

PEKING REVIEW

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November 7, 1969

Be a Vanguard in Continuing the Revolution

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The Hell With Nixon's "Reasonable Step"

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world.

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Class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transitional period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so.

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All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction.

Chinese Government and Military Delegation Leaves For Algeria to Attend National Day Celebrations

The Chinese Government and Military Delegation headed by Chen Shih-chu, Commander of the Engineering Corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left Peking for Algiers by air on October 28. The delegation will attend the National Day celebration of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria as guests of the Algerian Government and the Algerian People's National Army.

Chou Hua-min, a member of the delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, left Peking the same day. Other members of the delegation Yang Chi-liang, Chinese Ambassador to Algeria, and Yang Chin-ko, Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy in Algeria, are already there.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading comrades of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the government departments concerned.

Nacereddine Haffad, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy in China, was also at the airport to see them off.

Algerian Embassy Gives Reception Marking 15th Anniversary of Revolution

Nacereddine Haffad, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Algeria in China, gave a reception in Peking on November 1 marking the 15th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution.

Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were among those at the reception.

Nacereddine Haffad and Hsieh Fu-chih spoke at the reception. Both expressed the wish for continuous development of the friendship between the peoples of China and Algeria.

Nacereddine Haffad described how the Algerian people had won independence after eight years of armed struggle, and how they had embarked on the road of building their own country. Algeria, he said, regards it as a sacred duty to resolutely support the people of all countries in their liberation movement against imperialist and colonialist domination and exploitation.

The Algerian Charge d'Affaires said: The firm, traditional friendship between Algeria and China is based on mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and the principled common attitude of supporting all the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist movements in the world.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih extended warm festival greetings to the Algerian people and Government. He reiterated that the Chinese people and Government consistently supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries.

He said: Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have always been the common enemy of the Afro-Asian peoples. At present, U.S. imperialism and its accomplices are intensifying efforts to carry out their policies of aggression and war on a global scale. In the Middle East, they continue to plot their "Middle East Munich" scheme, trying to bring about so-called "Rhodes-type" negotiations so as to induce and force the Arab countries to capitulate; at the same time, they more openly support the Zionists in continued aggression and war provocations against the Arab countries and incite the reactionary forces in certain Arab countries to carry out frantic military

suppression of the Palestinian people's armed forces in co-ordination with the Zionists, vainly attempting to put out the raging flames of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people. Just as the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction." The various schemes and persecutions by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices against the Arab people can only further awaken the 100 million Arab people and lead to revolutions on a broader and more intense scale. He added: Enjoying the support and assistance of the people of the whole world, the Palestinian and other Arab people will certainly foil any schemes of imperialism and its accomplices and win final victory in their struggle so long as they all nurse feelings of hatred for the enemy, strengthen their unity and persevere in the struggle.

The Vice-Premier stressed: Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the 700 million Chinese people will certainly better fulfil their bounden internationalist duty.

Zambian Embassy Gives Reception for Fifth Independence Anniversary

P.W. Lumbi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Zambia in China, gave a reception in Peking on the evening of October 24 in celebration of the 5th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Zambia.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were among those attending.

Speaking amid the prevailing atmosphere of friendship at the reception, Charge d'Affaires P.W. Lumbi and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien expressed the wish for increasing development of the friendship between the peoples of China and Zambia.

In his speech, Charge d'Affaires P.W. Lumbi gave an account of Zambia's construction achievements during the 5 years since its independence and the measures taken by the Zambian Government to guarantee control of the copper industry. He said: Under the leadership of President Kaunda, we will overcome any temporary difficulties placed in our way by our foes.

He said: Sino-Zambian friendship, which is being strengthened and consolidated with each passing day, is based on equality and mutual respect. The Zambian people rejoice at the successes and victories scored by the Chinese people.

He added: The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China successfully held several months ago was a product of the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung. We wish the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which is going on, still greater victories and successes.

He continued: The Zambian people are grateful to China for its genuine aid to Zambia with no conditions attached. They also highly appreciate the support China has given to Zambia in its struggle against those vainly trying to disrupt life in Zambia—the Portuguese colonialist oppressors in Angola and Mozambique and the fascist imperialist-fostered minority regimes in the south.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: Since its indepen-

dence, Zambia under the leadership of President Kaunda has been standing at the forefront of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle in central and south Africa. Not long ago, the Zambian Government abolished imperialism's "permanent mining rights" in the copper mines it operates in Zambia, and of late it has decided to recover over 50 per cent of the foreign oil companies' shares; it also pays attention to the development of agriculture and improvement of the rural people's livelihood. These measures are important in safeguarding national independence. The Chinese people admire and rejoice over the achievements of the Zambian people in various fields.

He said: The Chinese and Zambian peoples have always shown sympathy for and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and no one on earth can undermine them.

He continued: Africa at present is in the midst of the tidal waves against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and the broad masses of the revolutionary people in Africa are pushing the national-democratic revolution forward. For the purpose of carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, contending for spheres of influence and plundering strategic materials from Africa, U.S.-led imperialism has done its utmost to engage in sabotage and subversion against the independent African countries and use the despicable means of assassinating African state leaders in a vain attempt to obstruct the African people's revolutionary struggles. However, facts have proved and will continue to prove that the desperate struggles and sabotage by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will only enable the African people to further awaken, become still more united and join the ranks of the national revolution struggle against imperialism and

colonialism in still greater numbers. It can be said with certainty that the African people's national revolution struggle will surely be victorious.

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people are actively responding to the great leader Chairman Mao's call "unite to win still greater victories." He said: We will fulfil our proletarian internationalist duty still better and support the Zambian people and other African people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. In the African people's struggle against imperialism, the 700 million Chinese people will always stand by the African people on the road of advance.

Korean Charge d'Affaires ad Interim in Peking Gives Banquet

Kim Jai Sook, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Korean Democratic People's Republic in China, gave a banquet in Peking on October 25 marking the 19th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean War.

Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and leading members of the departments concerned were among those who attended.

Speaking at the banquet, Kim Jai Sook and Chiu Hui-tso both expressed the wish for constant growth of the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Korea, which is cemented in blood.

After the banquet, *Comrades-in-Arms*, a Korean feature film describing how the Korean people, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers fought shoulder to shoulder, was shown.

The current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

— MAO TSETUNG

Be a Vanguard in Continuing the Revolution

— How a veteran cadre underwent a change in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao is a momentous revolution that touches the people to their very soul. To the cadres and masses in China, it is a socialist education movement of far-reaching significance. To those leading cadres who had committed mistakes because they were not mentally prepared for the socialist revolution, it is a movement that has saved them, prompting them to get rid of their political dirt and return to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

A vivid example is Comrade Chen Ching-wen's experience and change in the great cultural revolution. She was the secretary of the former Party committee of the Peking Instrument Plant and now chairman of its revolutionary committee.

Comrade Chen Ching-wen is an old member of the Communist Party of China and a veteran cadre who joined the revolution in the 1930s, at the time when the War of Resistance Against Japan was in its initial stage. In 1957 she became secretary of the Party committee of the Peking Instrument Plant, and remained at the post for nearly ten years. During this period, an acute struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road was waged in various forms in the wake of the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in China. Summing up the experience in socialist revolution and socialist construction in China, Chairman Mao put forward the five principles for running socialist enterprises, namely,

keep politics firmly in command; strengthen Party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical revolution. To oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi pushed the modern revisionist line in running enterprises and systematically peddled such trash as "putting profits in command," "material incentives," "relying on experts to run the factory" and "technique first" in an attempt to change the political colour of the socialist enterprises and make them serve his plot to restore capitalism.

Though she had stood the test of the democratic revolution, Chen Ching-wen was not mentally prepared for the socialist revolution. She lost her bearings in the complex class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and committed errors of line. She failed to see that there still existed struggles between the two classes and the two roads in socialist society or understand the necessity of continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the danger of a capitalist restoration if things were not properly handled. She relaxed her efforts in studying Mao Tsetung Thought and neglected her own ideological remoulding. Poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies peddled by Liu Shao-chi such as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of productive forces," she mistakenly held that as long as she helped keep the plant's production going well, she was adding

another brick to the magnificent edifice of socialism. She was not aware that the law of class struggle was independent of man's will and that if one failed to grasp class struggle and fell into the mire of the "theory of productive forces," one would slide down the road of capitalism.

