

PEKING REVIEW

33

August 15, 1969

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**Chinese Government Lodges
Strong Protest With
Soviet Government**

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Ugly Performance of Self-Exposure

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**Communist Fighter Who Feared Neither
Hardship Nor Death: Yang Shui-tsai**

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished.

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The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories.

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I am for the slogan "fear neither hardship nor death."

Chinese Government Lodges Strong Protest With Soviet Government

— The Soviet Government directs the Soviet armed forces to intrude into the Tiehliekti area in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, in creating a fresh incident of bloodshed

The note points out that at present, the Soviet side is continuing to amass large numbers of troops and tanks in an attempt to provoke still larger armed conflicts; the situation is developing. It demands that the Soviet Government immediately withdraw all its intruding troops from Chinese territory and immediately stop its firing. Otherwise, the Soviet Government must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

THE Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China in its August 13 note to the Soviet Embassy in China lodges a strong protest with the Soviet Government against its directing the Soviet armed forces to send helicopters, tanks, armoured vehicles and several hundred armed troops to deliberately intrude into the Tiehliekti area in Yumin County of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, provoking a fresh incident of bloodshed in which many Chinese frontier guards were killed and wounded. The note points out that the situation is developing. It demands that the Soviet Government immediately withdraw all its intruding troops from Chinese territory and immediately stop its firing. Otherwise, the Soviet Government must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Full text of the note reads as follows:

Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in China:

On the morning of August 13, 1969, the Soviet side sent two helicopters, dozens of tanks and armoured vehicles and several hundred armed troops to intrude into the Tiehliekti area in Yumin County of the Sin-

August 15, 1969

kiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, who penetrated a depth of two kilometres, unwarrantedly fired at the Chinese frontier guards on normal patrol duty, killing and wounding many of them on the spot, and closed in on them. Driven beyond the limits of forbearance, the Chinese frontier guards were compelled to fight back in self-defence. At present, the Soviet side is continuing to amass large numbers of troops and tanks in an attempt to provoke still larger armed conflicts; the situation is developing.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Soviet Government against its deliberate intrusion into Chinese territory and provocation of a fresh incident of bloodshed, and demands that the Soviet Government immediately withdraw all its intruding troops from Chinese territory and immediately stop its firing. Otherwise, the Soviet Government must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
the People's Republic of China

Peking, August 13, 1969

Ugly Performance of Self-Exposure

by Chung Jen

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which is at the end of its tether, staged another ugly performance of self-exposure not long ago. Under the signboard of "unity of action of anti-imperialist forces," it tried hard to deck itself out as an "anti-imperialist hero" at the sinister Moscow meeting last June, but not long afterwards, this "anti-imperialist" fraud was completely exposed by a series of its own words and deeds. The foreign policy report made by Soviet revisionist Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko to fawn on and curry favour with U.S. imperialism was a striking case in point.

To cover up the counter-revolutionary U.S.-Soviet collusion which is known to all, L.I. Brezhnev, chieftain of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, made many pretentious remarks at the sinister meeting, such as "imperialism has been and remains the chief adversary," U.S. imperialism is "the main force of world reaction," etc., etc. But the report by Gromyko exposed all these remarks as deceitful lies. From beginning to end, this report did not even once name the United States as imperialism and made no mention at all of the anti-imperialist struggle. On the contrary, it raved vociferously and impatiently for turning the "good relations" between the Soviet Union and the United States initiated in the period of Khrushchov into "friendly relations." It turns out that "the chief adversary" on the lips of the Soviet revisionists is actually their best friend.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique made a gesture at the sinister meeting by claiming that this is the "time of global confrontation" with imperialism and that one should be "in the van of the fight against imperialism." However, Gromyko's report has given the lie to all these claims. This Soviet revisionist foreign minister took up U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon's statement "after a period of confrontation, we are entering an era of negotiation," revered it as priceless treasure and prostrated himself before it. He declared obsequiously that Soviet revisionism speaks a "common tongue" with U.S. imperialism and wants to "find agreed stands" with the latter on all international questions through "negotiations." So "confrontation" with imperialism on the lips of the Soviet revisionists in fact means wallowing in the mire with U.S. imperialism and serving as its accomplice.

What does the "era of negotiation" mean? According to the package plan dished up in Gromyko's report for the Soviet revisionists' intensified collusion with the U.S. imperialists, it means summit meetings with the U.S. imperialist chieftain for counter-revolutionary global deals and exchange of visits between parliamentary delegations of both countries; talks with U.S. imperialism on strategic weapons to step up nuclear blackmail against the world's people; continued effort to find a "political settlement" on the Viet Nam question, which means continued sell-out of the interests of the Vietnamese people in service to the U.S. imperialists' peace-talk swindle; stepped-up endeavours to create a "Middle East Munich" in collusion with U.S. imperialism to stamp out the revolutionary struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people; negotiations with the United States, Britain and France on the question of West Berlin to sell out the interests of the German people, etc., etc. This series of so-called negotiations are all aimed at sabotaging and suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations, at encroaching on the independence and sovereignty of other countries and threatening the security of various countries, and at committing plunder and dividing up the spoils by Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism ganging up with each other. In a word, the so-called "era of negotiation" is nothing but another name for the futile attempt to redivide the world by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, the two most ferocious enemies of the world's people.

By making this confession, Gromyko has frankly spoken the mind of the Soviet revisionist chieftains and has given positive response to the fervent hopes of Nixon, chieftain of U.S. imperialism. It is precisely because of this that as soon as Gromyko's report was made public, it won the warm acclamation of U.S. imperialism. Before receiving the full text of the report, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers hurriedly issued a formal statement, saying that he had "read with interest" the press accounts of the Soviet revisionist foreign minister's speech and praising it as being "positive in tone," which would enable U.S.-Soviet relations to make "a significant step forward." The imperialist press also showered praises on the speech, describing it as "a rare step" taken by Soviet revisionism which "called for a new era of friendly relations with the United States."

In fact, counter-revolutionary deals have never been interrupted between Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism, which have become thicker still after the sinister Moscow meeting. Here are the facts:

On June 17, the very day of the closing of the sinister Moscow meeting, Soviet revisionism handed over a so-called "package peace plan" to U.S. imperialism on the settlement of the Middle East issue, a plan which sells out the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab people.

On June 24, the Western press reported that the Soviet revisionists kept the United States informed of the situation on the Sino-Soviet border. It described this as "new style diplomacy."

On June 26, a Soviet freighter shipped titanium ore, an important strategic material, to Seattle, U.S.A. It was described by a U.S. news agency as a "favor" from the Soviet Union.

On July 9, a Soviet revisionist chieftain hospitably received a U.S. astronaut in the Kremlin. He subserviently paid his "respect" to Nixon and trumpeted that the Soviet Union and the United States were friends.

On July 11, as a gesture of friendship for the United States, the Soviet revisionist authorities announced the immediate release of a U.S. air force lieutenant colonel whose plane had intruded into Soviet air space.

On July 13, Nixon's "special consultant" who arrived in Moscow to take part in a so-called "film festival" received a "warm welcome" from the Soviet revisionist renegades.

On July 14, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sisco and Gromyko held secret talks in Moscow on the Middle East issue to carry on the plot to strangle the Palestinian and other Arab people's anti-imperialist struggle.

On July 21, a Soviet revisionist chieftain saw former U.S. Vice-President Humphrey by appointment who was visiting the Soviet Union. They held secret talks on Viet Nam, the Middle East and disarmament. After the talks, Humphrey said, "there is a basic Soviet desire to negotiate in good faith on matters of substance."

On July 23, the Soviet Union and the United States reached an agreement on establishing consulates in Leningrad and San Francisco as a new step in their collusion.

All this provides further proof that Soviet revisionism's ranting about "anti-imperialism" is nothing but a deceitful lie.

It is by no means accidental that before the ink on the "anti-imperialist" document adopted at the sinister Moscow meeting was dry, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique hurriedly colluded with U.S. imperialism at a quickened tempo and in an unprecedentedly blatant way. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism which is actively pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion is extremely isolated and finds the going tougher and tougher. As usual, it incessantly bluffs and deceives, and then exposes itself again and again. This time, it cast away the "anti-imperialist" tune played up at the sinister meeting, tore off the "anti-imperialist" veil and slapped its own face. This penetratingly reveals that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has already landed in an impasse, ridden with crises. It also shows that this clique is desperately struggling to extricate itself from the dilemma by stepping up collusion with U.S. imperialism in opposing China.

At the sinister meeting, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique also pretentiously hurled a few curses at the reactionary forces in West Germany, Japan and other countries, as if it opposed not only U.S. imperialism but also other imperialist countries and all reactionaries. However, Gromyko's report and the deeds of the Soviet revisionists again serve to give the lie to this trick.

In his report, Gromyko racked his brains to eulogize imperialism and all reaction. He shamelessly called the imperialist countries "friends" and the reactionaries "good friends," and he declared that "fruitful" and "wide" "co-operation" would be established with them and that the "relations" would further develop "along diverse lines." In short, everything reactionary is an object of unity for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. They step up their collusion with West Germany, desperately curry favour with Japan and have even sent an invitation to the Japanese arch war criminal Nobusuke Kishi to visit the Soviet Union. They supply arms and ammunition to the Indonesian fascist regime of Suharto to suppress and put down the revolutionary struggle of the Indonesian people. They give all-round support to the Indian reactionaries, making them anti-China pawns. They invited to Moscow as an honoured guest the "minister of state for foreign affairs" of the Mobutu clique, U.S. imperialist puppet in the Congo (K). They energetically plot the establishment of an "Asian collective security system" which is aimed at putting the Asian countries under their control, and at opposing China and the revolutionary movement of the people in various Asian countries. They have even gone so far as to openly collude with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit clique, so on and so forth.

Lenin pointed out 53 years ago: "Today, the socialist proletariat . . . is confronted by an alliance of tsarist imperialism and advanced capitalist, European, imperialism, which is based on their common oppression of a number of nations." (Lenin, *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 22, p. 337.) The new tsars of today, in order to oppose the revolutionary struggles of the people in various countries and maintain their own tottering social-imperialist rule, are stepping up not only their collusion with U.S. imperialism but also the formation of a counter-revolutionary alliance with all decadent imperialism and reaction. They are really the worthy sons of the old tsars.

Both the report by Gromyko and the speech by the Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev at the sinister meeting openly and rabidly opposed China and regarded socialist China as their chief enemy. This has provided added proof that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's opposition to U.S. imperialism is sham, while its opposition to China is real; that its union with all revolutionary forces is sham, while its disruption of the revolutionary movements in various countries is real; and that its "unity of action of anti-imperialist forces" is sham, while its "unity of action" of counter-revolutionary forces is real.

It is by no means surprising that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique rabidly opposes China. A powerful socialist China is the greatest obstacle for this clique to collude with U.S. imperialism in a vain attempt to redivide the world. If it does not oppose China, how will it win the favour of U.S. imperialism and account for its own action before U.S. imperialism? If it does not oppose China, how will it push social-imperialism and social-fascism? Soviet revisionism's opposition to China not only cannot do us the slightest harm, but, on the contrary, it is an honour to us.

In rabidly opposing China, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has fully exposed its own feeble nature. The spread of Mao Tsetung Thought throughout the world, the impact of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution on world revolution, the complete exposure of the features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism by the Chinese Communist Party, the Albanian Party of Labour and other genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties as well as the daily growth of the revolutionary struggles of the people of the Soviet Union and other countries in the world — all this has dealt a fatal blow to this horde of renegades. As a result, they are sitting on a volcano, panic-stricken and not knowing what to do. At the same time they are compelled to reveal their atrocious features fully and put up a last-ditch struggle.

Gromyko's undisguised counter-revolutionary report has stripped the sinister Moscow meeting of its

tiny "anti-imperialist" mask. After the meeting, the sinister "documents" it adopted, like a stone dropped into the sea, have produced no reaction, failing entirely to attract any attention. Except for a few feeble cries made by a few stooges or retainers of the Soviet revisionists, nobody pays any heed to the stinking long-winded "documents" which are full of loopholes in spite of repeated patching. We despise this sinister meeting and regard it as a sheer farce. Frankly speaking, it does not in the least deserve our refutation by a serious editorial. However, Gromyko has the cheek to laud such a trivial farce to the skies, praising it as a "bright page" "in the chronicles." This is indeed the height of impudence! Since the Soviet revisionists have completely ripped off their own mask, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to sketch the revolting features of this pack of renegades slapping their own faces.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, under the signboard of "unity of action of anti-imperialist forces," has collaborated with U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries to engage in the criminal undertakings of opposing China, opposing communism, opposing the people and opposing revolution. This can only expose ever more clearly its heinous face of social-imperialism and arouse ever stronger opposition from the revolutionary people throughout the world.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: **"Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished."** The genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties of various countries are growing in strength in the course of integrating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of revolution in their own countries and in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries. A broadest possible united front is being formed by all countries and people subjected to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. A great momentous struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is daily mounting on a worldwide scale. The law of the development of world history is irresistible. No matter how Soviet revisionism steps up its collusion with U.S. imperialism and no matter how frenziedly it struggles, the victory of the world revolution and the doom of Soviet revisionism, U.S. imperialism and their lackeys are inevitable. The great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought will certainly be planted throughout the world!

