangrama samithi* or the Communist Party to denounce them as despotic landlords and warn them that they will be executed and their property confiscated. The landlords in some areas have fled, while in other areas they dare not spend the night at home.

Peasant Guerrillas Set Off Struggle to Wipe Out Enemy Agents and Local Despots

The flames of armed struggle have spread to some areas in Bihar and Punjab States. Relying on the masses, the peasant guerrillas in Bihar have been active in unleashing a struggle to wipe out enemy agents and despots, and this has greatly heightened the rev-

olutionary fighting will of the broad masses of the peasantry.

On July 5 peasant guerrillas in the Muzaffarpur District launched a successful attack on a big despotic landlord who was bitterly hated by the peasants for his ruthless persecution and sending armed police to rob them of much of their property. In co-ordination with the local masses, the guerrillas punished this despot and confiscated all his property, thus revenging their class brothers.

On June 13, peasant guerrillas in Bihar State attacked the estate of another despotic landlord, killing this reactionary landlord who had barbarously oppressed the peasants and attempted to stamp out the peasants' revolutionary struggle. They confiscated all his deeds and made a public bonfire of them. The securities the peasants had been forced to mortgage to the landlords were returned to their owners.

Relying closely on the landless and poor peasants and uniting with the middle peasants, the guerrillas in Bihar have fought the enemy with simple weapons made by themselves and, at the same time, armed themselves with weapons seized from the enemy.

In Uttar Pradesh, the guerrillas in Lakhimpur District's Pallia area have frequently ambushed reactionary police sent there on "mopping up" operations, scoring one victory after another.

The raging flames of armed struggle of the Indian peasants have greatly raised the morale of the poor peasants and deflated the arrogance of the feudal landlords and reactionary bureaucrats. No matter what suppressive and deceitful tactics the reactionary Indian Government and the feudal landlord class resort to, they can in no way hold back the Indian peasants from rushing forward along the road to liberation.

Japanese Reactionaries' Pipe Dream

by Hung Chih

BUTTRESSED by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries have recently become extremely arrogant. They are frantically conducting a drive to increase armaments for war and stepping up expansion abroad, in a futile attempt to realize their fond dream of Asian hegemony.

In the last few years, the reactionary Sato government has increased the tempo of armament expansion. The third Japanese armament expansion programme (1967-71) will soon be completed ahead of schedule while the fourth (1972-76), now being drawn up with increased vigour, will be launched earlier than planned. Recently the Sato government railroaded through the Diet two armament expansion bills. It has decided to increase the strength of the ground, naval and air forces. As a result, the ground forces will reach their expansion target of 180,000 men two years ahead of schedule. The reactionary Sato government has also appropriated huge sums of money for equipping the Japanese air force with "Phantom" bombers to carry nuclear weapons.

The reactionary Sato government brazenly clamours that its long-term aim in armament expansion and war preparations is to build up aggressive armed forces "with a sustained fighting capacity." The Japanese "Defence Agency" has worked out a big armament expansion programme to establish so-called "independent defence forces." The programme calls for the reinforcement of the present 13 divisions of ground forces by additional divisions of tens of thousands strong. It advocates adopting militarist measures such as military conscription and universal military training. It stresses that Japan will build several fleets composed

of aircraft carriers, guided-missile-carrying cruisers and nuclear submarines as a "deterrent force on the sea," establish a strategic air force equipped with bombers or fighter bombers as "a strike force against the enemy," and possess "nuclear fighting capacity as retaliatory means." Towards this end, the Japanese military authorities intend to increase annual military spending more than four times, to 2,000,000 million yen. This is a sabre-rattling military plan which fully exposes the Japanese reactionaries' aggressive ambitions to step up the revival of militarism.

To intensify armament expansion and war preparations the Sato government has fabricated a pretext of "strengthening independent defence forces," asserting that Japan must "defend itself independently." In fact, this is a rank lie. The Sato government has time and again clamoured that it will insist on the extension of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" after 1970. Moreover, it has used the fraud of the "return of Okinawa" to increase its military collusion with U.S. imperialism. It is clearly to play a bigger role as accomplice and lackey within the "system" of the aggressive Japanese-U.S. military alliance to further U.S. imperialism's aggression against Asia that the reactionary Sato government is stepping up its armament expansion and war preparations with the spearhead directed against the people of China and other Asian countries. What "independence" is there to speak of?