The former Party committee of the Peking Instrument Plant headed by Chen Ching-wen carried out Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the struggle between the two roads on the industrial front.

The committee members did not give prominence to proletarian politics and arm themselves and the workers with Mao Tsetung Thought so as to promote their ideological revolutionization. Instead of putting revolution in command of production, boldly arousing the masses and relying on them to build the socialist enterprises, they hawked such trash as "putting profits in command" and "material incentives." The workers were led astray, and some of them were befuddled as to the aim of their labour and forgot about the revolution. In the management of production and technical matters, the leadership was in the hands of the so-called commanding headquarters composed of engineers and technical specialists, and the result was "relying on experts to run the factory." The workers had only the duty to work but no power to make suggestions or participate in making decisions. The commanding headquarters enforced many rules and regulations to control, oppress and restrict the workers who were regarded as mere slaves to these systems. Though many revolutionary workers had long before opposed these rules and regulations, their revolutionary demands were suppressed. Dominated by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the Peking Instrument Plant which was a socialist enterprise was changing its colour and degenerating into a capitalist enterprise.

II

In May 1966, a clap of spring thunder shook the vast expanse of China. Chairman Mao personally kindled the flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The storm of a revolutionary mass movement was sweeping away all the revisionist filth and sludge.

Advancing in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, the revolutionary workers and staff of the plant made use of the extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat and, through full airing of views, great debates and big-character posters, exposed and criticized the mistakes committed by Chen Ching-wen and other leading cadres in promoting capitalism in the plant. They severely criticized Chen Ching-wen, the person in power who carried out Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In their big-character posters and at criticism meetings, the workers directed a barrage of questions at her: For which class are you exercising power? What kind of

flag do you wave and which road are you following? Where are you leading the plant to?

As she lacked a high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and a deep understanding of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated by Chairman Mao, Chen Ching-wen failed at that crucial point to take a clear-cut stand and side with the masses in waging struggles against Liu Shao-chi and the handful of other capitalist roaders in power. She became a stumbling block to the mass movement, and this made the masses more vehement than ever in criticizing her mistakes.

The revolutionary mass movement helped Chen Ching-wen to a gradual awakening. It was, however, a fairly long process for her to really recognize her mistakes. It was a process in which she made revolution in her innermost being with the deepening of the movement and through sustained revolutionary mass criticism and being educated and helped by the revolutionary masses. It was a process in which a revolutionary succeeded in ridding herself of all political dirt amidst the great storm of revolution and a process in which a veteran Party member armed herself with Mao Tsetung Thought and regained political youthfulness.

She narrated to me her unusual experience.

"I thought I was a veteran cadre who had stood the test of war and had never made any big mistakes," she began. "I didn't have the faintest idea that I could have committed errors of line."

"The masses," she continued, "have cited numerous facts and made convincing criticisms. These have opened my eyes to the fact that I really lost my political orientation and led the Peking Instrument Plant on to the capitalist road. Much as I realized the seriousness of my mistake, I still tried to forgive myself. That was why when the masses first began to criticize me, I was not convinced at heart and begrudged them for distrusting me."

As revolutionary mass criticism gathered momentum throughout the country, more and more crimes of the handful of capitalist roaders headed by Liu Shao-chi in plotting to restore capitalism were brought to light. The large amounts of revisionist poison they had spread on various fronts were swept into the dust-bin by the powerful revolutionary mass criticism which helped Chen Ching-wen to see things in their right perspective.

"The heart-stirring facts of the struggle between the two lines," she said, "awakened me to the danger of our Party and state changing their political colour. If capitalism were restored, millions of people would lose their lives, the working people would be enslaved again and the revolution would be lost. Decades of struggle would have come to nought, and the blood of thousands upon thousands of revolutionary martyrs would have been shed in vain. . . ."

Victory in the revolution was not won easily. Forgetting the past meant betrayal. These words were full

of meaning for Chen Ching-wen who had experienced the test of battle. Scenes of how her revolutionary comrades-in-arms fell heroically in action reappeared in her mind's eye. . . .

"At the early stage of the War of Resistance Against Japan," she reminisced, "there were more than 1,000 fighters in the army unit I served. We fought the enemy through the decades, and only a few of us are alive today. To think that I, one of the survivors, should have gone in for capitalism and revisionism and rendered service to the enemy of socialism. . . . How can I not feel ashamed of myself when I think of those fallen comrades-in-arms and other revolutionary martyrs?"

She most eagerly studied Chairman Mao's works and his theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and as she studied she examined the mistakes she had committed. Thus she took a big step forward in recognizing her mistakes and heightening her political consciousness.

She continued to recall: "I departed from the Party's revolutionary tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses. I became more and more divorced from the masses as I was promoted to higher posts after entering the cities. Revisionist ideas began creeping upon me."

She recapitulated those years of war and land reform. The New Fourth Army battled north and south of the Yangtse River, established anti-Japanese democratic base areas behind the enemy lines and built up a relationship with the masses like that of fish to water. She said: "When our unit had to make a strategic shift to other areas, the local inhabitants saw us off with tears. Though white terror was rampant, they risked their lives to provide cover for those of our comrades who stayed behind to do underground work and to take care of our children whom we had left with them in order to facilitate our advance." In those years, she herself had left three babies in the care of the peasants.

"I was the leader of a work team in the land reform. Resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's class line of relying on the poor peasants and farm labourers and uniting with the middle peasants, we ate, lived and struggled together with the poor peasants and farm labourers. We were at one with the masses. I worked in that area only for several months, but even today, well over ten years later, the poor peasants and farm labourers there still remember the work team. Not long ago, a poor peasant who joined the Party during the land reform asked someone to give me his regards, adding that the poor and lower-middle peasants in his village often thought of the work team. When I heard this, I was so moved that I could not keep calm for a long time.



Chen Ching-wen works alongside a worker.

"I have worked in this plant for ten years, yet I am in the dark about what is going on in the workers' minds. They regard me as an official high above them."

This sharp contrast spurred her to correct her mistakes with resolve. She went to every workshop, shift or team—some of them she had never been to in the last ten years—to collect criticism and receive education from the workers. There she joined the workers in labour and in studying Chairman Mao's works. Wherever she went, she asked the workers to severely criticize her mistakes.

In line with Chairman Mao's instruction on giving more help through education to those who had made mistakes, the workers helped and educated her patiently. They assisted her to analyse the causes of her mistakes: Some pointed out that she did not know in which direction she should advance because she did not study Chairman Mao's works well and had not really mastered Mao Tsetung Thought; others criticized her for completely ignoring the masses when she was in a high official position, with the result that she relied instead on experts to run the factory. Some workers admonished her that she should have a correct attitude towards the masses, saying "the severer the workers' criticisms are, the deeper the education you will receive." An old worker said to her with sincerity: "Lao Chen, you are a veteran cadre who has been educated by Chairman Mao for a long time. You ought to have followed Chairman Mao more closely than we. But have you ever pondered why you followed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line so docilely? . . ."

Chen Ching-wen told me: "What inspires me most is the workers' ardent love for our great leader Chair-

man Mao, their loyalty to Chairman Mao's proletarian-revolutionary line and their deep hatred for counter-revolutionary revisionism. They had enough of the experience of being controlled, restricted and suppressed by the irrational system of management. Every one of their denunciations and criticisms of the revisionist line was substantiated by facts and touched me to the quick. I am ashamed of what I did to the workers. I hate revisionism and my own mistakes. . . ."

Chen Ching-wen made an incisive self-criticism of her mistakes before the whole factory. The workers agreed that she had really made revolution in her innermost being and raised her consciousness. She gained their understanding and towards the end of 1967 she was "liberated."

III

In February 1968, she was elected into the plant's new-born revolutionary committee as a representative of the revolutionary leading cadres by the revolutionary workers and staff. She became its chairman as well.