(This article originally appeared in "Renmin Ribao" on August 14.)

Soviet Troops Flagrantly Intrude Into China's Tiehliekti Area in Creating Incident of Bloodshed

This grave border incident of bloodshed provoked by the Soviet armed forces under the direction of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique was long premeditated and carried out in a planned and organized way. We sternly warn the Soviet Government: The Chinese people are not to be bullied! If you do not immediately withdraw all your intruding troops from Chinese territory but continue to provoke still more serious armed conflicts and incidents of bloodshed, you will be severely punished by the Chinese people.

ON the morning of August 13, the Soviet side sent two helicopters, dozens of tanks and armoured vehicles and several hundred armed troops to intrude a depth of two kilometres into the Tiehliekti area in Yumin County of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China. The intruders unwarrantedly mounted a sudden attack on Chinese frontier guards on normal patrol duty, and were the first to open fire, killing and wounding many of the Chinese frontier guards on the spot.

To prevent the situation from getting worse, the Chinese patrols, immediately after being attacked by the Soviet armed troops, drew still further back on our own territory. However, the Soviet armed forces, which were deliberately carrying out provocations, continued to send large numbers of additional armed troops and tanks deep into Chinese territory. They closed in on the Chinese patrols. Driven beyond the limits of forbearance, the Chinese frontier guards were compelled to fight back in self-defence. At press time, the Soviet side is continuing to send out more troops and keeping on firing at the Chinese frontier guards. The Chinese people are watching with close attention the development of the situation.

This grave border incident of bloodshed provoked by the Soviet armed forces under the direction of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique was long premeditated and carried out in a planned and organized way. It is a new crime committed by the Soviet revisionist

renegade clique in league with U.S. imperialism against China. Over the past few years, the Soviet armed forces have on many occasions sent tanks, armoured vehicles and armed troops to intrude into China's Tiehliekti and the areas to its south and north for deliberate armed provocation. As early as July, 1967, the Soviet armed forces sent excavators into China's Tiehliekti area where they unjustifiably destroyed seven kilometres of China's patrol route. In mid June, 1969, they again sent armed troops to flagrantly encroach upon China's territory. They penetrated three kilometres into China's territory and built a highway and military installations and stealthily laid boundary marks there. On August 8, they went so far as to fire at the Chinese frontier guards. It was only because the Chinese side exercised restraint that no incident of bloodshed occurred.

Facts once again show that although the Soviet Government professes to normalize the situation along the border, in reality it has incessantly taken measures to aggravate the tension along the border and create fresh incidents of bloodshed. We sternly warn the Soviet Government: The Chinese people are not to be bullied! If you do not immediately stop your intrusions into Chinese territory and withdraw all your intruding troops from Chinese territory but continue to provoke still more serious armed conflicts and incidents of bloodshed, you will be severely punished by the Chinese people.

(Hsinhua dispatch, August 13)

Yang Shui-tsai – Communist Fighter Who Feared Neither Hardship Nor Death

COMRADE Yang Shui-tsai, deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Shuitaoyang Production Brigade in the Kueitsun People's Commune, Hsueh County, Honan Province, had held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, persisted in advancing along the socialist road and unfalteringly wielded power for the poor and lower-middle peasants for more than ten years. Defying grave illness, he led the masses in hard struggle to transform the backwardness and poverty of his home village until his last breath. His spirit of making thoroughgoing revolution, fearing neither hardship nor death, will always be an encouragement to the people in their march forward.

Relentless in Fighting Class Enemy, Firm in Taking Socialist Road

Comrade Yang Shui-tsai had grown up amid sufferings ever since he was a child.

Before liberation, his nine-member family had only seven *mu* of land. Though toiling from dawn till dusk, the family could hardly get enough bran and wild herbs to eat. His father became sick and bed-ridden as a result of prolonged oppression by the landlord. The exorbitant taxes levied by the Kuomintang reactionaries forced the Yangs to sell the few *mu* of land they had. Later, they lost their house to the landlord.

The cruel old society took the life of his grandmother. His younger brother died of hunger. Two of his younger sisters were sold. When he was only twelve, Yang Shui-tsai was forced to join his father in working for the landlord like beasts of burden. They suffered greatly from the landlord's ruthless oppression and exploitation.

In 1949, Yang Shui-tsai joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army, determined to fight for the liberation of the people of the whole country. In the battles to wipe out the Chiang bandits when the P.L.A. marched south, he was always in the van, fighting against the enemy with class hatred. In his year and more of army service, he performed many deeds of merit and was awarded the honoured title of "meritorious armyman of the people."

Early in 1951, Comrade Yang Shui-tsai was demobilized and returned home with the glorious task of building his native village.

"After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns." "Under no

circumstances must we relax our vigilance." Not long after his return, Yang Shui-tsai found that some class enemies in the village were still swaggering around. He set to work energetically in rallying the poor peasants and farm labourers to take the initiative in attacking the class enemies. Soon afterwards, he was elected a committee member of the peasants' association and was put in charge of public security work.

The sly enemies resorted to the tricks of using sugar-coated bullets to pull him to their side. They sought to introduce a "girl friend" for him and sent him gifts. But he saw through them all.

At a mass meeting called by the peasants' association to hit hard at the enemies and simultaneously educate the people, Yang Shui-tsai exposed all the vile trickery of the class enemies. He said: "These scoundrels tried to give me eggs and fruit, saying that it was out of concern for my health. What monsters! When there were famines before liberation, we poor people had nothing to eat, and many died or fled. But the grain in those scoundrels' granaries went mouldy with age. Why didn't they give us some of their grain? Have they now changed their nature and become kind-hearted? Never! They don't mean well by giving gifts. They didn't send me eggs or fruit, but poison. These vicious scoundrels must be given a harsh blow."

Comrade Yang Shui-tsai was firm in the struggle against the handful of class enemies. He followed Chairman Mao's teachings closely in taking the socialist road.

In 1953 when the Party issued the call to organize farming mutual-aid teams, he went into action without delay and actively spread the word about the superiority of mutual-aid teams. He got together ten peasant households to organize a farming mutual-aid team. Not long after, several households of well-to-do middle peasants wavered and withdrew from the team. The seven poor-peasant households stayed in. Yang Shui-tsai encouraged these poor peasants, saying: "Come what may, we will continue to take the road indicated by Chairman Mao." In order to buy fodder for the team's animals, he offered his demobilization pay. Reluctant to take the money, the peasants said: "Shui-tsai, since you are suffering seriously from tuberculosis of the lung, you'd better keep the money for medical treatment." But he replied: "No! Fine steel should be used for a blade. It's better to spend the money on consolidating the mutual-aid team. In this way the money will be put to the greatest use." Greatly moved, the

peasants stated: "Shui-tsai, we know what's uppermost in your mind. We'll stick to the bright road indicated by Chairman Mao and never change our mind, no matter what happens."

In 1956, Yang Shui-tsai gloriously joined the Communist Party of China. Thereafter, he worked harder than ever in taking the bright socialist road. He was again with others in the van when agricultural producers' co-operatives and later people's communes were set up all over the country. But when Liu Shao-chi stirred up the sinister wind of *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household), Yang Shui-tsai resolutely stood up against it. For more than ten years, he consistently took a clear-cut stand, never yielded an inch to the capitalist forces and firmly took the socialist road. All the poor and lower-middle peasants in the brigade praised him as a fine Communist.

Heroes Vow to Break New Ground in Transforming Nature

Shuitaoyang is located in a hilly area where water is scarce.

In 1956, inspired by the upsurge in the socialist revolution, Yang Shui-tsai made up his mind to work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to transform Shuitaoyang. He proposed to the Party branch: "If we want to end the backwardness and poverty of our native village once and for all, we must go in for water conservancy and afforestation."

In line with Chairman Mao's teachings "the masses are the real heroes" and "no investigation, no right to speak," Yang Shui-tsai surveyed every hill and gully in the district and widely consulted the old peasants. From the experience and lessons gained by the masses in fighting drought over long years, he eventually summed up the natural characteristics of the locality. In the light of his investigation, he proposed to the production brigade that a pond covering five *mu* be dug at the mouth of a gully at the southern end of the village, and that electric pumps be used to raise the water up the two hills lying east and west of the village, so as to irrigate the dry land and end the threat of drought.

His proposal was immediately supported by the Party branch and the broad masses of the commune members. In the winter of 1963, he led the masses to take on the job, braving the severe cold and breaking through layer after layer of ice and snow.

The work proceeded. Digging of the pond went deeper and deeper and a layer of rock was reached. At this point, some of the peasants were frustrated because they had failed so far to find any water and found it difficult to dig still further. Undaunted, Yang Shui-tsai led them in repeatedly studying the great leader Chair-

man Mao's brilliant article *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, and encouraged them to learn from his spirit. He spoke about "the Foolish Old Man," but in fact he himself was a living "foolish old man." In spite of his tuberculosis, he always worked with the masses. When people urged him to take a rest, he said: "The Foolish Old Man' was very old but he went on digging every day. But I am much younger."

The broad masses got tremendous spiritual strength from Chairman Mao's works and they were also moved by the spirit of Comrade Yang Shui-tsai who feared no sacrifice because he was armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. They said: "If the 'Foolish Old Man' was bold enough to dig up the two big mountains standing beyond his doorway, why can't we dig a pond to serve socialist construction now that we have Chairman Mao's leadership? If we can't finish it this year, we can go on to the next year and, if need be, the year after next. We will never stop until we find water!"

Everybody girded up his loins and launched a battle against the layer of rock. At this juncture, Yang Shui-tsai managed to get some drills for well-boring. Finally they broke through the rock and water gushed out. The whole construction site was aglow with happiness. Cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Long live Mao Tsetung Thought!" rose everywhere. With tears of joy in their eyes, the peasants flocked to the site from all directions.

While building the pond and bringing the water up the hills, Yang Shui-tsai directed the commune members in afforestation in a determined bid to turn the barren hills into a big orchard.

As grafted saplings thrive best in hot weather, Yang Shui-tsai and the peasants did the graftings in good time under the blazing sun in the nursery garden. During that period he often had attacks of illness, but he displayed an amazing tenacity and went on working. On one occasion, an attack of acute pain caused him to see stars and he almost dropped the grafting knife in his hand. But he composed himself and wiped off his sweat. What a temptation to rest! However, aware of the remaining work, he thought to himself: Now is the best season for grafting. Can I sit down and rest? No, never. I must carry on. Bearing heavily on his arms, he rose to his feet and continued his grafting. Thus, while struggling adamantly against illness, he and the peasants completed the grafting of tens of thousands of saplings.

In the winter of 1965, the Shuitaoyang brigade started its comprehensive afforestation campaign, and Yang Shui-tsai personally mapped out the plan for the planting of various kinds of saplings. It was then that he was seized by another attack of his chronic disease, and this time it was worse than ever.

During his illness the commune cadres sent for doctors to treat him and often visited him at home. The poor and lower-middle peasants in the village also came to see and encourage him. But whenever his fever

receded, he insisted on getting up and returning to work. "You are still ill," the comrades advised him. "You shouldn't get up." Yang Shui-tsai replied: "I fear neither disease nor hardship. I will defeat my disease with Mao Tsetung Thought. I will crush this hardship with Mao Tsetung Thought. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, I fear nothing. Unless I help build this area up, I will not have fulfilled my life-long hope."

He left his bed in spite of his condition. Supporting himself along the wall, he managed to walk outside to see how the trees were being planted. Defying biting cold wind, he continued with his plan to mark out the spots in which to plant new trees. As he worked, he repeated Chairman Mao's teaching: "Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. But we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death."

Comrade Yang Shui-tsai worked in this way for more than a decade to transform the state of poverty and blankness in Shuitaoyang. With an iron will, he endured suffering from serious illnesses — tuberculosis of the lung, stomach ulcers and kidney stones. Fighting with an unyielding spirit and dauntless in the face of hardship and death, he said: "As long as I breathe, I will make revolution!"

Defending Chairman Mao's Line on Education and Training Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Worthy Successors

In the struggle to build up the socialist countryside, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shuitaoyang brigade keenly felt the importance of culture. They said: "We want to build communism, but how can we do it without culture? Shui-tsai, help us set up a school to train reliable successors to the revolutionary cause." He replied: "Certainly! So long as we are guided by Mao Tsetung Thought and supported by the poor and lower-middle peasants, we can surely set up our own school."