In their armament expansion and war preparations, the Japanese reactionaries are particularly interested in enlarging their naval and air forces. They are clamouring to use their navy to "defend" the navigation routes of the Western Pacific. Some people in

the "Defence Agency" have even suggested that "like the navy of the old empire" Japan's navy should go up to more than a million tons for large-scale overseas expansion. This fully shows that the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to realize their aggressive ambitions by returning to a "gunboat policy."

In the drive to increase armaments for war, they are actively expanding their munitions industry. The "Defence Agency" proposes in its fourth armament expansion programme that "all machines for defence be made in Japan." To manufacture lethal weapons on a large scale, the Japanese monopoly capital groups are preparing to make huge investments in the munitions industry which they regard as "an industry with potential growth." They ask the Japanese Government to increase military spending, grant them subsidies and encourage the export of munitions. With the vicious expansion of the Japanese economy, the Japanese militarists are trying to find a way out through militarization of the economy and a war of aggression.

While increasing the pace of armament expansion and war preparations, the Japanese reactionaries are carrying out aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia in a bid to re-establish their spheres of influence there.

The Japanese reactionaries have recently vociferously advocated strengthening "economic co-operation" abroad and "overseas development," claiming that Japan, "a big country economically," should "make contributions commensurate with the strength of the country." The reactionary Japanese Government has drawn up a new economic expansion plan in an effort to further exploit the cheap labour force of Southeast Asia, plunder the rich resources of the region and seize foreign markets.

The Japanese reactionaries put up the signboard of "aid" and "co-operation" while carrying out aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia. But what they are actually doing is outright colonialist gangsterism. Their colonial expansion in Indonesia is a case in point. As a result of many years of expansion and infiltration and collaboration with the Indonesian fascist militarist junta, they have grabbed rights for exploiting oil, minerals and forest resources in Indonesia. By dumping Japanese goods and by other means, they are trying to control the Indonesian market. Of the 500 million U.S. dollars "aid" which Indonesia received from capitalist countries in 1969, 120 million U.S. dollars came from Japan. Japanese "investment" takes third place in the total volume of "investments" made by monopoly capitalist groups of Western countries in Indonesia since 1968. Japan has joined the monopoly capitalists of U.S. imperialism and other capitalist countries in setting up an "Asian investment company" in preparation for further plunder of Southeast Asia. Recently, the "Association of Economic Organizations" of the Japanese monopoly capitalist groups mapped out an expansionist plan for "exploiting overseas mineral resources," in an

attempt to grab copper in Malaya, and nickel and other mineral resources in Indonesia. The appetite of the Japanese monopoly capitalist groups for plunder and aggression in Southeast Asia is growing bigger and bigger.

Marx pointed out that the colonialists converted their colonies into suppliers of raw materials and ruthlessly exploited them through exchange of unequal values and investments. The Japanese reactionaries are such rapacious colonialists.

Japanese reactionaries' frenzied arms expansion and war preparations and their intensified aggression and expansion are also designed to cater to the needs of Nixon's Asian policy. The fundamental policy of the reactionary Sato government is subservience to U.S. imperialism, collaboration with Soviet revisionism and opposition to China, communism and revolution.

Having suffered disastrous defeats in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism has resorted to the tactics of "make Asians fight Asians." To this end it demands that Japan share greater military commitments for its aggression in Asia. Taking advantage of the negotiations on the "question of restitution" of Okinawa's "administrative rights" to Japan, the Nixon administration urges the Japanese reactionaries to make large-scale arms expansion and war preparations, and to follow U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression more closely.