Chen Ching-wen who is today chairman of the revolutionary committee is entirely different from the Chen Ching-wen of several years ago when she was secretary of the plant's Party committee.

In the great cultural revolution, she has once again acquired the working style of going deep among the masses and maintaining close links with them, and revived the tradition of being at one with the masses and the vigorous revolutionary vitality which she had in the years of revolutionary wars and land reform.

At her proposal, the revolutionary committee has set up its office in the simplest one-story building in the plant and given the original office of the former Party committee which was situated in a big building to the plant's clinic. Small as the matter is, it shows that she and the new leading body are firm in carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. One seldom finds her in the office nowadays. With a small bag slung over her shoulder containing Chairman Mao's works and a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, she constantly makes the rounds of the workshops, shifts and teams. She studies Chairman Mao's works and takes part in manual labour together with the workers, or holds heart-to-heart talks, discusses and solves various problems together. Sometimes when she leaves the workshop late at night, she goes to the kitchen to discuss how to improve the meals with the cooks. One evening when she was in the kitchen helping prepare food for the night shift, it suddenly rained heavily. Braving the downpour, she helped the cooks send the food to the workshops. Deeply moved, the workers raised their arms and shouted: "The revolutionary committee is fine!" "Long live Chairman Mao!"

She makes it a point that members on the revolutionary committee should take part in productive

labour. "The sweat of labour," she said, "will help us to cleanse the rust of revisionism!" "The frank and sincere words of veteran workers can stimulate our revolutionary enthusiasm!" Carrying a placard inscribed with the words "fight self, criticize revisionism," she and the other members on the revolutionary committee regularly go to the workshops every month to solicit criticisms and opinions. Correct criticisms or rational proposals are immediately accepted or answered after discussion. Under her influence, the revolutionary committee is fostering a working style of never divorcing itself from the masses.

The great cultural revolution has taught her that in order to keep to a firm and correct political orientation, it is necessary to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way. For the past year and more, she and the revolutionary committee have firmly adhered to this fundamental principle. Studying Chairman Mao's works an hour every day, holding regular forums to swap experience in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, devoting half a day every week to political activities, running various kinds of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes in every shop — these have become fixed rules in the factory. The mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought is rolling on with gathering momentum.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world." Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the workers have greatly enhanced their political consciousness. Taking the brilliant images of Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man as their examples, and displaying the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they are firmly grasping revolution and energetically promoting production. A lively revolutionary atmosphere prevails in the factory. The total output value for the first seven months of 1968 equalled that of the whole year of 1966. September 1968 witnessed the plant's highest ever labour productivity with a full attendance. The total output value for the first three quarters of this year increased by 128 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

In June 1968, one of the workshops was entrusted with the task of installing, adjusting and testing three Ø300 single crystals growing furnaces. This kind of furnace is a big, technically involved complex which has some 1,000 basic mechanical and electronic parts and electric devices. It stands 3.18 metres high and weighs nearly two tons. Many complicated technical problems need to be solved in installing, adjusting and testing. In 1964 when the plant was still under the influence of the revisionist line, it had made an attempt at this. It spent several months on solving technical problems arising from the adjusting and testing of its electric control equipment alone. This time the revolutionary committee decided to complete the installation, adjustment and testing of three Ø300 single

crystals growing furnaces within a month. This was really a tough job, and also a big test to the plant since it began to build itself up on a political basis and in accordance with the socialist line of running enterprises.

When the assignment was made known, some of the cadres and workers lacked confidence and considered the job too heavy for them. Some remarked: "If we work hard, maybe we can install all three. But how can we finish the adjustment and testing?" Others said that one month was barely enough for installing, adjusting and testing even one such furnace.

Chen Ching-wen went with other members on the revolutionary committee to the workshop. Proceeding from grasping the fundamental thing, they ran a Mao Tsetung Thought study class for two days and guided the masses to study Chairman Mao's works in the light of the current problems in their minds. As a result, the masses raised their consciousness, unified their thinking and were resolved to fulfil the task.

Braving the difficulties, the workers began to adjust and test the first technical item. More than ten days had passed, but this difficult problem still remained unsolved. Then, some people began to waver, and they became impetuous or discouraged. Chen Ching-wen again led the workers to run a Mao Tsetung Thought study class which again strengthened the cadres' and workers' faith in victory. They unanimously pledged to carry the revolution through to the end and not give up halfway. The battle to conquer difficulties went on. After the adjusting and testing of the electric control equipment had got through, time was pressing for the adjusting and testing of another

key technical item. But the more pressing time was, the more necessary it was for the workers to arm themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought. That very evening, they held a mobilization meeting on the spot, which helped everyone overcome the idea of winning quick success and prevent any relaxation in effort and spurred the workers to go all out to fight hard battles.

Thus, by putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command, they steadily unified their thinking and will. As to the technical problems, they boldly mobilized the masses and practised democracy. Everyone used his brain and made suggestions. The "three-in-one" groups composed of cadres, technicians and workers carried out technical innovations in a big way, solving technical problems one by one. This completely changed the state of affairs prior to the great cultural revolution in which problems were solved by relying only on a few technicians who just stayed in their offices studying and poring over books and consulting technical literature.

On the afternoon of June 30, the task of installing, adjusting and testing the three Ø300 single crystals growing furnaces was completed on schedule. It is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian line in running enterprises, a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought! It is a test from which Chen Ching-wen and the revolutionary committee has emerged with flying colours.

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The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has revived Chen Ching-wen's revolutionary vitality. It is not just a simple revival, it is a revolutionary leap forward.

Bringing About Mechanization on The Basis of Co-operation

by Cheng Chin-chieh,

*Chairman of the Liuchi Commune Revolutionary
Committee, Hsinchou County, Hupeh Province*

OUR hearts are astir as we poor and lower-middle peasants of Liuchi Commune look back on the victories we have won in taking the bright road of agricultural co-operation and mechanization on to which our great leader Chairman Mao has led us. We want to shout again and again: Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

Guided by the radiance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, in the 20 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we poor

and lower-middle peasants of this locality completed the land reform and took the broad socialist road of agricultural co-operation. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," we then basically accomplished agricultural mechanization step by step by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. With a population of over 11,000, our people's commune now has 15 tractors (22.65 tractors in terms of 15 h.p. units), 39 engines and 3 trucks, totalling 1,545

h.p., an average of one h.p. per 6.5 *mu* of cultivated land. In addition, we have 8 electric motors as well as over 230 pieces or sets of machinery for irrigation and drainage, processing, threshing and other farm work. Irrigation and drainage, threshing grain and processing of farm and side-line products are now completely mechanized, while farming, transport and plant protection are in the main mechanized.

Liuchi's poverty was notorious before liberation. One local ditty went like this: "Never send a daughter to Liuchi to marry; it's a spot where flood and drought tarry. Wives from husbands, children from parents are torn asunder; and off you drift with empty hands, hearts weary." After liberation, the land reform, and especially the socialist revolution which brought about agricultural co-operation step by step, gave a big boost to the growth of socialist collective production. All this, plus the basic realization of mechanization, fundamentally changed the face of Liuchi. Because we put proletarian politics in the fore and firmly followed the socialist road, we have set up a mechanized irrigation and drainage system. In the past few years, we have also built large-scale water conservancy works. Now, unless we have extraordinarily big floods, all 10,100 *mu* of farmland in the commune can guarantee a good yield regardless of drought or waterlogging. During the long dry spell of over 120 days in 1965, we operated our 40-odd pumps to irrigate the land and eventually garnered a very rich harvest. Of the 8,000 *mu* planted to cotton, the yield was over 180 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu*. Before 1958, we had formed only one team to repair iron, wood and bamboo tools and utensils. The basic realization of mechanization released a large amount of labour power for the development of a diversified socialist economy. At present the commune has over a dozen enterprises, including machine stations, kilns, processing plants for grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops, building construction teams, and livestock and other breeding farms. Compared with 1957, the income from this diversified economy in 1968 has increased 12-fold, and its proportion in the total income has risen from 4.3 to 24 per cent.