An agricultural middle school, run jointly by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shuitaoyang, Kueitung, Kueihsi and four other brigades, was set up in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education on September 1, 1963. Yang Shui-tsai was chosen principal of the school by its management committee composed of poor and lower-middle peasants. On the day school opened, he said to the students: "This middle school run by us poor and lower-middle peasants is not meant to help the students become officials or get rich. It is to train worthy successors to the revolutionary cause who hold high the great red banner of



Mao Tsetung Thought, adhere to the socialist road, love physical labour and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. All of you are children of poor and lower-middle peasants. You should live up to the expectations of your parents."

Yang Shui-tsai led the revolutionary teachers and students of the school in carrying on their studies alongside productive labour, and building the school by self-reliance. In discussing the question of building the school, some maintained that simple thatched cottages would be quite adequate, while others thought that tile-roofed buildings should be put up. Yang Shui-tsai said: "Let's have thatched cottages! The poor and lower-middle peasants live in them perfectly well, so why not teachers and students? *Kangta** (the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College) could train revolutionary cadres in their tens of thousands in hillside caves because the red lantern of Mao Tsetung Thought lit them. If our thatched cottages are illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought, we can train worthy successors for the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Six thatched cottages were quickly built with the generous help of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The teachers and students said happily: "The meals one cooks for oneself are delicious; the rooms one builds for oneself seem brighter."

* This was a school of a new type founded in 1936 under the direct leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao. It was called "Kangta" for short. It trained and brought up large numbers of revolutionaries for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people. Chairman Mao was himself chairman of its educational committee, and gave lectures and delivered reports there. He also appointed Comrade Lin Piao as its president and political commissar.

In the autumn of 1965, the school which had expanded was moved to where an iron works used to be. Displaying the spirit of *Kangta*, Yang Shui-tsai led the teachers and students in working hard for more than 40 days to make some 50,000 mud bricks and put up 21 rooms. They also reclaimed over 20 *mu* of land. Now the school had large classrooms as well as land for experiments in farming and forestry.

Chairman Mao said: **"For a military school, the most important question is the selection of a director and instructors and the adoption of an educational policy."** Keeping this teaching of Chairman Mao's firmly in mind, Yang Shui-tsai paid close attention to the ideological education of the teachers and often studied with them the "three constantly read articles." He set the pace in revealing and fighting selfish ideas, and fostering the idea of wholehearted service to the people by learning from the exemplary deeds of outstanding people. He bought copies of Chairman Mao's works and gave them as gifts to the teachers. One young teacher said with deep emotion: "Principal Yang, I pledge myself to follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants all my life!"

Yang Shui-tsai encouraged the teachers and students to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that **"intellectuals should integrate themselves with the working people"** and take part in farm work regularly, so that they might maintain the fine quality of the labouring people for ever.

The Kueitsun Agricultural Middle School, as it was called, won high praise from the masses because it was being run better and better. However, a handful of class enemies, not reconciled to their defeat, tried every means to divert the school from the socialist road.

A "big shot" from the former Honan provincial cultural committee came to the school by car in the winter of 1965. The moment she arrived, she raised a hullabaloo about economic value and putting technique in the first place, alleging that "an agricultural middle school should give prominence to agronomy."

Yang Shui-tsai never was a man to blindly follow whatever a superior said. He was one of those Communists who **"always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded."** He resolutely followed whatever corresponded with Mao Tsetung Thought and firmly resisted whatever ran against Mao Tsetung Thought. Relying on his grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought and his firm proletarian stand, he perceived that the instruction from this "provincial leader" was absolutely wrong. He opined: "If an agricultural school gives prominence to 'agronomy,' an industrial school to 'industry' and a commercial school to 'commerce,' then who gives prominence to proletarian politics and who gives prominence to Mao Tsetung Thought? What she said was wrong and ran counter to Mao Tsetung Thought." So Yang Shui-tsai decided: "No matter where she comes

from, if what she says doesn't conform to Mao Tsetung Thought, we must reject it!"

The poor and lower-middle peasants' management committee, headed by Yang Shui-tsai, never lost its bearings in the storms. It always kept advancing victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education.

"Three Constantly Read Articles" Forge a Revolutionary Who Wholeheartedly Serves the People

To Yang, studying Chairman Mao's works and following his teachings were the greatest happiness and the fundamental thing in life. Diligently, in freezing winter or sweltering summer, he studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works every day. Over the past few years, he read all the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, memorized the "three constantly read articles" and repeatedly studied more than 20 important articles from Chairman Mao's works.

He always kept in mind Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instruction: "We must study the 'three constantly read articles' as maxims. These must be studied at all levels. We must apply what we study so as to revolutionize our thinking." The first thing he did every morning was to study these articles and then went about the day's work using Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the "Foolish Old Man" as his brilliant examples. Before going to bed, he read the articles again and checked his day's practice against the principle of **"wholly"** and **"entirely"** serving the people.

These articles forged Yang Shui-tsai into a revolutionary boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, and fostered in him the communist spirit of **"utter devotion to others without any thought of self."**

Although he had been tormented by sickness for more than ten years, he never thought about himself. His only concern was our great socialist motherland and the people.

He showed great concern for the poor and lower-middle peasants, especially those who were advanced in age and needed care. He often went to their homes to ask after their needs. On windy days or when snow fell, he made his rounds more frequently than ever to check whether there was any roof leakage or temporary shortage of food and warm clothing. The grateful poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Shui-tsai really does all he can for us!"

December 4, 1966, is an unforgettable day for the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shuitaoyang Production Brigade.

Because there were so many things to be done, Yang Shui-tsai got up at dawn. His visit to Linhsien County had excited his great admiration. When he returned, he was determined to follow Lin-

Serve the People With Utter Devotion

THE story of "Yang Shui-tsai — Communist Fighter Who Feared Neither Hardship Nor Death" published in this issue vividly reports the illustrious deeds of the late Comrade Yang Shui-tsai, deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Shuitaoyang Production Brigade in the Kueitsun People's Commune, Hsueh County, Honan Province.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "All Communists, all revolutionaries, all revolutionary literary and art workers should learn from the example of Lu Hsun and be 'oxen' for the proletariat and the masses, bending their backs to the task until their dying day." Comrade Yang Shui-tsai was a model Communist who served the people with utter devotion.

Comrade Yang Shui-tsai worked diligently and conscientiously in the service of the people. In the decade and more after he joined the revolution, he sought neither fame nor gain, but worked energetically for the Party without any thought of self.

Comrade Yang Shui-tsai feared neither hardship nor death for the sake of the people. Though he suffered from tuberculosis of the lung, stomach ulcers and kidney stones, three serious diseases, he defied

hardship and death and courageously and selflessly fought against the class enemy and against nature.

Comrade Yang Shui-tsai unceasingly remoulded himself and worked arduously all his life for the sake of the people. For a dozen years or so, he pressed forward bravely, neither pausing nor retrogressing, along the broad socialist road and the broad road of ideological revolutionization. At the last moment of his life he was still engaged in drawing the freshest and most beautiful picture for the people of Shuitaoyang, a picture of transforming the village.

"As long as I breathe, I will make revolution!" — the late Comrade Yang Shui-tsai's resolute pledge showed his spirit of serving the people unreservedly.

"As long as I breathe, I will make revolution!" means working wholeheartedly for the public interest, devoting everything to the public interest and serving the people "wholly" and "entirely." It means fearing neither difficulty nor sacrifice, working hard and bending one's back for the people's cause until one's dying day.

Every proletarian revolutionary fighter must follow Comrade Yang Shui-tsai's example and foster

hsien County's advanced experience and turn his brigade into a great red school of Mao Tsetung Thought. He had a high fever before going and the fortnight's journey to Linhsien and back had aggravated his illness. But when he thought of the day's work, he pushed aside any consideration of his health.

Early in the morning, he gave a lecture on Chairman Mao's article *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* to the brigade's instructors in the study of Chairman Mao's works. His vivid and profound explanations were a great education to them.

Later, he described to members of the local Party branch committee the heroic feats of the Linhsien County people. He told them how the people there, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and displaying the spirit of the "Foolish Old Man," had cut through the Taihang Mountains to build irrigation canals to water their farmland on the mountains.

That afternoon, he led the members of the Party branch committee in conscientiously studying Comrade Lin Piao's instruction on pushing the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage. He pointed out that to build the brigade into a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought, the Party branch committee should take the lead in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

That evening, after supper, he called a meeting at the school of Party members, Communist Youth League members and cadres. He gave his views on behalf of the Party branch committee on the questions of pushing the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage and of going a step further in the building of socialism in the brigade. He then asked the comrades to discuss them fully.

Late in the night, despite his pain, he stayed behind to exchange experiences with the teachers in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

the spirit of a model Communist who serves the people with utter devotion.

If one has this spirit, one is already **“noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people.”** As a cadre at the grass-roots level in the countryside, Comrade Yang Shui-tsai worked diligently day and night all the year round. Devoid of all personal considerations, he never stopped pondering over the question of how to make the maximum contribution to the people.

With such spirit, one will be able to take a correct attitude towards the masses and oneself. Comrade Yang Shui-tsai consistently had faith in the masses and relied on them, set strict demands on himself and was imbued with the spirit of self-criticism. He worked hard without complaint. Under all circumstances and at all times, he was always in high spirits and never grumbled or boasted about his own “contributions.”

Possessing this spirit, one is already a vanguard fighter able to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrade Yang Shui-tsai's revolutionary work embodied the brilliance of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. To carry out and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, he was one with the masses for more than ten years in “making the mountains bow their heads and the rivers change their courses.” Not once in the flush of victory did he cherish the idea of “having come to the end of the revolution” or think of “taking a rest.”

With this spirit, one fears neither hardship nor death, but advances valiantly to seize victory in the

struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction of all countries.

“The ‘three constantly read articles’ forge a revolutionary.” In his study of Chairman Mao's works, Comrade Yang Shui-tsai genuinely measured up to these points: conscientiously absorb every word and sentence, compare and examine himself with every word and sentence, and put into action every word and sentence. It is great Mao Tsetung Thought that fostered in Comrade Yang the spirit of “As long as I breathe, I will make revolution!” — the communist spirit of serving the people with utter devotion.

In “The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government,” Lenin fully stressed the **“force of example”** and pointed out that the example would serve as **educator, teacher and promoter**. Comrade Yang Shui-tsai, a model Communist who served the people until his dying day, serves as a brilliant example for all Communists, revolutionary cadres and proletarian revolutionary fighters. The illustrious deeds of the late Comrade Yang Shui-tsai have evoked powerful reactions among the revolutionary people all over the country. An enthusiastic campaign to “learn from the spirit of Yang Shui-tsai and strive to become a fighter of Yang Shui-tsai's type” has been launched in some parts of China. Taking his example as their **educator, teacher and promoter**, they are determined to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and serve the people with utter devotion.

It was after midnight that he returned to his tiny room after 18 solid hours of work.

As was his habit, he lit the kerosene lamp and studied Chairman Mao's works, without the least sign of fatigue.

The next morning when no one saw Yang Shui-tsai, though it was his practice to rise early, they thought that he was still asleep, exhausted from the last few busy days and his recent trip to Linhsien. No one wanted to disturb him. Let him sleep a little longer.

But when after breakfast there was still no sight of him, they began to feel worried. Pushing open the small door of his room, the crowd was shocked.

The kerosene lamp was still burning.

On the table were Chairman Mao's “three constantly read articles” and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*.

On the table were also several sheets of paper on which was written a plan for further efforts to build up Shuitaoyang based on the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

A fine son of the poor and lower-middle peasants in Shuitaoyang, Yang Shui-tsai died while sitting at the table.

Viewing the scene, the people understood: Till the last moment of his life he kept to his rule of studying before going to sleep the “three constantly read articles,” using **“wholly”** and **“entirely”** and **“the spirit of absolute selflessness”** as the criterion to examine his daily words and actions.

Viewing the scene, the people understood: In the last moment of his life he was still painting the freshest and most beautiful picture in the transformation of nature, seeing in his mind's eye the bright prospects of Shuitaoyang.

Viewing the scene, the people understood: In the last moment of his life he was still battling his illness with unswerving will and amazing tenacity, fighting up to the last minute, the last second!

Comrade Yang Shui-tsai had carried out his vow: "As long as I breathe, I will make revolution!" and "Live for the revolution, die for the people, and be a man weightier than Mount Tai!"

The people of Shuitaoyang were extremely grieved over his death. They felt, however, extremely proud and honoured to have had such a communist fighter armed with Mao Tsetung Thought who had devoted his life to serving the people.

Comrade Yang Shui-tsai died over two years ago, but his memory still lives in the hearts of the people. His heroic communist spirit of utter devotion to the public interest and of fearing neither hardship nor death has continued to inspire the people. Like him, the people of Shuitaoyang have acted in accordance with the "three constantly read articles" and followed the examples taught in them. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and in high spirits, they are marching forward with big strides along the bright socialist road, battling against nature and class enemies. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, more and more fighters like Comrade Yang Shui-tsai who are boundlessly loyal to Mao Tsetung Thought have come to the fore.