The Japanese reactionaries have extended their so-called "economic co-operation" with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to the sphere of political and military collaboration. The Soviet revisionists have gate-crashed the "Asian Development Bank" controlled by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. Recently, they indicated their desire to join the "Asian and Pacific Council" headed by Japan and composed wholly of U.S. imperialist lackeys. They vainly hope that the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and others will form a ring of encirclement against China. Cheek by jowl, the reactionary Japanese and Soviet chieftains have exchanged visits frequently and worked out anti-China conspiracies with increasing fervour.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "We are now in a great new era of world revolution." The revolutionary storms of the Asian people are rising fiercely. Pounded by the anti-imperialist struggles of the Asian peoples, U.S. imperialism is already in an impasse. Even more feeble than their U.S. masters, the Japanese militarist forces are doomed to failure in their dream of establishing hegemony in Asia. Placing itself under the wing of U.S. imperialism, working hand in glove with Soviet revisionism, and carrying out frenzied arms expansion and war preparations as well as aggression and expansion and acting as the vanguard in opposing China, the reactionary Sato government will only arouse vehement opposition from the Japanese people and the people of other Asian countries. And it will end shamelessly in being buried together with U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Albanian Party and Government Delegation Visits China After Attending Funeral of President Ho Chi Minh

The Albanian Party and Government Delegation, headed by Rita Marko, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania, arrived in Peking by special plane on September 10 from Hanoi after attending the funeral of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people.

Among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Yao Wen-yuan and Hsieh Fu-chih, Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central

Committee; Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang Hsin-ting, Kuang Jen-nung and Li Chiang, Members of the Party Central Committee; and Chiao Kuan-hua, Hsieh Huai-teh and Shen Chien, leading members of the departments concerned.

Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held talks with the Albanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Rita Marko on September 11. The talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the Chinese side were: Yao Wen-yuan and Huang Yung-sheng, Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, Wang Hsin-ting, Member of the Party Central Committee, and leading comrades of the departments concerned.

Present on the Albanian side were: Tonin Jakova and Dilaver Poci, members of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation and

Members of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour. Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China, was also present.

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, and Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on September 13 received all the comrades in the Albanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Rita Marko and had a very friendly and cordial talk with them.

Among those present were Comrades Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fu-chih, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premiers of the State Council, and Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

During its stay in Peking, the delegation visited a P.L.A. unit under the Peking Command and the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company. It was warmly welcomed by the revolutionary workers and the P.L.A. cadres and fighters who saluted the heroic Albanian comrades-in-arms by shouting "Long live the Albanian Party of Labour!" "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" "Long live Comrade Enver Hoxha!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" and other slogans.

Accompanied by Comrade Wang Hsin-ting, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the delegation left Peking by special plane on September 14 to visit other parts of China. Comrades Kang Sheng, Yao Wen-yuan and Li Hsien-nien were among those seeing the delegation off at the airport.



Comrades Chou En-lai (fourth from left, first row) and Kang Sheng (second from left, first row) receive the Albanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Rita Marko (third from left, first row).

During its tour of Nanking, the delegation was feted by Comrade Hsu Shih-yu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Commander of the P.L.A. units under the Nanking Command and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Kiangsu Province. When it visited the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge designed and built by China, the delegation was warmly welcomed by worker-engineer Wang Chao-chu, Member of the Party Central Committee, and the bridge builders.

During its stay in Shanghai, the delegation was feted by Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and a leading member of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. It was given a warm welcome by the masses of workers when it visited the Chiangnan Shipyard and the Shanghai Alloy Bushing Plant.

The delegation left Shanghai for home on September 16.

Rumanian Party and Government Delegation Stops Over in Peking

The Rumanian Party and Government Delegation led by I.G. Maurer, Member of the Permanent Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Rumania and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Peking on September 7 on its way to Hanoi to attend the funeral of President Ho Chi Minh. During the delegation's stop-over in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met and had a friendly talk with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Maurer, and P.Niculescu-Mizil, member of the delegation. P.Niculescu-Mizil is Member of the Permanent Presidium of the Executive Committee and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Rumania.

After attending President Ho Chi Minh's funeral, the delegation again passed through Peking on September 11 on its return journey home. Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing

Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, Kang Sheng, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, met I.G. Maurer, Head of the Rumanian Party and Government Delegation, Member of the Permanent Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and members of the delegation P. Niculescu-Mizil, Member of the Permanent Presidium of the Executive Committee and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, and S. Peterfi, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council. They had a friendly conversation.