The tremendous changes due to mechanization have made us deeply realize that Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on realizing agricultural mechanization on the basis of agricultural co-operation is most wise and correct. It is the beacon for the consolidation and development of the socialist collective economy.

In our Liuchi Commune, the course of bringing about mechanization step by step on the basis of co-operation was full of fierce struggles between the two lines.

As early as 1943, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out to us peasants the bright road of forming the "collective mutual-aid co-operative for agricultural production" in his important article *Get Organized!* In his brilliant work *On the Question of Agricultural*

Co-operation in 1955, Chairman Mao shattered the fallacies of the Right opportunists in opposing co-operation, and pointed out to us the revolutionary line for the socialist transformation of agriculture, which is "with conditions as they are in our country co-operation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way)." The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, however, furiously opposed this proletarian revolutionary line and put forward his counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "mechanization before co-operation." He jabbered that "the nationalization of industry will supply the peasants with large amounts of machinery; only then is the nationalization of land and collectivization of agriculture possible."

"Co-operation before mechanization" or vice versa is certainly not only a question of order, but involves a sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the agricultural front. Chairman Mao's brilliant theory that "co-operation must precede the use of big machinery" gives first place to the question of taking the socialist road, that is, changing individual ownership into socialist collective ownership, changing small production based on individual households into socialist big production, arming the peasants with advanced socialist thinking so as to liberate the most active factor in the productive forces — the factor of man — and create conditions for developing socialist industry and agriculture to the maximum, and further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance. Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish about "mechanization before co-operation" starts from the reactionary theory of productive forces. It completely denies that socialist relations of production stimulate the development of the productive forces, denies that the masses are the creators of social wealth and the genuine motive force of history, and vainly tries to lead China's agriculture on to the capitalist road. We poor and lower-middle peasants of Liuchi Commune firmly followed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and struck Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line a hard counter-blow.

In 1952, in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Get organized!", seven poor and lower-middle peasant households in Liuchi, including my own, formed the first mutual-aid team in this township. The next year, we changed it into an agricultural producers' co-operative. At that time, some other poor and lower-middle peasant households in the township which had not yet got organized were unable to counter the losses resulting from natural calamities. Some sold their land, while others hired themselves out. On the other hand, some rich peasants and well-to-do middle peasants who had the spontaneous tendency towards capitalism seized the opportunity to buy up land and carry out exploitation through hired labour. Polarization of the classes in the village became evident. It can thus be seen that following Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary fallacy of "mechanization before co-operation" means letting the rich-peasant economy run

rampant, with the result that a handful become exploiters **while the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants** are plunged once again into the depths of misery. If this had happened, socialist mechanization of agriculture would be **entirely out of the question**.

Chairman Mao has the greatest concern for us poor and lower-middle peasants and best understands our wishes. At the critical point when the agricultural co-operation movement was subverted by that veteran counter-revolutionary Liu Shao-chi, Chairman Mao made public his brilliant and inspiring report *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation*. When this report was relayed in our township, the poor and lower-middle peasants hurried to tell each other about it and the whole place shouted for joy. Springing up like mushrooms, agricultural co-operatives swiftly developed. Our co-op became an advanced agricultural producers' co-op with over 1,100 households that year. The socialist enthusiasm of us poor and lower-middle peasants soared. In 1956 and 1957, we reaped the two biggest consecutive harvests in our history. The members' income and public accumulation both greatly increased. With funds accumulated by the co-op, we bought three engines in 1957. And after the formation of the commune in 1958, the collective economy became even stronger and the commune was able to invest 1.2 million yuan in farm machinery, and we began to have more and a wider range of such machinery.

By following Chairman Mao's teaching on "self-reliance" and "hard and bitter struggle," we relied on the strength of the collective and achieved mechanization through self-reliant efforts. We have bought all the machinery in our commune with funds accrued from hard work, except for one Dongfanghong tractor and a set of four farm machines (worth over 24,000 yuan) which the state had given us as gifts in 1963.

Our commune now has more than 110 farm machine operators and mechanics, all sons and daughters of poor or lower-middle peasants. We sent the first dozen or so to be trained in the county town, and they came back and taught all the rest. Doing both industrial and farm work, they make up a force that is heartily welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

How should the machines be operated and maintained well after they are obtained? To use the method of "material incentives" or put proletarian politics in the fore and rely on the revolutionization of people's thinking? This is another important question of the struggle between the two lines which came up in the course of our mechanization.

When the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents, who have always been hostile to us poor and lower-middle peasants, said that we would not be able to operate and maintain the machines well, it was a slander. They energetically peddled bourgeois reactionary ideas, bourgeois systems of management and such revisionist trash as so-called

"material incentives," "putting work-points in command" and so forth, in a vain attempt to corrupt the revolutionary will of the operators and mechanics. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teachings that **politics is the commander, the soul in everything** and that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and the operators and mechanics boycotted this revisionist junk. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines was further enhanced through relentless criticism of Liu Shao-chi's crimes of capitalist restoration. Such mass criticism also propelled the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and the ideological revolutionization of the operators and mechanics. As a result, they are becoming more and more expert in operating and maintaining the machines.

The *16-Point Decision* drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance pointed out: "The aim of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is to revolutionize people's ideology and as a consequence to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in all fields of work." During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, comrades at the commune's machine stations displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, broke foreign conventions, and overcame one difficulty after another in repairing machines. It could previously only repair slight damages, now it can do major repairs. Last year, these comrades not only overhauled two autos for the commune, but also overhauled three for outside units. They used to have to go outside to buy some of the tractor parts, and the tractors had to stop working for as long as they couldn't get them. Relying on their own efforts, they are now revealing their technical potentiality and have successfully trial-manufactured many parts. They are also putting the machinery to bigger and fuller use.

Looking back at the road we have travelled, we poor and lower-middle peasants of Liuchi Commune deeply feel: We have been able to develop and operate and maintain farm machinery well only by depending on Mao Tsetung Thought. We can realize mechanization only by putting revolutionization in the lead.

We must conscientiously study and diligently carry out Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry out sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism, eliminate the poison of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and criticize the capitalist tendencies in the countryside. We must rally closely around the Central Committee of the Party with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, resolutely carry out every fighting task set by the Ninth Party Congress, **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war**, and march unswervingly and bravely along the broad road of socialism.

Valiant Army Station on Tangla Range Atop "Roof of the World"

RISING 5,200 metres above sea level, the Tangla Range atop China's Chinghai-Tibet Plateau is the site of a famous army service station. Since its establishment in 1964, the P.L.A. fighters posted there have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and battled against the elements in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. They have fulfilled with flying colours the militant tasks assigned them by the Party and Chairman Mao. Over the past few years this way station has been cited annually as a "four-good" unit. Its representatives have had the great happiness of being received by our great leader Chairman Mao on five different occasions.

Taking Root on the "Roof of the World" in the Cause of the Revolution

The Tangla Range is the highest point on the Chinghai-Tibet Highway. Its snow-capped peaks tower into the clouds. The air is thin and the weather bitterly cold, with driving winds all the year round. Because of the low atmospheric pressure, water boils at 70°-80° C., with the result that food is often half-cooked. Far from the hinterland, the station faces big problems in obtaining vegetables or firewood. Life there is quite rough.

In the past few years, the Party branch of this army post has led everyone in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. It has used Mao Tsetung Thought to transform the mental outlook of all the fighters, imbuing them with the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of working wholeheartedly for and dedicating their everything to the revolution and fearing neither hardship nor death. This has enabled the men to overcome the innumerable difficulties they have encountered on the plateau and to firmly take root on the "roof of the world."

The fighter Liu Li-hua, for example, had a serious stomach ailment which often made him vomit what he ate, and he lost weight. Out of concern for his health, the station's leadership decided that Liu Li-hua should be transferred to a place at a lower altitude. Although the political instructor time and again urged him to go, he firmly replied: "It's the glorious tradition of our army to fear neither hardship nor death. I'm the son of a poor peasant; it's my duty to defend the motherland. No matter how tough the going here, I'm fighting it out to the end in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Not only did this comrade stay on but he vied with others in doing all sorts of heavy jobs such as fetching water and transporting coal from afar.