Men Armed With Mao Tsetung Thought Are the Greatest Fighting Power

by Feng Chuan-min

From a P.L.A. air force unit

IT is now 42 years since the Chinese People's Liberation Army, personally created and led by the great leader Chairman Mao and directly commanded by Vice-Chairman Lin, was founded.

The glorious history of the P.L.A. is the history of the triumph of Chairman Mao's line on army building. Reviewing the militant course in which our army grew and developed, we deeply realize that, by steadfastly advancing along Chairman Mao's line on army building, arming ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, giving prominence to proletarian politics and bringing into full play the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in making thoroughgoing revolution, our army will possess the greatest fighting power and always be invincible.

Guided by Chairman Mao's line on army building, in the past decade and more our unit, by giving prominence to proletarian politics and by our courage, dealt head-on blows at the U.S.-Chiang air pirates and shot down or damaged a total of over 100 enemy planes. We have won outstanding successes and valiantly defended the sacred air space of our socialist motherland. In February 1952, the great leader Chairman Mao himself wrote an inscription commending our unit. Since then, Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin have received our representatives many times. This is the greatest inspiration and education to us.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive.**" The fighting experience of our unit testifies to the extreme wisdom and correctness of this theory of Chairman Mao's. Weapons are only potential fighting power; only when they are in the hands of brave fighters armed with Mao Tsetung Thought can the fighting power of the weapons be brought into fullest play.

Ours is an air force unit created on the basis of army units. In 1951, many of our comrades joined the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea as air force pilots. At that time our enemy was mostly U.S. air marauders who had taken part in World War II and had a thousand or more hours of flying time. We were inferior in both equipment and technique and our experience in air battles was nil. But we had Mao Tsetung Thought. Armed with this spiritual atom bomb of infinite power, we knew what we were fighting for and fully displayed a dauntless spirit, we dared to come to grips with the enemy in the air. Comrade Sun Sheng-lu, an air force hero, once shot down or damaged seven enemy planes in succession as he braved enemy fire and charged fiercely and fearlessly against enemy planes. He did this in the same spirit that he engaged the Japanese aggressors in hand-to-hand combat years earlier. One of our squadrons created the brilliant record of 15:0 in only 86 days after it went into battle.

Flying singly, each of our pilots was a hero; in formation, they displayed collective courage and resourcefulness. Our youthful people's air force struck terror into the U.S. air bandits and sent them hurtling to destruction, forcefully exploding the myth of U.S. "air supremacy." This fully reveals the great might of Mao Tsetung Thought. Possessing a high level of proletarian political consciousness and imbued with a courage that defies death, we can give full play to our conscious dynamic role and can defeat the enemy even if our equipment is inferior.

In our later fighting task to defend the air space of our motherland, we were better armed and equipped. But even then, to really make arms and equipment deal effective blows at the enemy, one must still rely on Mao Tsetung Thought and on the commanders and fighters' proletarian political consciousness and their brave spirit of not fearing death. In one battle, one of our flyers lost contact with the ground command. He calmly took stock of the situation and skilfully spotted the enemy. He took the initiative and shot up to a high altitude where he let loose full blast and shot down the enemy plane at one blow. He showed a high degree of proletarian political consciousness and the spirit of being responsible to the revolution. **With the courage of not fearing death, pilots who are not so skilled can also win battles.** In another air engagement, a young flyer, a new one who had not even completed the whole course in air fighting, insisted on joining the battle out of his boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao. In the sky, he pluckily overcame many difficulties arising from his lack of skill and closed in on the enemy plane tenaciously. He opened fire at close range and finished off the enemy plane.

Vice-Chairman Lin has said: "However highly developed modern weapons and technical equipment may be and however complicated the methods of modern warfare, in the final analysis the outcome of a war will be decided by the sustained fighting of the ground forces, by the fighting at close quarters on battlefields, by the political consciousness of the men, by their courage and spirit of sacrifice." From our many years of battle experience, we are convinced that though new arms and equipment are constantly appearing, the political consciousness and bravery of man is still decisive, and no matter what the conditions are, the basic method to win a battle is to smash the enemy at close quarters. The counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching and his gang, on the other hand, energetically publicized that "fighting power is weapons plus technique." They raved that close-range combat between high-speed fighters is too "dangerous," that it can only lead to "collisions." They tried to scare us with the possibility of death. We diligently and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's and Vice-Chairman Lin's teachings on the relationship between man and weapons and increased our understanding. We persisted in defeating the enemy by close-range fighting in the air. Once when a U.S. plane

intruded into China's air space, I flew up to meet it. I thought, I am flying on the course charted by Chairman Mao. I must not only wipe out this pest, but also show him the might of close-range air fighting and safeguard Chairman Mao's line on army building. Silently reciting Chairman Mao's teaching: "**This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield,**" and bearing in mind Vice-Chairman Lin's instruction on wiping out the enemy at close quarters, I closed in on the enemy plane, getting nearer and nearer before giving the plane all I had. It exploded in mid-air. This is yet another occasion in which the revolutionary tradition of coming to grips with the enemy in close-range fighting shone with new lustre.

All the victories we have won as we went from the ground into the air reveals a great truth: Just as Vice-Chairman Lin has pointed out: "The greatest fighting power is the men who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. It is courage, not to fear to die."

To arm the P.L.A. commanders and fighters with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is the basic guarantee that our armed forces will continuously raise their fighting power. Through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the commanders and fighters have greatly raised their understanding of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthened their determination to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line at any cost. We study the "three constantly read articles" as our maxims, eliminate bourgeois thoughts of self and foster proletarian devotion to public interest and make revolution in the core of our being. Taking Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune, Lei Feng, Wang Chieh, Liu Ying-chun and the "five-good" flyer and communist fighter Chang Yun-cheng of our unit as models in the revolutionization of our thinking, we have further fostered the spirit of wholehearted dedication to the cause of the revolution and selflessly serving the people. In training, the commanders and fighters of our unit brush aside all difficulties and are eager to shoulder the heavy loads; in battle we charge forward courageously without any thought of self.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Our army will remain a fighting force during the historical period in which classes have not been abolished in our country and the imperialist system still exists in the world.**" The People's Liberation Army is the staunch pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We deeply understand the heavy tasks we shoulder in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are determined to hold the guns in our hands firmly and protect our great motherland from any intrusion by the enemy.

At present, to avert their doom, U.S. imperialism and its accomplice Soviet revisionist social-imperialism are stepping up their suppression of the revolutionary

struggle of the people of various countries, and increasing their aggressive threats to China. We must make full preparations, preparations against their launching a big war and against their launching a war at an early date, preparations against their launching a conventional war and against their launching a large-scale nuclear war.

Educated by great Mao Tsetung Thought, we must be highly alert and vigilant against the enemy and be ready at all times to defeat him. We must always keep the enemy in mind and watch him closely. In the face of victory, we must not become conceited and lower our guard. In peacetime, we should be able to see that the enemy is sharpening his sword and keep the smell of gunpowder in our nostrils. Though the enemy may resort to countless tricks, we should always be mentally prepared to deal the invaders a mortal blow whenever they come. Although the P.L.A.'s tasks of preparedness against war are concerned with different contingencies, our mental preparedness against war should always

remain the same. We should "go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruders" wherever Chairman Mao directs us.

As the people of our country are carrying forward the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress and bringing about a new high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, we are determined to make energetic efforts to give prominence to proletarian politics, diligently study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and revolutionize our thinking. In the past, we depended on great Mao Tsetung Thought to win brilliant victories in revolutionary war and to safeguard our great socialist motherland. Depending on great Mao Tsetung Thought today, we can surely smash any imperialist attack. We solemnly warn U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, if you dare to launch a war of aggression against China, you will be dashed to bits by the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army who are fully prepared.

Great Changes in Futan University Under the Leadership of the Working Class

ON August 26, 1968, in response to the great call of our great leader Chairman Mao that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything," a workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team composed of outstanding industrial workers from the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and eight other factories entered Shanghai's Futan University in co-ordination with a Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team of P.L.A. men. This put an end to the domination bourgeois intellectuals had exercised there for a long time.

The workers' propaganda team's entering the educational field is an earth-shaking event and a great pioneering undertaking in the sixties of the 20th century.

Founded by a French missionary organization in 1903, Futan University was the product of imperialist cultural aggression against China. Before liberation, the Kuomintang reactionaries used it as an important base for training intellectuals to serve their reactionary regime.

Futan became a university of the people after liberation. Guided by great Mao Tsetung Thought, it enrolled a number of worker and peasant students and undertook preliminary reform with regard to teaching materials.

But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shaoyi and his agents in Shanghai and Futan University worked hand in glove with the reactionary bourgeois

academic "authorities" in opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Setting themselves the counter-revolutionary revisionist goal of turning Futan into "Moscow University of the East," they pushed the revisionist line in education. They exercised bourgeois dictatorship by discriminating against the children of workers and peasants while enrolling a large number of sons and daughters of the exploiting classes. They forced many students of worker and peasant origin to leave school under various pretexts.

In 1958, in response to Chairman Mao's call that "working people should master intellectual work," more than a hundred outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers were enrolled in Futan. But they were later kicked out one by one by the capitalist roaders in the university who hated them deeply. These capitalist roaders instilled into the students in the school a revisionist education that is divorced from practice, from productive labour and from the masses. As a result, some students in the biology department, for instance, could not even tell wheat from weeds. While repudiating the old educational system during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, one student said: "When we first came we had the sweet smell of the earth. But after five years in school, we reek of revisionist stink."

As soon as the workers' propaganda team took over this university which had been controlled by the



Veteran worker Chang Szu-chuan (second from the left), a member of the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in Fudan University, chats with the students, telling them from his own experience that closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan means victory.

bourgeoisie for a long time, it valiantly declared that it would lead the university for ever.

At the meeting welcoming the workers' propaganda team's entry, Chang Ho-fa, leader of the team and a worker-technician in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, said: "We have come to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought and to implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions. Our hearts ache at the sight of bourgeois intellectuals using revisionist education to poison the minds of our younger generation. In order to train our own proletarian intellectuals truly loyal to Chairman Mao, we workers must lead the struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure, so that the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought will keep flying for ever over our socialist universities."

Some veteran workers who, in pre-liberation days, had taken part in the workers' armed struggles or in the War of Liberation and some women workers who had been child brides or child labourers in the old society were especially distressed to see how these college students had been poisoned by the bourgeois way of life and revisionist educational ideas. They said: "When a factory turns out rejects, they can be redone. But when the younger generation turns out to be rejects, the country will become revisionist. If the superstructure is not transformed, there will be a capitalist restoration, such as has taken place in the Soviet Union, and the working people will live like beasts of burden and suffer again. We'll never let this happen! Now that Chairman Mao has sent us to the university, we'll wield this power over education well. Working-class control of the university is absolute and unshakable!"

The first thing the workers' propaganda team did after entering the university was to make great efforts

to help the students and teachers study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and organize Mao Tsetung Thought study classes. They considered that, in re-educating intellectuals trained in the old schools, the most important thing was to help them foster complete loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and firmly carry out the fighting calls of the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader. To achieve this, the intellectuals must be helped to undertake the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works in relation to the ideas and specific problems in their minds and strive hard to apply what they had learnt so as to rid themselves of the intellectuals' bad habit of separating theory from practice. On the basis of this understanding, members of the workers' and

P.L.A. men's propaganda teams took the lead and set an example in exposing the problems currently in their minds in the various kinds of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes. They recalled past sufferings and compared them with present happiness. They fought self and criticized revisionism, and studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way in connection with the class struggle in the university. The good revolutionary style of study of the working class, which integrates theory with practice, profoundly educated the revolutionary teachers and students. Some of the Red Guards in the university said: "Facts show that when we depart from the world outlook and the leadership of the working class, we can't accomplish the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in education. We must firmly follow the leadership of the working class."

With the help of the workers' propaganda team, leading groups based on a "three-in-one" combination, with representatives of workers and P.L.A. men as the mainstay and with activists participating, were established at every level throughout the school. This firmly guaranteed the leading position of the working class.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao said: "Without knowing what classes are and without knowing what exploitation is, we will not be able to understand revolution." Acting on this instruction, the workers' propaganda team initiated extensive activities to recall past sufferings and contrast them with the happy life today. This gave the intellectuals a profound lesson in class education. An old worker named Chao Kuo-hua brought to the university a tattered cotton quilt which his family had used for five generations over 120 years. He showed it to the young students and told

them how extreme the misery had been in the past. He said to them: "Hear about the past and compare it with the life today, and think over whether you want to be successors to the proletariat or to the bourgeoisie." Another old worker named Cheng Chia-tai was a rickshaw puller in the area around the university before liberation. He was mocked as a "two-legged horse" by bourgeois "professors" and "young masters and ladies" of the exploiting classes. As he pulled them, they spat on him or kicked him at the least inconvenience.