Korean Charge d'Affaires Gives National Day Reception

Kim Jai Sook, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Korean Democratic People's Republic in China, gave a reception on September 8 in Peking, marking the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premier; Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Charge d'Affaires Kim Jai Sook and Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih spoke at the reception.

Kim Jai Sook said that the friendship and solidarity cemented in blood between the Korean and Chinese people would be constantly developed and strengthened through the struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih stressed that the Chinese and Korean people have cemented a militant friendship in blood through protracted struggle against their common enemies, the Japanese and U.S. imperialists. We always treasure this friendship, he said. At present, south Korea is still under occupation by U.S. imperialism, which menaces the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and prevents the Korean people from realizing their aspiration for the reunification of their fatherland. And the Japanese militarists, who are harbouring wild ambitions, are vainly attempting to make a come-back. The Chinese people, Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih said, firmly support the heroic Korean people in carrying through to the end their just struggle against armed aggression by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and for the reunification of Korea.

Zambian Government Goodwill Mission Leaves China

The Zambian Government Goodwill Mission headed by Sikota Wina, Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, concluded its visit to China on September 8.

Accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei, the mission, after leaving Peking on September 2, went to Tientsin, Shenyang and other places. It visited Tientsin's Hsinkang Harbour, and factories, mines, afforestation stations and people's communes in Tientsin, Shenyang, Anshan and Fushun, and held discussions with representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary educated youth on the people's communes. Everywhere it went the mission received a warm welcome from leading members of revolutionary committees and the masses of revolutionary people.

Red Cross Society of China Condemns International Red Cross Standing Commission for Serving U.S. Imperialist Scheme to Create "Two Chinas"

In a letter on August 20 in reply to Riza Cercel, President of the Red

Crescent Society of Turkey, host country of the 21st International Conference of the Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of China strongly protested against the criminal scheme engineered by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism in making use of the forthcoming 21st International Conference of the Red Cross in Istanbul, Turkey, to create "two Chinas," interfere in China's internal affairs and encroach upon China's sovereignty. The Red Cross Society of China sternly declared in the letter that it has decided to reject participation in the 21st International Conference of the Red Cross, and that it will not be bound by any resolution adopted by the conference, nor will it undertake any obligation.

The full text of the letter reads:

Mr. Riza Cercel,
President of the Turkish
Red Crescent Society,

We have received your letter notifying us of the holding of the 21st International Conference of the Red Cross in September 1969 in Istanbul. The list of conference members enclosed in your letter even included the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, which has long been repudiated by the 700 million Chinese people, and its so-called "Red Cross organization." This is a criminal scheme engineered by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism in making use of the conferences of an international organization to create "two Chinas," interfere in China's internal affairs and encroach upon China's sovereignty. Against this, we express our deep indignation and lodge a strong protest.

As is known to all, the People's Republic of China is a signatory state to the Geneva Conventions, the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the Chinese people, and the Chinese Red Cross Society is the only national Red Cross organization of China and a full member of the International Red Cross. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of Chinese territory, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang entrenched in Tai-

wan Province is a mere political corpse under the protection of the bayonets of U.S. imperialism, and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and its so-called "Red Cross organization" represent no one at all and have no right whatsoever to participate in the international conference of the Red Cross. Following its practice at the previous conference held in 1965, the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross has once again plotted to thrust the Chiang Kai-shek gang and its so-called "Red Cross organization" into the international conference of the Red Cross. This shows that it insists on being hostile to the 700 million Chinese people, that it is willingly serving the U.S. imperialist plot to create "two Chinas" and that it has completely degenerated into a tool of U.S. imperialism in opposing China.

Hence, the Chinese Red Cross Society has decided to reject participation in the 21st International Conference of the Red Cross. The Chinese Red Cross Society will not be bound by any resolution adopted by the conference, nor will it undertake any obligation. Your letter of January 15, 1969 and the attached list of conference members are herewith returned.