The new recruit Chiao Yi-ping was overwhelmed by the harsh environment when he first arrived at the station. In no time he fell sick, though his illness was more mental than physical. He thought: "I may be

going in the right direction, but I seem to have stopped at the wrong place. With nine years of schooling behind me, who'd ever have thought I'd land in this wilderness after travelling several thousand li!" This and other ideological problems current among the new recruits led the station's Party branch to run a Mao Tsetung Thought study class. In the course of study the newcomers relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-chi's "philosophy of survival" and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Chiao Yi-ping could no longer remain withdrawn. He declared: "I certainly don't want to be a captive of Liu Shao-chi's 'philosophy of survival'; I want to be a red sentinel in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." From then on, he made it a point to temper himself by braving the most severe difficulties and hardships. He took the lead in every kind of work, whether it was catching fish in the lakes or breaking through the ice to get water.

Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, group after group of newly enlisted men rapidly matured at the Tangla Range army station. Shen Chin-tsang, fresh out of senior middle school, arrived in April this year. On his first day there, he composed this rhyme:

*"The Tangla Range is oh so tall,
The snow swirls, the wind howls.
The air is rare, the cold makes you shudder.
Is this the home for me, I wonder, I wonder?"*

Later, he was assigned to the kitchen squad to tend the fire. Working at this job increased his frustration. The deputy head of the station Han Cheng sought him out and told him: "A man is no genuine revolutionary if he proceeds from his own interest to pick and choose revolutionary work instead of letting the revolution make the choice for him. You think the life too hard here, yet the imperialists, revisionists and other reactionaries have their eye on this place and want to snatch it. We must never allow the tragedy of being trampled underfoot to be repeated!"

These words touched Shen Chin-tsang to the quick. He bowed his head in grief as he recalled the miserable life in the old society, when his family had fled from Honan to Shansi and four sisters were sold one after another to get money to keep the rest of the family alive. He then vowed to take his work of tending the fire as a new starting point in making revolution and to go forward from there with big strides. From then on, he regarded his post in front of the cooking stove as the battlefield for fighting self and criticizing revisionism. He worked well and was able to economize on the fuel. He stated: "The fire can't burn brightly if the cinders aren't removed. One can't make revolution properly without fighting self." After having

changed his thinking, he wrote another rhyme, which went:

*"The Tangla Range scrapes the sky,
For revolution, I keep the flames high.
The harder the life, the redder my heart.
Turned to the sun, I'm firm as a rock."*

In two months' time, during his leisure hours he composed 20-odd rhymes on themes closely connected with the political situation. The P.L.A. units which stopped over loved hearing them.

Relying on One's Own Efforts in the Battle Against Nature

Comrades of this army post on the ice-bound plateau use Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and bring into full play man's dynamic role. They have overcome many difficulties, transformed the unfavourable natural conditions, and admirably carried out the militant tasks given them by the Party.

The leading members of the station's Party branch set the example by stepping in wherever the work is hard or they are needed. They do kitchen duty, service the troops passing through, herd cattle or stand guard as the occasion demands. No work is too commonplace, whether it be gathering firewood, hauling coal, fetching water or feeding pigs. The actions of these cadres have become a mute command to the fighters, who say: "We can't just stand around and watch the cadres doing everything." Rallying closely around the Party branch, they have fought and transformed nature through their own hard work and greatly improved conditions at the army post.

The way station uses over 200 tons of briquettes every year to warm the rooms for the troops in transit during the long and cold winter months. The making of such briquettes, easily accomplished in the hinterland, involves extra hardships here. Water and earth have to be brought from a long distance, and the whole job must be finished in June and July. But these happen to be the two months of frequent hailstorms. Often when the briquettes made with so much labour are laid out to dry, sudden hailstorms beat them into pulp, and the entire process has to be repeated over again. Not the least dismayed, the fighters declare: "We don't care how much work we've got to do so long as the comrades-in-arms passing through are warm. This is our greatest satisfaction."

The heavy snows in the thick of winter block all the paths on the Tangla, entailing special efforts by the comrades of the station to find kindling and water. Firmly keeping in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "What is work? Work is struggle," they go out into the blizzards at 40°C. below, sacks over their shoulders, and dig through mounds of snow to find frozen yak dung to use as kindling. Melting ice for water is another rugged job. The station depends on such water for three months out of the year. As the ice is frozen through and through, neither a hammer nor a steel rod can crack it; dynamite must be used.

When there are many guests at the station and considerable water is needed, the comrades often cart the ice to their station from midnight till dawn, their clothes frozen stiff as armour. Yet each vies with the other to do the heaviest part of the work. They say: "We are working for the revolution. Our revolutionary ardour can melt ice frozen to a depth of ten thousand feet, our hot blood can thaw snow covering ten thousand li!"

In April and May every year, the way station organizes teams to fish in the lakes of the Tangla. In the hinterland this period is already balmy springtime. But up on the Tangla Range, it is still a world of ice and snow. The comrades of the fishing teams take off their padded clothes and, wearing only their shorts, jump into the lake to fish. The ice-strewn waters bite into their flesh and their legs soon become numb. But they sing loudly quotations from Chairman Mao set to music. No words can describe their pleasure as they watch their guests eating the fresh fish they have caught. All fatigue is forgotten.

In the past few years, one group after another of staunch P.L.A. men who fear neither hardship nor death have emerged at this army post in the course of their militant life on the plateau. The comrades say with pride: We stand upright on the Tangla, making the "roof of the world" our home. Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, red flowers have blossomed on the icy peaks.

Courage in Battle, No Fear of Fatigue

Guided by invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, people display the greatest revolutionary fervour and drive in their work.

In early spring last year, the heaviest snowfall in years blocked Tangla. On the highway the snow was man-high. Several P.L.A. truck transport companies passing through were snowed in at the post. This happened to be a time when the veteran army-men at the post had just been demobilized and their replacements had not yet arrived. Only one-fifth of the full complement was then on duty. Faced with such circumstances, the political instructor Shen Pei-fa led the men in studying over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching "give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)," and encouraged everyone to shoulder the heavy loads bravely and serve their comrades-in-arms in transit with high revolutionary enthusiasm. During the busiest period, the political instructor himself went three days and nights without sleep. Often, following a day's hard work, they fetched water from the ice holes after midnight with the assistance of a flashlight, and then proceeded to prepare the food for the next day. The fighter Liu Chang-chang served as both cook and guard, working round-the-clock until his legs became swollen. But he laughed and said: "A minor ailment won't retire me from the battlefield." The comrades at the

post kept up this pace and dedication with indefatigable zest for over 20 days until their visitors could resume their way.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching to have "boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people," the comrades at the station welcome their comrades-in-arms passing through with fiery proletarian class sentiments. With noodles or meat dumplings ready, they would wait up late into the night for the trucks that got delayed and would not go to bed until the last truck had come in and the drivers had taken their meal. They shower care on the sick, doing their best to make the food suited to the latter's taste and seeing to it that the sick comrades swallow it. Only then did the comrades of the kitchen squad consider their duty done.

The comrades also assume services outside their station. One evening, they received word that a truck team was hemmed in by the snow on the other side of the mountain and could not cross over. An emergency mobilization was made at the station and a decision was reached to send food across to the truckmates. Lu Chuan-luan, the head of the station, and several fighters set out with steamed bread and bottles of water. Their faces smarted from the gusts of wind and snow.

They could hardly breathe, open their eyes, or even keep on their feet. Yet with unflinching revolutionary will power, they fought tenaciously against the elements. Some fell into the snow pits but doggedly climbed out again. After several hours of hard struggle, they finally handed over the food to their comrades-in-arms who had also been fighting the blizzard. The latter sent up a cheer of "Long live Chairman Mao!" which rose above the howling wind. They exclaimed with emotion: "You comrades of the station have brought the warmth of spring to this icy place."