Now Cheng Chia-tai, with head held high, had entered the university as a member of the workers' propaganda team. He said: "I served as a beast of burden in the old days. But now I'll work as an educator. I will pass on to the younger generation the burning class hatred of the proletariat for the exploiting classes, and educate the young to be loyal to Chairman Mao and make revolution all their lives."

While eating "meals recalling the bitterness of the past" and listening to the "talks on the misery in the old society," many revolutionary teachers and students were moved to tears. "Poisoned by the old education," they said, "we got muddle-headed and lost our bearings. Today, the working class has taught us whom we should love, whom we should hate and whom we should serve."

A student in the chemistry department, who came from a poor peasant family and cherished a deep love for manual labour when he was a boy, was given a small sickle by his parents when he left his village. They exhorted him never to forget his class origin. But since he entered the university, he began to look upon himself as an intellectual who used his brains and pen but not a sickle. So he threw the sickle aside.

An old worker found the sickle in an out-of-the-way place. He took it to the student and said to him: "Do you know what you have thrown away? This sickle has rusted because it hasn't been used. More dangerous, however, is that your thinking has also become rusty. You have completely forgotten the bitter past!" With the help of the old worker, the student recalled how after entering college, his attitude towards bourgeois ideas and ways had changed from disapproval to approval and how finally he began to adopt them himself. Overcome with a sense of shame, he said: "The working class has used Mao Tsetung Thought to pull me back from the revisionist road."

Educated by the working class, some students from exploiting class families resolved to draw a clear line between themselves and the exploiting classes, to get rid of the influence of

the revisionist educational line, to take the working-class stand, to follow Chairman Mao closely and always make revolution.

All the members of the workers' propaganda team were ordinary labouring people who looked on the old colleges which were divorced from productive labour and from practice with disgust. They strongly disapproved of intellectuals who did not have the feelings of the labouring people and were incapable of carrying anything, either on their shoulders or in their hands.

The capitalist roaders in the university made the revolutionary students and teachers soft by landscaping large tracts of land.

Representatives of the workers' propaganda team who went to Peking for the National Day celebrations last October brought back grain and vegetable seeds from the place they had stayed, which is the location of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Members of the team immediately organized the teachers and students to dig up the useless landscaped area to cultivate grain and vegetables, and to use a pond to breed fish.

While working in the fields, the teachers and students criticized Liu Shao-chi's theory of "studying in order to climb up." They said fervently: "We will dig out the roots of revisionism with hoes and the roots of self-interest with spades. We will sow the seeds of Mao Tsetung Thought. We'll see to it that Mao Tsetung Thought will bear fruit all over the university." The veteran workers also took the teachers and students to work on the wharfs, in steel plants and in the villages, to participate in the class struggles there and to be pupils of the workers and peasants. One of the students who in the past had avoided using the poor and lower-middle peasants' chamber pots



Members of the workers' propaganda team lead the revolutionary teachers and students in relentlessly criticizing Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education.

because he thought them too dirty now volunteered to empty the pots. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "College students used to hold a handkerchief over their noses when they saw these pots. But now they empty them for us. This shows the good work done by the working class in re-educating intellectuals!"

In the course of re-educating the intellectuals, the workers' propaganda team launched vehement attacks on the old educational system. The panic-stricken handful of class enemies spread such slanders as: "In the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, the working class can only lead struggle and criticism, but not transformation." They also said that "laymen cannot remould experts." While pressing ahead with the revolution in education, the propaganda team used the spirit of thoroughgoing revolution of the working class to arm the revolutionary teachers and students so as to smash the class enemy's plots.

The propaganda team called a meeting of the whole university to repudiate the reactionary assertion by a reactionary academic "authority" that "Marxism cannot lead the natural sciences." A member of the team said: "The natural sciences must be guided by one kind of thinking or another. If they are not guided by Marxism, then they must be guided by revisionism, imperialism or fascism. Marxism must guide the natural sciences and it certainly can. We workers are 'laymen' in running bourgeois universities, but we are very competent in running socialist universities, whereas the bourgeois overlords know nothing at all about this."

A reactionary academic "authority" was brought to the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant by the revolutionary teachers and students of the mathematics department. The worker-technician Wang Teh-fa gave him a very simple mathematical problem to solve, a problem relating to the production of machine tools. After racking his brains, this "authority" still could not find the answer. Crestfallen, he lamented that "mathematics is useless." Comrade Wang Teh-fa sternly refuted him: "It's not that mathematics is useless; you can't achieve anything because you are divorced from practice. What really matters is: Who masters mathematics and whom it serves. When it is in the hands of the working class armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, it can serve socialist construction and is therefore useful. But in the hands of you bourgeois 'scholar-tyrants,' it can only become more and more mystifying."

The propaganda team also took controversies in the revolution in education into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers, so that they could educate the intellectuals and express their views on the educational revolution.

Last November, more than 20 teachers and students in the Chinese literature department led by the work-

ers went to an iron and steel plant to receive re-education and at the same time to find out what the proletarian orientation for the new art and literature faculty should be. In the past six months and more, re-education brought about great changes in their thinking and feelings, and veteran workers in the plant regarded them as their own people. While receiving re-education, the teachers and students helped the workers set up a "workers' college of arts." An old worker, who had been savagely oppressed and had never had any schooling in the old days, wrote the following doggerel after he had entered this college: "Once illiterate, now I can write poems. My first poem is: Loyalty to Chairman Mao."

His deep proletarian feelings and his clear-cut aim in study taught the revolutionary teachers and students a profound lesson. They said: "Now we see that once culture and art are grasped by the working class, they can play a big role. We must end our isolation from reality, from productive labour and from the masses, and become one with the workers, peasants and soldiers."

Since entering Futan University nearly a year ago, the workers' propaganda team, in co-operation with the P.L.A. men's propaganda team, has used invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to re-educate the intellectuals and transform this old university in the image of the proletariat. It has brought tremendous changes to the university, which was controlled by the bourgeoisie for long years, and effected a big change in the mental outlook of the revolutionary teachers and students. All this fully shows the great strength of the Chinese working class in exercising leadership in everything.

One of the teachers said: "U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have slandered the Chinese working class, saying that it has 'destroyed culture' and 'oppressed the intellectuals.' What nonsense! What has the working class destroyed in our university? It has destroyed the reactionary trash of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and demolished bourgeois reactionary ideas. What the workers have done stimulates the growth of the new proletarian culture and is a real help to us intellectuals."

Tsai Shang-szu, a 64-year-old professor, said with great feeling: "I have taught in schools for more than 40 years, from feudal-style private schools to 'Westernized schools' and to today's Futan University. I must say from the bottom of my heart that working-class leadership in the schools is, in the history of mankind, a revolution in education in the true sense of the word. Many changes which seem unimaginable to us old people have taken place. It is the working class that is most competent in running socialist universities. I am old, but I am determined to receive re-education by the working class and completely change my old ideology so as to contribute my share to the proletarian revolution in education."

Chinese Delegation to Sino-Soviet Joint Commission For Navigation on Boundary Rivers Returns to Harbin

Proceeding in the spirit of making a success of the meeting and settling issues, the Chinese delegation patiently conducted negotiations with the Soviet side, reached agreement with the Soviet side on certain specific issues and signed the minutes of the meeting.

THE Chinese delegation headed by Chang Chan-teh, Chairman of the Chinese side of the Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on the Boundary Rivers, returned to Harbin on August 11 after attending the 15th regular meeting of the joint commission.

Among those welcoming the delegation home at the railway station were Pan Fu-sheng, Kuo Chiang, Yu Chieh, Hsia Kuang-ya and Chang Pin, leading comrades of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and other departments concerned, and representatives of the revolutionary masses.

The 15th regular meeting of the Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on the Boundary Rivers was held in Poli in the Soviet Union between June 18 and August 8.

Proceeding in the spirit of making a success of the meeting and settling issues, the Chinese delegation patiently conducted negotiations with the Soviet side, reached agreement with the Soviet side on certain specific issues relating to navigation on the boundary rivers between the two countries and signed the minutes of the meeting.

Foreign Friends Acclaim Mao Tsetung Thought For Lighting Up the "Forbidden Zone" of Deaf-Mutes

— Report on a visit to the School for Deaf-Mutes in Kwangchow by foreign friends from the five continents

JUBILATION prevailed when, holding red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, a group of foreign friends from the five continents were joyfully paying a visit to the School for Deaf-Mutes in Kwangchow. Looking with surprise at the happy, formerly deaf-mute students, some of them were moved to tears and shouted: "Long live socialist China!" "Long live the victory of Mao Tsetung Thought!" "Long live Chairman Mao!"

With deep emotion the foreign friends listened to the moving account of how Mao Tsetung Thought was used to open the "forbidden zone" of deaf-mutes by

members of a Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team composed of medical workers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The visitors were deeply touched by the spirit of the P.L.A. men who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought — wholehearted devotion to the people — and by their revolutionary heroism in dauntlessly scaling the heights of science. They warmly acclaimed: Mao Tsetung Thought is the source of wisdom and strength. The fact that a few little silver needles have solved the big problem of curing deaf-mutes is a miracle in the world's history of medicine. Like many other miracles which have been achieved in China, this is a

great victory for putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything. Listening to the formerly deaf-mute students who were loudly reading quotations from Chairman Mao, a Pakistan friend said with deep feeling: "I have been to many countries in the world, but I have never seen such a miracle. It is really great that deaf-mutes can learn to speak and sing. This is all owing to Mao Tsetung Thought!" He enthusiastically led the students in shouting: "Long live the friendship between the peoples of Pakistan and China!" "Long live the Chinese People's Liberation Army!" "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Liu Hsien-an, a student who has been cured, told the foreign friends how he was a victim of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in medical and public health work, and had become a deaf-mute. He could neither shout "Long live Chairman Mao" nor hear Chairman Mao's voice. It is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that has given him a new lease on life. After hearing the narrative, an Albanian comrade said with emotion: These lads would not have been cured without the overthrow of Liu Shao-chi. Nowhere else in the world have we ever met deaf-mutes who can speak and sing. This is a great achievement of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With great enthusiasm, the Albanian comrade sang together with the formerly deaf-mute students *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and other revolutionary songs.

A foreign friend who works in Canada took detailed notes of what he saw and heard in the school. He said: You have made a great achievement. Mao Tsetung Thought is really great! As a doctor, I'm deeply moved! I'll tell many of my friends all I have seen and heard here. A Zambian friend was moved to say: "There are lots of deaf-mutes in the world and bourgeois authorities pronounce them to be incurable. But, relying on Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese P.L.A. men have succeeded in curing deaf-mutes. Mao Tsetung Thought is really all-powerful." Looking at Chairman Mao's portrait and holding a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, he added: "Chairman Mao has sent to my country a Chinese medical team which has cured many deaf-mutes there. We Zambian people all realize that Chairman Mao is the great saviour of the labouring people of the whole world. He is the greatest man!"

Members of the Mao Tsetung Thought literary and art propaganda team of the school went to the stage in high spirits to give a performance for the foreign friends. Their clearly articulated words and the great warmth with which they sang touched the hearts of all the foreign friends, many of whom mounted the stage and joined them in singing *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. Some cheered in Chinese: "Socialism

is great!" "The cultural revolution is great!" "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

A Japanese friend saw clearly from the performance how Chairman Mao has shown infinite concern for the working people and how socialist China has created new miracles in the history of world medicine. He said with feeling: "Such miracles are absolutely impossible in capitalist society. The children of New China are indeed leading a very happy life!" With indignation, he told the Chinese comrades about the miserable life the Japanese people are leading under militarist rule. He continued: "There is an infectious disease in Okinawa. Anyone who contracts this disease will become deaf if not promptly treated. Numerous poor children on this tiny island are suffering from this disease. In that dark society who will show concern for them?" A friend from the Congo (B) said with deep emotion: "China is the first country which has succeeded in curing deaf-mutes. Socialism is fine indeed!" In warm praise he told the people around him about the moving deeds performed by a Chinese medical team which is working wholeheartedly for the African people in his country. He said: "The colonialists care only for exploitation and making money; they never pay any attention to the health and suffering of the African people. Only socialist China is the true brother of us African people!" A friend from the Sudan said: "The Sudanese people and the African people as a whole regard China's successes as their own and regard China as their best friend. The great victory you have won under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao is exerting a daily-growing influence in Africa." A Japanese friend said with enthusiasm: "The red sun has lit up the 'forbidden zone' of deaf-mutes. This fully shows that Mao Tsetung Thought is a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. We will propagate it vigorously after returning to our country. So long as we study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, the Japanese people's struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will definitely be victorious."

Many foreign friends from the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism said with fervour that after witnessing the miracles performed with Mao Tsetung Thought by the Chinese people, they have become still firmer in their conviction that Mao Tsetung Thought is invincible and in their determination to follow the revolutionary road charted by Chairman Mao. They are aware that making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought. They said that they will do still better in studying and grasping Mao Tsetung Thought and integrate it with the concrete practice of the revolution in their own countries. In this way, they will seize victory in the revolution, they added.