The Red Cross Society of China
August 20, 1969

Foochow Armymen and Civilians Welcome Chou Chen-teh, Former Chiang Gang Platoon Leader, Who Has Crossed Over

Dissatisfied with the dark rule of the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries, Chou Chen-teh, former first lieutenant platoon leader in the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's army, returned to the mainland of the motherland on the night of August 3 after swimming across the sea from Greater Quemoy Island and crossing over to a People's Liberation Army unit on the Fukien front. He belonged to the Chiang gang army's 4th Company, 2nd Battalion, 275th Regiment, 92nd Division.

Chou Chen-teh received an enthusiastic welcome from local army-

men and people upon his return. The leading organ of the P.L.A. units on the Fukien front presented him with a set of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and made good arrangements for his livelihood.

More than 1,000 commanders and fighters in the P.L.A. units in Foochow and revolutionary people of all circles in that city held a rally on August 30 to warmly welcome him.

On behalf of the commanders and fighters in the P.L.A. ground, naval and air forces on the Fukien front, Liao Hai-kuang, leading member of the P.L.A. units there, expressed his hearty welcome to Chou Chen-teh for his revolutionary action of forsaking the darkness and crossing over to the brightness.

"Our great leader Chairman Mao is greatly concerned with our compatriots in Taiwan now enslaved by the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang," Liao Hai-kuang said. "Armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the people on the mainland of the motherland resolutely support their compatriots in Taiwan and the military and civil personnel of the Chiang gang in their heroic struggle against U.S.-Chiang rule. We welcome and make proper arrangements for all Chiang officers and men who rise in rebellion and cross over and for all patriotic persons who struggle against the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries and are willing to return to the mainland of the socialist motherland."

Comrade Liao Hai-kuang continued: "Tremendous victories have been won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao. Our proletarian political power is more consolidated, our defence power is much stronger, and the people throughout the country are more united than ever before. We hope that the military and civil personnel of the Chiang gang in Taiwan will have a clear understanding of the situation and follow the bright road taken by Chou Chen-teh, and contribute their share in opposing the dark rule of U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek

bandit gang and in liberating our territory Taiwan."

A leading member of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee and a representative of the revolutionary masses also spoke at the rally. On behalf of the people of all circles in Fukien Province and Foochow city, they extended their warm welcome to Chou Chen-teh who had returned to the motherland. They expressed the hope that he would contribute to the motherland's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Warm applause greeted Chou Chen-teh when he spoke. "I am

greatly moved by the warm welcome and kind attention the people of the motherland have given me," he said with great feeling. "Though I have just returned to the mainland of the socialist motherland, I deeply feel that, under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, the people on the mainland are living a very happy life." Chou Chen-teh then angrily denounced the towering crimes of the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries against the people in Taiwan. "Under U.S.-Chiang rule," he said, "Taiwan is rotten politically and is crawling with special agents. The corrupt officials there extort money from the people at will, unemployment among the workers

is common, and the peasants are bankrupt. Living in misery, the broad masses of our compatriots on the island have never stopped fighting the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries. They always think of our great leader Chairman Mao and eagerly look forward to the early liberation of Taiwan." He expressed his determination to do his best in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, remould his world outlook and contribute all his efforts to defending the motherland, smashing all the aggressive plots of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and liberating China's sacred territory Taiwan.

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DOWN WITH THE NEW TSARS!

— Soviet revisionists' anti-China atrocities on the Heilung and Wusuli Rivers

This album of photographs shows how the Soviet revisionist new tsars, after usurping Party and state leadership, have betrayed Marxism-Leninism and taken over the mantle of the old tsars; it reveals the criminal schemes of the new tsars, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists in flagrantly opposing China and in futilely attempting to redivide the world between themselves.

With iron-clad evidence, the album records the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's monstrous crime of directing Soviet troops to make successive armed provocations and encroachments on the Heilung and Wusuli Rivers. During these encroachments, the Soviet troops were the first to open up with cannon and gun fire, killing and wounding Chinese frontier guards. It also illustrates the ignominious defeat of the Soviet revisionist intruders after the Chinese frontier guards fought back in self-defence.

The album clearly shows the Chinese Government's and the Chinese people's consistent and just stand on boundary questions. It also demonstrates that Soviet revisionist social-imperialism can never change its rapacious nature.

100 photographs

25.5 × 19 cm.

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