In the past few years, living as they are far from the hinterland in the snowy mountains, the comrades of this army station have been able to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely. Whenever a new instruction by Chairman Mao is made public, they immediately compose some items to propagate it through performances at the post and along the highway early the next day. They have sparked life on the plateau. People here can hear as quickly as possible Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the words of the proletarian headquarters. The P.L.A. men passing through say gratefully: "We not only get food for our stomachs at your post but also nourishment for our minds. You're not only a refuelling station for the trucks but also a refuelling station for our ideology."

Red Children Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought

Nurtured by great Mao Tsetung Thought, hundreds of millions of strong, healthy children are growing up in China. They are maturing into a socialist, new generation. With boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao, they conscientiously study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions. The children cherish great love for our motherland, for labour and for the great Communist Party of China. Learning from the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death shown by veteran revolutionaries, they are selfless and devoted to the public interest, imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice and determined to follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution.

Following are three stories describing how "little red soldiers" and other youngsters study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way.

"A Little Guest" Invited by Chairman Mao

ON October 1 this year, among the representatives from all parts of the country invited by our great leader Chairman Mao to witness the National Day

celebrations from the reviewing stands flanking the magnificent Tien An Men was a little girl. Continually waving her red-covered copy of the treasured revolutionary book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, she shouted again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

She is a 12-year-old "little red soldier" called Sun Yung-hung, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in Hunan Province. She is in the fifth grade of the part-work, part-study primary school of the Kutai Brigade, Chinshan Commune, Lihsien County, Hunan Province. She felt extremely happy to be able to attend the National Day celebrations as Chairman Mao's guest.

In that autumn when she was eight years old, her father sent her to school. "Yung-hung," her father told her, "you must bear firmly in mind that you are the daughter of a poor peasant. Before liberation, no one in three generations of our family could afford an education, but you are able to go to school today. It is Chairman Mao who gives you this happiness. You must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works and follow his teachings." Then, her father told her the

bitter history of their family. In the vicious old society, the cruel exploitation and oppression by the landlord class forced Yung-hung's parents to run away from their native village and wander from place to place, begging for a living. It was Chairman Mao who led the people of the whole country in overthrowing the "three big mountains" (imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism) and rescued them from the miserable abyss. Emancipated, they have become masters of the country and are leading a happy life. Sun Yung-hung, her father remarked, owed her own happiness today to Chairman Mao. From that day on, wherever she is, either in school or at home, Yung-hung has taken pains to study Chairman Mao's works. By the spring of 1966, she could recite the brilliant "three constantly read articles" and more than 100 quotations from Chairman Mao.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has instructed us that in studying the works of Chairman Mao, we should strive hard to apply what we are studying. Sun Yung-hung always does just that.

After school one day, she saw a little boy about six years old fall into a ditch due to carelessness. At once she recalled Chairman Mao's teachings: One should be "more concerned about others than about himself" and "All people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other." She boldly jumped into the water and helped the boy up. After wringing his clothes, she saw him home.

In the autumn of 1966, a mountain flood swept a large quantity of sand down into the fields, which impaired the growth of the crops. The production team was busy at that time collecting manure and building water conservancy works, so it had no time to clear away the sand. Sun Yung-hung thought: Our happy

life today is due to Chairman Mao. Though I am still young, I should do my best for the collective and do beneficial things for the people. Acting according to Chairman Mao's teaching of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self," she and her sister-in-law went to the fields after supper for four evenings and removed the sand. When the poor and lower-middle peasants heard about it, they praised her saying: "Yung-hung is not as tall as a hoe, yet she is wholehearted in her concern for the collective. All this is because she studies Chairman Mao's works." By her own example, she has helped promote the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the production team. Though the youngest at home, Yung-hung has studied Mao Tsetung Thought well and is regarded by the whole family as its "political head."

One evening last April, upon returning from the provincial capital after attending a congress of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, she heard through the broadcast of the good news of the triumphant opening of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. In order to spread the good news as quickly as possible, she went from house to house and gathered together more than 20 "little red soldiers" so that they could relay it without delay to the commune members. Then for days on end, to inform still others of this important event and to propagate great Mao Tsetung Thought, she led the "little red soldiers" of her production team on foot over the mountains and to nearby rural areas in the neighbouring province of Hupeh. The poor and lower-middle peasants were very much inspired by such revolutionary spirit on the part of these "little red soldiers."

At the Party's Ninth Congress, Chairman Mao issued his great call: "Unite to win still greater victories." Sun Yung-hung followed this latest instruction, rallied the "little red soldiers" and forged a unity closer than that of sister and brother. She also helped bring about unity between the team leader and the store-house keeper, who were at loggerheads because of disagreement on some production questions. Their discord worried the poor and lower-middle peasants also. Though anxious to talk this over with the two, Sun Yung-hung had misgivings. She thought: Is it right for a little girl like me to take up such matters with grown-ups, especially cadres? Then she studied Chairman Mao's works with this specific problem in mind. She plucked up courage and brought the team leader and the store-house keeper together in a Mao Tsetung Thought study class. They studied Chairman Mao's teachings on strengthening unity, and pointed out the benefit of revolutionary unity and the harm of disunity. "You are the team's cadres," Yung-hung said, "so you must set an example in everything. If you are not united, you should be ashamed of yourselves for not living up to Chairman Mao's expectations. Trains run fast because of the locomotives; a production team depends on good leadership from its cadres in order to do its work well. If you go on nursing a grudge against each other, how can you lead the poor and lower-mid-



"Little Red Soldier" Sun Yung-hung, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in Hunan Province, tells the "little red soldiers" in Peking about her experience in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way.

dle peasants of the whole team to grasp revolution, promote production and win new and still greater victories?" Deeply moved by Sun Yung-hung's criticism and help, the two examined their mistakes, made self-criticisms and strengthened their revolutionary unity. Full of praise for her, the poor and lower-middle peasants proudly said: "Yung-hung is our team's political leader."

"Little Red Soldiers" Bravely Save a Train

IN mid-May this year, heavy rain fell for several days running in the Lochiatu area of Lechang County, Kwangtung Province. A mountain flood followed, and the Wuchiang River became rapidly swollen with the floodwaters. A huge stack of state-owned timber piled by the river-side near the railway station was in serious danger of being swept away. Defying hardship and fatigue, a "little red soldier" by the name of Chang Chien-kuo, a first-year junior middle-school student of the Lochiatu "May Seventh" School, together with other revolutionary students and teachers, fought against time to save the timber for the state. After shouldering one log to safety, Chang Chien-kuo was returning for another when he heard a sudden rumble. One of the logs had tumbled from the stack on to the railway track. More than two metres long and weighing over 50 kilogrammes, it lay squarely between the rails. Chang Chien-kuo thought to himself: "This log is now a road-block and can cause a train wreck. It must be removed immediately."

At this moment a packed passenger train, the No. 49 express from Shanghai to Kwangchow, swung around a bend 900 metres away and roared towards the log at a speed of more than 40 kilometres per hour. Chang Chien-kuo was keenly aware that the lives of thousands of passengers were at stake.

Chairman Mao's great teaching "To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai" inspired him, and the images of the heroes Wang Chieh and Tsai Yung-hsiang seemed to be beckoning him to accept the challenge. Filled with courage and determination, he dashed to the track to remove the log.

Sodden with rain, it was heavy and slippery. Try as he might, he could neither lift it, nor move and drag it Time was running short, and the train was drawing nearer and nearer — 200 metres, 100 metres, 80 metres. At that moment, ignoring all danger, he had only one thought: "I would rather be crushed by the train than allow others to be killed and state property damaged." Full of courage and tenacity, he stooped and tried to shove away the heavy log with all his might.

Li Yun-no, also a "little red soldier" and his school-mate, happened to be standing at some distance away. Deeply moved by his heroic attempt, she rushed over to help him. "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and sur-

mount every difficulty to win victory." This great teaching of Chairman Mao's gave them immeasurable strength. By joint effort, they quickly removed the sodden log. No sooner had they rolled together with the log clear of the track than the train tore past. The train was saved and thousands of class brothers and sisters were out of danger. Chang Chien-kuo and Li Yun-no picked themselves up and gazed at the speeding train, filled with joy and happiness such as they had never felt before.