The Afro-Americans will be victorious in their just struggle. The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people.

— MAO TSETUNG

Afro-American Workers Launch Vigorous Offensive Against the Ruling Class

WITH the further sharpening of class and national contradictions in the United States and with the development in depth of the Afro-American struggle and the rapid increase in the number of Black workers, the important role of these workers in the Afro-American struggle is becoming increasingly evident.

Since World War II, large numbers of Afro-Americans have moved to the cities from rural areas in the south. At present, 80 per cent of the total Black population is jammed into city slums. Afro-American workers make up an ever bigger proportion of all the workers in some basic U.S. industries. For instance, they account for 35 to 50 per cent of the total number of workers in the auto industry, about 35 per cent of all the workers in the steel industry and 40 to 50 per cent of the total number of workers in Chicago, Detroit, Newark and other major industrial cities. They are playing a more and more important role in American society.

Afro-American workers suffer the severest exploitation and oppression as a result of the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the U.S. ruling circles. They are the last to be employed and the first to be sacked. According to obviously watered down figures published by U.S. official circles, the rate of unemployment among Afro-Americans is more than double that of the whites. By ruthlessly keeping down the wages of Afro-American workers, the U.S. monopoly capitalist class squeezes from them a super-profit of 22,000 million dollars every year. Afro-American workers also suffer outright discrimination and all sorts of restrictions at the hands of the monopoly capitalist class and reactionary union bosses. In the southern states, they do not even have the right to organize trade unions in service trades, government institutions and hospitals. Consequently, they are most courageous and extremely resolute in struggle.

A conspicuous manifestation of the militancy of the Afro-American workers now is that in many industrial and mining enterprises, they take the lead in launching strikes in defiance of the opposition and sabotage by

reactionary union bosses. These strike struggles are spearheaded not only at the U.S. monopoly capitalist class, but also at its minions — the reactionary union bosses. For example, at the end of last April, Afro-American workers at a Ford Motor Company plant in New Jersey started a big strike with the support of other minority workers and white workers, to protest against the insult of a Black worker by a racist white overseer. During the strike, the Afro-American workers further exposed the brutal exploitation and poor working conditions which all workers suffer at the Ford Company. Thus they succeeded in uniting with the majority of the workers and compelled the plant to stop production. When the reactionary union bosses helped the company to undermine the strike, the Afro-American workers took action again, exposing them as scabs and thus raised the class consciousness of the worker masses. In many cities, the Black workers' "caucuses," which exist in various plants to lead the strikes, are gradually getting united and their actions have won the support of the broad masses of Black workers.

In the southern states, defying regulations which forbid them to organize trade unions, the Black workers are rapidly getting organized. In late March this year, more than 400 Afro-American workers of two hospitals in Charleston, South Carolina, went on strike for more than three months to demand wage increases, better working conditions and the right to organize trade unions. In spite of the fact that the reactionary authorities called out large numbers of city and state police and later called in 1,000 "National Guards" to suppress them brutally, the Black workers, with the support of the masses of the people, persisted in the strike and staged repeated demonstrations in which over 10,000 people often participated. This strike is a great inspiration to other Afro-American workers scattered in the southern states; they too are swiftly getting organized.

In the course of their struggle, Afro-American workers have come to a deeper understanding of the truth pointed out by the great leader Chairman Mao that "in

the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." In the struggle, they are paying greater attention to uniting with all forces that can be united with to launch a sustained struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. For instance, at the beginning of April, the Afro-American workers at an iron works in Kansas united with all the Mexican-American and white workers in the plant to stage a joint strike. During the strike, all the workers of the plant unanimously demanded that the owner abolish the racist wage policy of keeping down the wages of Afro-American and Mexican-American workers. The Afro-American workers have also paid attention to uniting with progressive students to jointly hit the U.S. monopoly capitalist class.

Through the acute struggle against the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and its henchmen, more and more Afro-American workers have a deeper understanding of the truth pointed out by Chairman Mao that "only by overthrowing the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capi-

talist class and destroying the colonialist and imperialist system can the Black people in the United States win complete emancipation." They are now vigorously repudiating and exposing so-called "Black capitalism" advocated by the reactionary U.S. ruling circles. They point out that the aim of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class in energetically peddling "Black capitalism" is to foster a group of Black bosses with some crumbs from the profits so that they will help exploit the broad masses of the Afro-Americans ruthlessly in the same way as the house slaves helped the slave owner exploit the field slaves in the days of slavery.

The Afro-American workers are marching on. In the fierce class struggle, they can definitely overcome step by step whatever difficulties that occur on the way of their advance, unite still more closely with other minority workers and white workers, and unite with all those forces which can be united with to launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and to contribute their efforts to burying U.S. imperialism once and for all.

Asian People Strongly Rebuff Nixon

THE Asian people handed U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon a strong rebuff when he recently scurried through Asia busy with counter-revolutionary activities. During his Asian tour, this notorious warmongering god of plague hoisted the signboard of a so-called "new policy" to bamboozle the people. Stopping to new two-faced counter-revolutionary tactics, he tried in vain to get U.S. imperialism out of its impasse in Asia and realize its scheme of perpetuating the occupation of Asia, intensifying the suppression of the Asian people's revolutionary movement and rigging up a ring of encirclement around China. However, whether it adopts old or new tactics, the Asian people have given the same reply to U.S. imperialism: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Nixon, go home!"

In the week beginning July 26, Nixon visited a number of countries, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and India. He also sneaked into Saigon to conspire with the south Viet Nam puppet clique. This chieftain of U.S. imperialism ran into strong opposition and was snubbed by the masses of people everywhere he went. The Philippine people held many demonstrations, shouting: "Stop U.S.-Soviet imperialist collaboration!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Nixon, go home!" The angry demonstrators tore down the stars and stripes and trampled on it, and burnt Nixon in effigy. The Indian people held large-scale demonstrations and put up many street slogans, including "Yankees, go home!" and "Nixon, India shall not be involved in your aggressive plans against Asia!"

Several hours before Nixon's arrival in Bangkok, Thai people heroically attacked the Ubon U.S. air base in Thailand and meted out severe punishment to the U.S. and Thai reactionaries.

At the same time, the progressive Asian press carried many articles and people's organizations held meetings, issued statements and distributed handbills, all condemning U.S. imperialism. In Indonesia, the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime worked hard to coerce the people into "welcoming" Nixon along the streets by sending out vehicles equipped with loudspeakers. However, according to press reports, street welcomers were so sparse that "there were long empty gaps" along the route. Even the airport presented a dreary scene, and many Americans had to be sent there to fill in the gaps.

Faced with the waves of the Asian people's struggles against U.S. imperialism, Nixon was panic-stricken wherever he went. He brought along a large number of bodyguards and even had his special bullet-proof car shipped from the United States. Strict security measures were taken everywhere he visited. This miserable performance was a fresh exposure of the real nature of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger.

Nixon's Asian tour took place at a time when U.S. imperialism is beset with internal and external difficulties and is up against a wall. What he called the "Pacific community" in Asia is quite un-pacific. Many volcanos are erupting here. The flames of the Asian

people's revolutionary armed struggle are blazing more and more intensely. The mass movement for national independence and against control and aggression by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is mounting. The reactionary rule of the U.S. imperialist lackeys in Asia is caving in, while the anti-China, anti-communist and anti-popular front flung together in Asia by U.S. imperialist chieftains has fallen apart. U.S. imperialist aggressive deployment has been battered beyond shape in all Asia. Nixon himself has had to moan that anti-communist, anti-China and anti-people "collective security" systems, such as SEATO put together by John Foster Dulles in the past, "look like a weak reed."

His tour was aimed at finding a way out of the impasse for U.S. imperialism. In a desperate struggle, he tried to give U.S. imperialism's old schemes a new gloss, i.e., his so-called "new policy." His press statement on the Pacific island of Guam shortly before his departure, his talks with U.S. lackeys and his public speeches indicated that the "new tactic" he blared forth with all his might is nothing new. This is only a cover for the great dilemma of U.S. imperialism, the paper tiger already punctured by the revolutionary people of Asia and the whole world; this is only a self-glorification and self-defence for U.S. imperialism's consistent policy of aggression against and oppression of the people of various countries. The main content includes the following points: First, U.S. imperialism "must continue to play a significant role in Asia," provide its Asian stooges with "some kind of American military umbrella," and "honour its commitments in Asia" under the military treaties. All this amounts to the so-called "non-withdrawal" policy. In other words, U.S. imperialism will not change its policy of aggression and war in Asia. Second, U.S. imperialism asks its Asian yes-men to take the responsibility themselves for putting out the flames of the revolutionary armed struggle at home, and "under ordinary circumstances" it will put the stress on military and economic support for the lackeys without sending its own aggressive troops. This, in other words, is the so-called "non-involvement" policy. That is to say, U.S. imperialism will try to stamp out the revolutionary armed struggle in Asia by playing the role of a behind-the-scenes boss who lays out the money and guns for "Asians to fight Asians." Third, scrape together a "collective security system in Asia" controlled by U.S. imperialism — this is an attempt to organize a new anti-China, anti-popular military alliance in the guise of "regional economic co-operation" and with Japan as its mainstay. At the same time, a number of anti-China and anti-people "informal structures of common purposes" will be linked up with this military alliance, thus forming a military encirclement of China. Moreover, U.S. imperialism seeks to maintain the reactionary rule of its Asian lackeys by giving them a shot in the arm through a so-called "regional economic co-operation" organization.

This new tactic of Nixon's fully reveals the reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism which is bent on

hostility to the Asian people. No matter how Nixon pretends to make a "new gesture" and switches to "new tactics," U.S. imperialism's aggressive nature will never change. It will continue to control and plunder the Asian countries, continue to suppress the Asian people's revolutionary armed struggle and continue to step up its war threat against China. In Nixon's new tactic, "non-withdrawal" is the real thing while "non-involvement" is a fake. During his trip, Nixon repeatedly blustered that the question of U.S. "withdrawal from Asia" did not arise, but that the United States would send troops to suppress the Asian people if the situation requires it. This is a confession that U.S. imperialism's "non-involvement" is nothing but a trick to fool the people.

Nixon made his hurried trip to Asia after Brezhnev, chieftain of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, had served up his sinister "Asian collective security system." Not to be outdone, Nixon also trotted out a "collective security system in Asia" during his trip. The same goods is being peddled under different labels. On the one hand, this shows that out of their common counter-revolutionary need to rig up a ring of encirclement around China and to stamp out the flames of armed struggle of the people of Asian countries, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are eager to collaborate in Asia. On the other hand, Nixon is worried by the fact that Brezhnev, hawking the Soviet revisionist brand "Asian collective security system," is trying his utmost to carry out expansion and to squeeze into the areas included in the U.S. imperialist brand "collective security system in Asia." At present, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, two gangsters with ambitions far exceeding their strength, are staging an ugly performance of collaborating and at the same time contending with each other in Asia.

While they commit aggression in Asia, both Nixon and Brezhnev pay lip-service to "peace," "progress" and "security." But their actions nail them down as arch criminals who are disrupting peace, progress and security in Asia. They are the most ferocious enemies of the Asian people.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause."** U.S. imperialism will never go against this logic. Old or "new," its tactics will be smashed to pieces by the powerful revolutionary storm of the Asian people.



U.S. Imperialism's Incurable Disease

by Lei Min

THE financial crisis engulfing U.S. imperialism is the result of its carrying out of a feverish policy of aggression and war. This finds expression in huge financial deficits, enormous government debts, increasingly serious inflation and international payments deficits, outflow of gold reserves and the decline in "faith" in the dollar. Even U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon has had to admit that the development of the situation will eventually become out of hand.

Increasing Financial Crisis

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out as far back as 22 years ago: "The economic power of U.S. imperialism, which grew during World War II, is confronted with unstable and daily shrinking domestic and foreign markets. The further shrinking of these markets will cause economic crises to break out. The war boom in the United States of America was only temporary."

Historical development has fully confirmed this scientific prediction of Chairman Mao's. U.S. imperialism, which amassed vast wealth during World War II, has experienced four economic crises since the end of the war. The days of a U.S. "war boom" have long passed. U.S. imperialism has become enmeshed in inextricable crises. The financial crisis in particular has become a pressing danger for it.

The accumulative figure for U.S. military expenditure in the more than two decades since the end of World War II has reached around 1,100,000 million dollars. This is the main cause of its financial difficulties, in which government expenditure far exceeds revenue. Enormous financial deficits, which were registered year by year in 1946-68, totalled more than 120,000 million dollars. The military budget for the first fiscal year since Nixon took office has risen to more than 84,000 million dollars, a record for U.S. military outlays following the end of World War II. As to the entire budgetary expenditure for the fiscal year, it has gone up to the all-time high of 195,300 million dollars, an increase of almost four times in the 20 years since 1949.

To make up their financial deficits, the governments of U.S. imperialism have followed one another in gouging the American people by unscrupulously floating federal bonds, putting more paper currency into circulation, and by other means. Not long after he came to power, Nixon ordered the floating of a new

12,000 million dollar bond. Even by the end of 1968, bonds floated by the federal government of the United States had reached 305,800 million dollars, interest on which amounted to 13,000 million dollars. New bonds issued in the past five years have reached 55,100 million dollars. Reliance on incurring debts to make up financial deficits of course leads to ever greater difficulties.

Compared with pre-war years, the money supply in the United States, including current deposits in circulation, had increased almost six times to more than 195,000 million dollars by the end of 1968, which far surpassed the increase in industrial production. Since 1967, repeated stagnation or downward trends in production along with inflation have combined to send prices soaring. They rose in 1968 by 4.7 per cent and at an annual rate of 6 per cent in the first half of this year. One-third of the American worker's family expenses goes for taxes and 22 per cent for repayment of debts, while a good deal of what is left is consumed by rising prices. The burden on the working people grows heavier and heavier. According to statistics published by *U.S. News and World Report*, a U.S. monopoly capitalist class mouthpiece, tax increases and sharp price rises in the last five years have pushed up living expenses for the American people by at least 17 per cent. Inflation in the United States has long become out of hand.

Huge yearly adverse balances have been recorded in U.S. international payments since 1950, except in 1957 and 1968 when the United States showed a tiny surplus. These deficits total more than 38,000 million dollars. U.S. gold reserves have plummeted from 24,500 million dollars in 1949 to the present 11,100 million dollars. The constant drain on gold reserves has made it impossible for U.S. imperialism to pay its international payments deficits in gold. Thus, the unpaid debts accumulated over the years have reached more than 34,000 million dollars.

In the past year or so, when the capitalist world was repeatedly hit by the storm of financial crisis, the U.S. dollar turned from the mainstay of the capitalist world's monetary system into a source of the crisis. The price of gold in the London, Zurich and other markets stands at about 42 dollars per ounce, 20 per cent higher than the official U.S. rate of 35 dollars per ounce. In reality, the dollar has been devalued. The dollar's shaky position and the relative decline in the economic power

of U.S. imperialism has made it clear that U.S. imperialism has become incapable of playing the role of the capitalist world's financial mainstay.

To avert the complete collapse of the dollar, U.S. imperialism asks for help at every turn. The U.S. Federal Reserve Bank and the central banks of other Western countries have worked out a so-called standing credit of more than 10,000 million dollars so that U.S. imperialism can make use of foreign loans in case of emergency. But this has failed to avert the outbreak of the dollar crisis in the last few years. The first quarter of 1969 saw an adverse balance of 1,780 million dollars in U.S. international payments. In view of this extremely ominous sign, the Nixon Administration hastened to pressure West Germany into signing an agreement for the purchase of U.S. munitions and commodities. This is intended to help cover the foreign exchange expenses for the U.S. army stationed in West Germany and reduce the dollar outflow. But in the face of the deep crisis confronting the dollar, this is as futile as trying to put out a big fire by using a cup of water.

Incurable Disease

Like a malignant tumour, this incurable financial and monetary crisis is the American capitalist system's Achilles heel. Since U.S. imperialism will never change its policy of global aggression and arms drive for war, there is no likelihood of a curtailment in its colossal war outlay and expenditure overseas. Reductions mean loss of profits to monopoly capital. One can be sure that the U.S. monopoly capitalist clique will never agree to such a course.

By pretending to slash government spending, by tax increments and a credit squeeze, the Nixon Administration vainly hoped that a "retrenchment" economic policy could get it out of the critical situation facing it. At his June 19 news conference, Nixon glibly predicted that his policies "will begin to have effect within a matter of two or three months." Actually, he was not so sure about that himself and, to leave room for manoeuvre, Nixon added in the same breath that "we will have to look to other courses of action," if these projections proved wrong. That is just so much humbug to hoodwink the people.

It is easy to talk about cutting government expenditure. But the U.S. arms drive for war raised government procurement orders to 197,200 million dollars in 1968. Government spending today is an important source of super-profits for the U.S. monopoly capitalists. As purchases of war materiel keep growing, profits raked in by U.S. corporations have shot up by 33 per cent since the escalation of the U.S. war of aggression against Viet Nam. The monopoly firms compete with one another for high profits, and with many of them further switching to war production, the American economy is becoming more and more militarized.

Military hardware now takes up 95 per cent of the total production of the aircraft industry, 60 per cent

of the shipbuilding industry and 40 per cent of the post and telecommunication equipment industry. More than 50 per cent of the country's scientific research funds are geared to war. Among the bigger corporations, more than 80 per cent of all sales by General Dynamics and Lockheed Aircraft are in armaments. The U.S. monopoly capitalist clique has been piling up fantastic profits from the war of aggression in Viet Nam since 1965.

Imperialism means war. Lenin pointed out: "Every dollar is stained with blood." To grab super-profits from imperialist adventures, the U.S. monopoly capitalist clique hunts for fortune in the frantic armaments drive for war. War orders by the Nixon Administration for the current year are up to 42,300 million dollars, a rise of 59 per cent as compared with 1965. As the United States continues to occupy south Viet Nam with several hundred thousand aggressor troops, the military budget for its war of aggression against Viet Nam remains at a high level — 25,400 million dollars during the 1969-70 fiscal year. U.S. imperialism spends more than 13,000 million dollars annually on maintaining its 2,700 or so military bases in different parts of the world and well over 1,500,000 troops overseas. Yielding to pressure at home and abroad, Nixon has recently issued an order to trim overseas personnel. But even according to the American press, this order is nothing but a "token" measure.

Another measure taken by Nixon after coming into office was to go back on the promise he made during the presidential election campaign. He asked for congressional approval to extend the 10 per cent tax surcharge enforced during the Johnson Administration, a fiscal measure designed to bring the treasury well over 9,000 million dollars for covering expenditure in arms expansion and war preparations. It is clear from this that U.S. imperialism has hit rock-bottom financially.

To restrict credit, the Nixon Administration has raised the Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent, a record for 40 years. By taking this "anti-inflationary" measure, it fervently hopes to achieve the multi-purpose of carrying on as usual its policy of aggression and expansion, controlling inflationary trends, attracting foreign capital and balancing its international payments. That, however, is only a pipe-dream. This measure on the part of U.S. imperialism, which tries to preserve itself at the expense of others, has infuriated countries in the capitalist world. They are following suit in raising bank rates. This bank-rate war, started by U.S. imperialism, is now going on with a ferocity that has never been seen before.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom."

It was against the background of U.S. imperialism beset with difficulties at home and abroad and running into a blind alley at every turn that Nixon showed

up in Asia to carry on his counter-revolutionary activities. In doing so, he intended to divert the attention of the American people and alleviate the in-fighting within American ruling circles. But no matter what trickery the Nixon Administration may be up to, it cannot hope to extricate itself from the impasse. For the U.S. monopoly capitalist class, determined as it is to shift the crisis on to others, can only still further impoverish the working people already groaning under crushing burdens, and exacerbate the class contradictions inside the country. Since the winter of

1968-69, strikes by longshoremen on the U.S. east coast and the Gulf of Mexico, strikes in the petroleum industry, and strikes by workers on the air-lines and the coal miners have dealt the U.S. monopoly capitalist clique hard blows. The protracted struggle by the American Black people against violent repression has swept across the U.S.A. Progressive American students, who find much to be angry over with the capitalist order, have kept up a sustained struggle. The going is certainly getting tougher and tougher for U.S. imperialism.

"Sick Man of Europe"

British Imperialism Rapidly Decaying and Declining

DECREPIT and decaying British imperialism is sinking fast at a time when the people's revolutionary movement all over the world is developing with increasing vigour. This old-line imperialism which has become the "sick man of Europe" is more and more bogged down in an insurmountable political and economic crisis, and cannot find a way out.

Financial and Monetary Crisis Continuously Deepens

An important indication of the deepening of British imperialism's financial crisis is the continuous and marked increase in its external debts. For many years, it has been enmeshed in the vicious circle of taking on new debts to repay old ones. To cope with a string of debts which will fall due shortly, the Labour government recently had to accept in humiliation interference by the U.S. dominated "International Monetary Fund" in Britain's economic policy in exchange for another loan of 1,000 million U.S. dollars from that organization. It is worth noting that this happened only one year after the Labour government had borrowed 1,400 million dollars from the fund.

How much in foreign debts has the Labour government incurred during its rule of over four years? According to the estimate of the British press, these debts exceeded 3,000 million pounds. To date, various kinds of international debts incurred by Britain have reached at least 5,000 to 6,000 million pounds, or approximately five to six times as much as its total gold and foreign exchange reserves.

The huge increase in foreign debts is the result of the steady deterioration of Britain's foreign trade and

the enormous deficits in its international payments for many years running. Particularly serious is the fact that instead of bringing about a change for the better, Britain's international payments and foreign trade situation has kept getting worse since the pound devaluation.

British imperialism is exceedingly parasitic and its finance and economy depend to a large extent on foreign trade. It had hoped to make use of the relatively reduced prices of British commodities in the international market after the devaluation of the pound to alleviate its huge trade deficits and ease its international payments crisis. But in 1968, the first year after the pound was devalued, British trade deficits increased by 161 million pounds, reaching a total of 796 million pounds, the biggest deficit in British history. In the first six months of this year, trade deficits remained huge. Especially noticeable is the fact that Britain's imports cover not only raw materials and food but also a large amount of manufactured goods, semi-finished products and even a wide range of machinery and equipment. This shows that British imperialism is not only incapable of coping with the increasingly bitter competition in the capitalist world's shrinking international market; even its home market is being penetrated ever more intensively by foreign commodities.

The steady deterioration in Britain's foreign trade has further aggravated its international payments crisis, the intensification of which in turn further weakens the pound which remains extremely shaky after its devaluation. The pound bore the brunt of all the successive storms of financial crisis which swept the West in the wake of its devaluation. It is tottering and has become one of the weak links by which the fragile financial

and monetary system of the West as a whole may be shattered.

Industrial Production Crisis Looms Large

While the financial and monetary crisis deepens daily, an industrial production crisis looms large. Production is stagnant or has even dropped in many industrial branches.

The industrial production index for the first four months of this year was lower than that at the end of 1968. Many well-established industries of Britain such as textiles, coal, shipbuilding and railway transport are steadily shrinking and declining. In the new industrial branches such as automobiles, aircraft, electronics, and the chemical and petroleum industries, British capital is facing cut-throat competition from monopoly capitalist groups of the United States and Western Europe. Not only medium and small but also big British monopoly groups face the grave threat of being overwhelmed or swallowed up by U.S. capital. The concentration and amalgamation of capital in various industrial branches is proceeding at an accelerated rate. This is followed by the bankruptcy of large numbers of medium and small enterprises, the closing down of factories, increased unemployment, intensified exploitation of the working class by the monopoly capitalists and further impoverishment of the working class.

All these grave conditions reflect the decay and weakness of the British imperialist economy as a whole. With the vigorous development of the people's revolutionary struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the British colonial empire is fast falling apart and Britain's finance and economy which survives mainly on the exploitation of its colonies has been hopelessly going downhill and has fallen into an inextricable crisis. The vicious circle of financial and monetary crisis and industrial production crisis has now developed to the danger point where both crises might break out simultaneously. British monopoly capital and its political agent, the Labour government, have tried to ease the financial and monetary crisis and postpone an industrial production crisis by financial means, but room for manoeuvre in both these respects has become smaller and smaller.

Class Contradictions Sharpened

The perilous financial and economic situation has greatly deepened British imperialism's political crisis. To shift their financial and economic difficulties on to the people, the monopoly capitalist class and the Labour government have again and again increased taxes and raised prices while doing their utmost to freeze wages and steadily expanding the ranks of the unemployed. From the time of the pound devaluation up to April this year, the Labour government has announced tax increases of about 1,300 million pounds. Prices have soared. Since devaluation of the pound, prices of over 7,980 kinds of goods have gone up. Unemployment has been from 500,000 to 600,000. The ferocious attacks launched against the British

working class by the monopoly capitalist class and its agent, the Labour government, have met with powerful counter-blows from the working class. Breaking the chains and control of the reactionary trade union bosses who are lackeys of the monopoly capitalist class, the broad masses of workers have set off strike struggles which are mounting daily. In 1968, 2.25 million workers took part in strikes. Since the beginning of this year, strikes have taken place wave upon wave in various trades, dealing heavy blows to the British monopoly capitalist class.

At the beginning of this year, the Labour government came up with a bill to restrict strikes in order to suppress the surging struggle of the working class. This bill met with powerful resistance from the British working class. The other reactionary policies of the Labour government, both domestic and foreign, have also been opposed by the broad masses of the British people with increasing vehemence.