The father of Chang Chien-kuo is a disabled revolutionary armyman, and a member of a family of farm labourers. He and his wife often told their son, Chien-kuo, about their sufferings in the old society as well as stories about the Chinese revolution. In the last few years, helped and encouraged by his father, Chang Chien-kuo has persistently studied Chairman Mao's works. He has boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao and is determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, learn from the revolutionary spirit of heroes of the revolution who fear neither hardship nor death and serve the people heart and soul. At a recent meeting held in Kwangtung Province to exchange experience in the study of Mao Tsetung Thought, the story of Chang Chien-kuo's heroic deed stemming from the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought was warmly applauded by all who heard it.

A Red Tibetan Girl

TWO children were walking by the Lagatzangpo River at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains. With their copies of the treasured revolutionary book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, in their hands and singing quotations from Chairman Mao set to music, they were heading straight for the home of an old man whose livelihood was provided for by the collective. Both had baskets of yak dung on their backs. The child in front was a girl about 13 or 14 years old. She was Padkyid, known as the "red girl" in the Phankyed township of Drongpa County in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Padkyid is the daughter of a poor herdsman. Before liberation, her family had worked for generations as beasts of burden for the herd-owners and led a life of misery. Only after liberation has Padkyid known joy. This accounts for her boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao. She always says: "Chairman Mao has given us everything we have. It is because of Chairman Mao that I am alive today."

"Chairman Mao's works," says Padkyid, "are the lifeline of the poor people and heirlooms of the revolution. I am determined to do my best to grasp Mao Tsetung Thought and to temper myself into a worthy successor to the revolutionary cause." Since 1966, she has studied Chairman Mao's works diligently and is now able to recite the "three constantly read articles" and more than 60 quotations from Chairman Mao.

Padkyid constantly applies what she has learnt from Chairman Mao's works. On one occasion, when

she discovered that some of the old folks who were childless had difficulty in supplying themselves with drinking water and firewood, she promptly recalled Chairman Mao's teaching on "utter devotion to others without any thought of self." She discussed the matter with her schoolmates, and they decided to organize themselves into several groups to take on the responsibility of fetching water and gathering firewood for seven old people. This ensured their comfort, and eliminated their worries during snowy weather or on rainy days. In addition, Padkyid and her schoolmates often braved the cold wind to gather yak dung on the pastureland. With the money collected from its sale, they provided three old people with additional clothes.

Moved to tears by their action, the old people said with great feeling: "Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, we are leading a happy life and we do not have to worry about our food or clothing. Thank you, you are really red children nurtured by Chairman Mao." But Padkyid and her schoolmates said in one voice: "Don't thank us. You must thank our great leader Chairman Mao, for he teaches us to do these things."

People speak highly of Padkyid's deeds which stem from her immeasurable love for and loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao. She has been cited as an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the Tzadong area.

Heroic Chinese Air Force Unit Downs U.S. Imperialist Pilotless High-Altitude Military Reconnaissance Plane

An air force unit of the heroic People's Liberation Army shot down a U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane over Central-South China on October 28. This inspiring news comes at a time when the hundreds of millions of army-men and people in the country, responding to the great call issued by our great leader Chairman Mao "unite to win still greater victories," are working energetically to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress. This is a victory for the Chinese People's Liberation Army in carrying out Chairman Mao's great instruction "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and a victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought! If imperialism and social-imperialism dare to intrude, the Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought will certainly wipe out all aggressors resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.



(Photo below) Here is shown the wreckage (right) and markings (left) of the U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane shot down by the heroic P.L.A. air force unit over Central-South China. The markings of the wrecked plane carry the following particulars: Ryan Aeronautical Co., San Diego, California, Date accepted 3 -3 -69, U.S., etc.



(Photo above) Army-men and civilians in the area where the U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane was shot down stand in front of the wreckage of the enemy plane to hail this fresh victory won by our heroic air force unit in the battle to defend the sacred air space of our motherland. They indignantly denounce U.S. imperialism for its towering crime of invading our country.

(Photos radiographed by Hsinhua correspondents and Hsinhua reporters)

Palestinian People's Armed Struggle and New Awakening of the Arab People

STRONGLY supported by the people of various Arab countries and the world's revolutionary people, the Palestinian people, who are persevering in their armed struggle for national liberation, have become stronger than ever in the course of fighting over the past two years. With their guns, they have brought about an excellent situation and struck U.S. imperialism and Zionism heavy blows. Inspired by the armed struggle of the Palestinian people, the Arab people's anti-imperialist movement is surging ahead daily. These two mighty revolutionary currents have frustrated the criminal plots of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to stamp out the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle and to occupy and divide the Middle East between them.

Excellent Situation Brought About With Guns

The heroic Palestinian guerrillas are fighting in the van of the Arab people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. In the past two years and more, they have been active in all Israeli-occupied and ruled areas. Relying on the support of the broad masses of the people and learning warfare through warfare, they have unfolded guerrilla warfare on an ever growing scale and are steadily gathering greater strength. Since the beginning of this year, their attacks on the Israeli aggressors have become more frequent and fierce. The number of attacks has been increasing month by month, reaching 480 in September alone, almost equal to those in six months last year. Recently, the guerrillas successively raided and damaged the radio station and chlorine factory in Tel Aviv, the heart of Israel, the oil refinery and pipe lines in Haifa, and the airports in Eilat and Jerusalem. These attacks inflicted heavy losses on the Israeli aggressors and left them in a turmoil.

The Palestinian guerrillas have had repeated victories in repulsing the enemy's large-scale offensives. In some of their attacks, they have begun to be capable of concentrating a superior force to encircle and wipe out enemy forces in a given place. In the battle of Karameh on the east bank of the Jordan River in March last year, the Palestinian guerrillas, fully supported by the local inhabitants and employing flexible tactics, defeated the enemies one by one and routed 15,000 Israeli aggressor troops. In early April this year, the guerrilla forces under the command of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah) and other nationalist organizations formed the Palestine Armed Struggle Command which began co-ordinating the guerrilla forces' military operations and organizing combined

actions against the enemy. This marked a further development in Palestinian guerrilla warfare. The guerrilla forces launched an offensive on a considerable scale against the enemy stationed in the green belt of the northern Jordan valley on August 8 this year. This is one instance of the outstanding victories they have won in combined actions. Three guerrilla units under a unified command during the battle broke through what the Israeli aggressors boasted of as an "insurmountable defence line" consisting of a mine-field, electrified barbed-wire entanglements and electronic warning installations. They then concentrated a superior force and completely wiped out the enemy troops in three important strongholds. Not long ago, the "Al Assifa" commandos launched a hard-hitting offensive against 14 Israeli positions along a front stretching 45 kilometres in the Jordan valley and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

The armed struggle of the Palestinian people has not only hit U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism hard militarily but also politically and economically. Israeli "Prime Minister" Golda Meir not long ago declared gloomily that Israel is facing a protracted "war of attrition." Israel's military spending in fiscal 1968-69 soared to 800 million U.S. dollars, accounting for over one-third of the total budget. Israel's financial deficits in the same fiscal year totalled 600 million U.S. dollars. Israel is now gripped by inflation and a serious financial-economic crisis. This has aggravated the contradictions within Israeli ruling circles which are embroiled in endless squabbling. All this is the severe punishment meted out to the Israeli Zionists by the armed struggle of the Palestinian people.

Resolute Opposition to "Political Solution"

The development of the Palestinian people's armed struggle has been a heavy blow to the criminal designs of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to seize the oil-rich and strategically important Middle East area. Thus, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism harbour inveterate hatred and hostility towards the Palestinian guerrillas. To realize their ambition of carving up and dominating the Middle East, they are working out a "Middle East Munich" conspiracy in an effort to write off the Palestine question, squelch the armed struggle of the Palestinian people, and force the Arab countries to come to terms and surrender through a "political settlement." For this purpose, imperialism and revisionism are taking advantage of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly to step up their criminal collaboration in openly hatching the scheme for

"Rhodes-type talks"* so as to force the Arab countries to again accept humiliating surrender terms and thus strangle the Palestinian people's armed struggle.