Turbulent Political Situation

In the face of the strong opposition of the people, British ruling circles, who are unable to find a way out of the difficulties confronting them at home and abroad and beset with a host of crises, have been thrown into confusion. Labour government rule is very precarious. Not only does the opposition Conservative Party jump at every opportunity to fiercely attack the Labour government; the various factions in the ruling stratum of the Labour Party have also quarrelled incessantly and engaged in mutual recrimination over nearly all major problems of policy. For example, a fierce quarrel broke out recently among these factions over the strike-restriction bill. With Prime Minister Wilson and some of his confidants on one side and some reactionary trade union bosses of the Labour Party who control the workers' movement on the other, each threatened the other with an open break over the "power" to suppress strikes and how to carry out the suppression. A number of Labour Party bigwigs including some important members of the government have also launched an attack on Wilson. Only after making concessions to the reactionary union bosses on the one hand, and slashing the power of Home Minister James Callaghan, one of his strong rivals, on the other, did Wilson manage to temporarily keep himself in office. However, Wilson has failed to change the basic trend marked by the instability of the Labour government and the turbulent British political situation; and still less can he get British imperialism out of the deepening political crisis brought on by the sharpening class contradictions.

This hopeless situation of British imperialism is a vivid portrayal of the whole imperialist and capitalist system which "rots with every passing day." The steady decay and decline of this old-line imperialism has convincingly confirmed the brilliant thesis of our great leader Chairman Mao: The ideological and social system of capitalism "resembles 'a dying person who is sinking fast, like the sun setting beyond the western hills,' and will soon be relegated to the museum."

ROUND THE WORLD

THE NEW TSARS

Stepping Up Collaboration With All Reactionaries

To realize their wild social-imperialist ambitions of aggression, the Kremlin's new tsars are selling out in a still more flagrant way the interests of the world's people, including those of the Soviet people. Collaboration with all reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists has been intensified to a grovelling extent.

Cringing Before Japan's Reactionaries. These new tsars have done all they can to butter up to Japan's reactionaries. They want the Sato government as a partner in a counter-revolutionary military alliance.

A Japanese delegation composed of prefectural governors was recently invited to "visit" the Soviet Union. Big and small Soviet revisionist bosses were very busy obsequiously showering hospitality on these Japanese officials. From the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries to the smaller fry in the territories and regions in the Far East and eastern Siberia—all turned out for "sincere and fruitful meetings" with the visitors. The revisionist press devoted much space to the delegation's activities. Poli and other Far Eastern cities, already closed to tourists, were specially opened to this delegation. Even the Japanese bourgeois press was astonished at the "pompous reception" accorded to the delegation. This delegation, it said, was treated as if they were "state guests."

The Japanese press disclosed that during the visit the Soviet revisionist

bosses made a big effort to sell the sinister "Asian collective security system." They made no bones about asking the Japanese reactionaries to "play an important role" in this counter-revolutionary military alliance. *Sankei Shimbun* stated frankly that the Soviet revisionist chieftains' remarks showed that the hope they placed on the "visit" of the delegation emanated "from a highly political aim."

The new tsars have repeatedly begged the Japanese monopoly capitalists for economic assistance. At the same time, they are auctioning off the country's resources more and more unscrupulously.

N.V. Timofeyev, Soviet Minister of the Timber, Cellulose and Paper and Woodworking Industry, recently went hat in hand to Tokyo to ask Japanese monopoly capital to "develop" the timber resources in Siberia. An agreement was reached on July 30 under which the Soviet revisionists will export 400,000 to 500,000 cubic metres of timber to Japan yearly. Japanese monopoly capital was urged to send a delegation in September to conduct a "survey" and collect "data" for timber development in Siberia. This big sell-out on the part of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has won fresh praise from Japanese ruling circles. *Nippon Keizai Shimbun* said that "the system of Japanese-Soviet co-operation centring round the development of Siberia has been further strengthened."

In addition, the Japanese press revealed on July 30 that U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists recently decided to meet the request of the Soviet revisionist chieftain Kosygin and company for the export of heavy car-building equipment to the Soviet Union. This deal was described as a "joint operation" by U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists. The U.S. State Department admitted that the joint action of U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists in

exporting heavy industrial equipment to the Soviet Union has greater "strategic" significance than other transactions.

Teaming Up With West German Militarist Forces. Foreign Minister Gromyko of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique openly called for developing "normal relations" with the West German government recently. He was shameless enough to express readiness for a further exchange of views with the West German authorities on "the renunciation of the use of force" and "the conclusion of an appropriate agreement," as well as on "other problems of Soviet-West German relations."

Gromyko's sinister statement is counter-revolutionary in that it betrays the interests of the German people. He immediately won the warm applause of the West German militarists. It was said in Bonn that "Moscow's tone towards the Federal Republic has moderated" and that Gromyko's words showed that "the Soviet Union will make an effort to 'change' its relations with the Federal Republic of Germany."

Shortly after this, a high-ranking delegation of the West German Free Democratic Party visited Moscow. The delegation had secret talks with Kosygin and other Soviet revisionist chieftains on "questions of mutual interest," such as relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany, European security, the treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. After his talk with Kosygin, Walter Scheel, chieftain of the Free Democratic Party, indicated that it was possible for "both sides" to find "solutions to many questions." He added that "Moscow was interested in improving relations with Bonn" and that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique would greatly "welcome other West German statesmen" to "visit" the Soviet Union.

Prior to this, Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev "visited" the West German pavilion at the international exhibition on "automation" in Moscow and had an "intimate" conversation with the responsible official of the pavilion. The clique has recently entered into "secret ne-

gotiations" with Bonn on Soviet supply of natural gas to West Germany and West German supply of large-diameter seamless tubes to the Soviet Union. It was revealed that the "negotiations are proceeding in a fine atmosphere" and that the two parties "have reached agreement to an extent never achieved before."

Mobutu Clique's "Foreign Minister" Lionized. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is trying to palm itself off as a "friend" of the African people. However, this "friend" has been hobnobbing with the notorious Mobutu clique, U.S. imperialism's faithful lackey and sworn enemy of the Congolese (K) people.

Late in July, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko invited the Mobutu clique's "Foreign Minister" Bomboko to Moscow for "talks." According to the communique released on July 28, the "talks" between the two parties proceeded in a "friendly and frank atmosphere." Both expressed what they called a "common desire" to "develop and strengthen" relations. They also agreed to examine in the near future "questions relating to the establishment and development of co-operation" in the economic, commercial, cultural and other fields. On behalf of the Mobutu clique, Bomboko invited Gromyko to "visit" the Congo (K).

Bomboko was made much of as a "distinguished" guest and given a "warm" reception during his stay in the Soviet Union. The press controlled by the Soviet revisionists ran his photograph and a short biography and lavished sickening praise on this creature.

The Mobutu puppet clique is known to all as the murderer of the Congolese (K) national hero Patrice Lumumba and the Congolese (K) people. This clique of traitors climbed to power with the help of the bayonets of U.S. imperialism to which it has sold out the Congo's national interests. Having flagrantly "restored diplomatic relations" with the Mobutu puppet clique last year, the Kremlin renegades are striving to develop "co-operation" with it in a big way. This is one more exposure of the Soviet revisionist new tsars

who have chosen to antagonize the African people.

IN-FIGHTING WITHIN INDIAN RULING CIRCLES

Dog Bites Dog

On July 16, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sacked Finance Minister Morarji Desai, old-line pro-U.S. politician, and took over the post herself. With the finance portfolio taken away from him, Desai handed in his resignation as Deputy Prime Minister. Indira Gandhi's move shocked Indian ruling circles. In the words of a PTI report, Indira Gandhi, in taking this step, "threw a political bomb and in the process deepened the crisis in the Congress Party and the government at the centre."

This action by Indira Gandhi was designed as a counter-move against Desai. For on July 12, the Desai faction of the Congress Party had manipulated Congress' Parliamentary Board into nominating Sanjiva Reddy, who is said to be "unfriendly" to Indira Gandhi, as Congress' candidate in the elections for a successor to the late President Hussein. The Desai faction had also planned their next move — to oust Indira Gandhi from power.

After Desai's dismissal, Indira Gandhi called an emergency cabinet meeting, which decided to put into force her long-contrived bank "nationalization" programme. This was a measure to deceive the people and strike at the Desai faction which has always opposed this step. It was also designed to shore up her rickety regime. The "nationalization" programme is in essence a plan to develop bureaucrat-capitalism, in other words, to take the "non-capitalist road" which is advocated by the Soviet revisionists. Revealing the reason for Indira Gandhi's hasty order for the "nationalization" of banks, an Indian paper said that "under the Prime Minister's stewardship, the country is being deliberately mortgaged to the Soviet Union, whose daily growing influence is perceptible not only in the conduct of our foreign affairs but in the trend of our internal policies, particularly economic."

The Gandhi-Desai feud spotlights the sharpening struggle for power within the Indian reactionary ruling clique which is coming out into the open. It is also a reflection of the bitter rivalry between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in India, which are collaborating with the Indian reactionaries to oppose China, communism and the people. This dog-bite-dog performance is reaching a climax as the presidential election draws near.

People's Movement Forges Ahead

• A leaking container of lethal gas at a U.S. military base in Okinawa caused the poisoning of 24 people in early July. This incident revealed that U.S. imperialism has stored deadly "VX" nerve gas in Okinawa, and set off mounting waves of angry protest from the island's people and people throughout Japan. On July 20, 7,000 people held a rally in Tokyo's Hibiya Park, which was followed by a demonstration. On July 26, over 70 students who took part in a rally in Okinawa's Naha city stormed into the compound of the "civil administration" of the U.S. occupation forces in Okinawa and staged a demonstration there. They hauled down the stars and stripes from the flag pole in front of the "civil administration" building and ripped it to pieces. Some students climbed up to the roof of the building and put up streamers written in big characters: "Liberate the Okinawa people!" "Dismantle the U.S. military bases!" and "Remove the lethal gas immediately!" Another rally, in which more than 5,000 people participated, took place in Naha city on the evening of July 29 to register a strong protest against U.S. imperialism's conversion of the island into its base for aggression in Asia and to firmly demand the immediate removal of its lethal gas weapons.

• Large numbers of youth in West Berlin recently held successive demonstrations to protest the reactionary West Berlin authorities' illegal arrest of the ten West German youths who had refused to remain in the fascist bundeswehr.

On July 25, 1,000 young people held a rally in the centre of West Berlin. Many of those taking part held up red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*. A powerful protest demonstration followed. Disregarding the masses' opposition, the reactionary West Berlin authorities clandestinely shipped seven of the arrested youth to West Germany on a British airliner on July 27. This criminal action on the part of these reactionary authorities aroused great indignation among the people. Eight hundred youths in West Berlin took to the streets to stage a protest demonstration the same day. On August 1, 500 West Berlin youths again went into the

streets to demonstrate. They heroically battled the reactionary police sent to suppress them.

• The Italian working people's struggle against exploitation and oppression is surging forward like angry waves. This has struck telling blows at the monopoly capitalist class. Several hundred thousand farm workers in southern and northern Italy have carried out strikes and demonstrations for higher wages and better working conditions in the last few weeks. Demonstrations have also been held recently by sharecroppers in various provinces. Several hundred thousand building workers held nationwide strikes.

On July 26, 100,000 bar, restaurant and confectionery shop attendants started a 48-hour strike.

• More than 5,000 students staged a big rally in Mexico City on July 25 to commemorate the first anniversary of the Mexican students' just struggle against persecution and massacre. Student representatives at the rally called on Mexican students to unite for carrying on the struggle. In July last year, Mexican students staged a large-scale demonstration against persecution, protesting U.S. imperialism's training of Mexican "riot police" to suppress the people. The biggest mass movement in Mexico in past decades, this struggle lasted five months.

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IN THIS ISSUE

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Chinese Government Lodges Strong Protest With Soviet Government	3
Ugly Performance of Self-Exposure — Chung Jen	4
Soviet Troops Flagrantly Intrude Into China's Tiehliekti Area in Creating Incident of Bloodshed	7
Yang Shui-tsai — Communist Fighter Who Feared Neither Hardship Nor Death	8
Serve the People With Utter Devotion	12
Men Armed With Mao Tsetung Thought Are the Greatest Fighting Power — Feng Chuan-min	14
Great Changes in Fudan University Under the Leadership of the Working Class	16

Chinese Delegation to Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers Returns to Harbin	20
Foreign Friends Acclaim Mao Tsetung Thought for Lighting Up the "Forbidden Zone" of Deaf-Mutes	20
Afro-American Workers Launch Vigorous Offensive Against the Ruling Class	22
Asian People Strongly Rebuff Nixon	23
U.S. Imperialism's Incurable Disease — Lei Min	25
British Imperialism Rapidly Decaying and Declining	27

ROUND THE WORLD

Stepping Up Collaboration With All Reactionaries	29
Dog Bites Dog	
People's Movement Forges Ahead	

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