The Palestinian people and guerrillas have resolutely opposed all U.S. imperialist and social-imperialist frauds for a "political settlement" of the Middle East question. In an important political statement, the Palestine National Council recently reaffirmed "the Palestine people's insistence on refusing all solutions of surrender, and in particular the Security Council's November 22, 1967 Resolution." Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee and official spokesman of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah), told a Hsinhua correspondent not long ago: "Our people categorically reject any results reached both at the four-power talks and the Soviet-U.S. bilateral talks on the Middle East question, because they are against the will and aspirations of our people."

The Palestinian people have come to realize profoundly from their struggle that only by firmly grasping their guns can they carry the national-liberation struggle through to the end. Embroidered on the flags and emblems of many guerrilla organizations, the gun has become a symbol of their strength and victory. The flag and emblem of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah) bear the following clear-cut slogan: "Revolution till victory!" Abu Khalia, commander of an "Al Assifa" commando base put it well when he told Hsinhua: "It has taken us 20 years to find the great truth that **'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.'** No force on earth can make us lay down our arms. The 'peaceful solution' plot hatched by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism cannot alter our determination to fight to the very end."

In their fight against the "political solution" plot, the Palestinian people have more and more clearly seen through the ugly features of social-imperialism. While making behind-the-scenes counter-revolutionary political deals with U.S. imperialism in a vain attempt to strangle the Palestine liberation cause, social-imperialism has cranked up its propaganda machine and, either

* Incited by U.S. and British imperialism, Israel in 1948 launched an aggressive war against the Arab countries and occupied the Palestinian areas where the Arab people originally lived, ousting more than 1,000,000 Arab people from their homeland. The armies of the Arab countries fought back. In 1949, the United Nations intervened in the Palestine problem at the dictate of U.S. and British imperialism. It compelled the Arab countries to hold "indirect talks" with the Israeli aggressors on the Island of Rhodes in Greece and an "armistice agreement" beneficial to the Israeli aggressors was reached. This is the so-called "Rhodes-type" negotiations.



An "Al Assifa" commando unit of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah) fighting in the northern mountain areas of Palestine

by insinuation or openly, attacked the Palestinian guerrillas as "extremists" who are "not taking into account the present condition of the Arab East," and taking "Trotsky's stand," etc. This has aroused great indignation on the part of the Palestinian people.

What warrants attention is that U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are now redoubling their efforts to use different despicable methods to sabotage the armed struggle of the Palestinian people. They have instigated the reactionaries of some Arab countries to suppress the Palestinian guerrillas and revolutionary people in those countries. For instance, U.S. imperialism has recently collaborated with the Lebanese authorities to feverishly put down the Palestinian armed forces. They have groomed and set up phoney guerrilla organizations to make trouble and engage in sabotage, or used various tactics in an effort to control and split the guerrillas. In its political statement, the Palestine National Council pointed out: "The Palestinian people are conscious of the attempts at encirclement and the schemes worked out against the Palestine cause and revolution." Redoubling their vigilance, the heroic Palestinian people are waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the schemes of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

New Storm of Anti-Imperialist Movement

The revolutionary fighting will of the Arab people has been greatly encouraged by the vigorous development of the Palestinian people's armed struggle. The Palestinian people in the Israeli-occupied zones and the people of various Arab countries have launched a more extensive anti-imperialist mass movement spearheaded directly against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. They support each other in struggle and have merged into an irresistible mighty current.

To protest the sentences passed by the Israeli authorities on three young Palestinian women, 5,000

women students in the city of Gaza in the Israeli-occupied zones waged a powerful anti-persecution struggle in February this year. This gave rise to a storm which swiftly engulfed the whole Gaza Strip and many main cities and towns on the west bank of the Jordan River. It spread from protest demonstrations to strikes by workers, students and businessmen. Tens of thousands of Palestinian people in Gaza took to the streets to set up barricades and road blocks and fought back with bricks and stones against the Israeli troops and police sent to suppress them. When they surrounded the headquarters of the Israeli occupation forces, the Israeli occupation authorities were thrown into great fright and confusion.

Sharing the joys and sorrows of the Palestinian people, the people of various Arab countries have all along stood on the side of the Palestinian people, regarding their struggle as an inseparable part of the anti-imperialist struggle of the entire Arab people. In different ways they give the most enthusiastic support to the Palestinian people's armed struggle. Since the 1967 "June 5 war,"** many Arab youths have ardently requested to join the Palestinian guerrillas. Some 40,000 Arab youths asked to be enrolled in the Palestinian guerrilla forces in less than half a month after the battle of Karamah last year. The Arab people have also held one demonstration after another to voice their strong opposition to the aggression by U.S. imperialism and Zionism and to all the frauds concocted by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism for a "political solution" to force the Arab countries to compromise and surrender so as to liquidate Palestine's liberation cause.

The August 21 incident in which the El Aqsa Mosque in Israeli-occupied Jerusalem was burnt, stirred the Arab people to wage a massive struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggressive crimes. On August 23 alone, more than one million Arab people in the Israeli-occupied zones downed tools and closed their shops. In the week August 23-29, more than 100,000 people in Syria, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Jordan, Lebanon and other Arab countries staged mammoth demonstrations against U.S.-Israeli crimes of aggression. Demonstrators shouted: "Oppose U.S. imperialism!" "Oppose Zionism!" "Long live the Palestinian people's armed struggle!" and other slogans. Workers in Arab countries such as Iraq and Kuwait also went on strike to protest and angrily denounce U.S.-Israeli crimes.

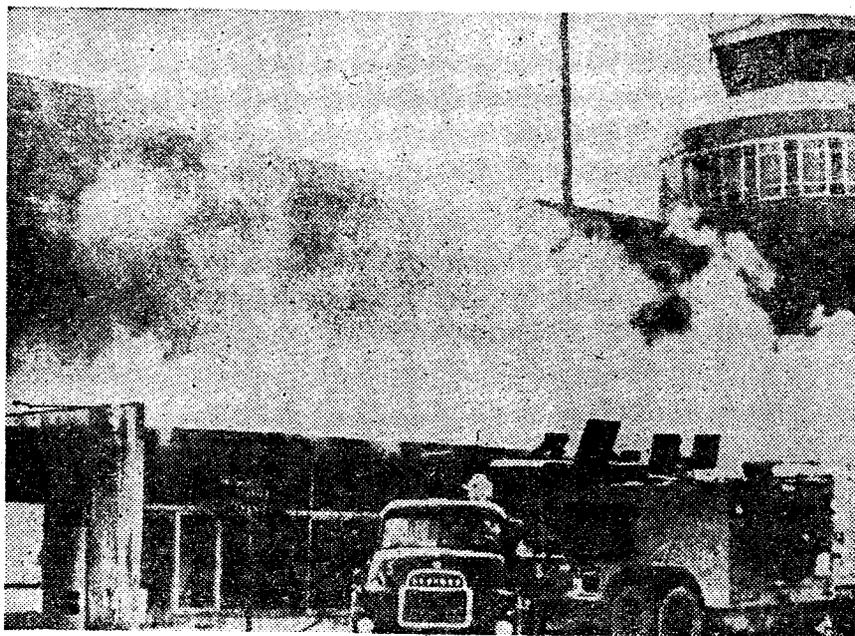
The recent atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in league with the Lebanese authorities in trying to put down the Palestinian guerrilla forces have aroused strong indignation among the people of the Arab countries. Tens

of thousands of people in Beirut, the capital, and other parts in Lebanon held demonstrations in spite of the brute force used against them. They raised the standard of Palestine on the roofs of many buildings and bravely attacked government organizations, and fired back to resist the suppressive actions of the authorities. Demonstrators in Tripoli, a port in the northern part of Lebanon, took up arms in self-defence, occupied the "old town" of the city and drove the Lebanese troops to the outskirts. Several hundred thousand Arab people in Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Libya, Sudan and other Arab countries demonstrated in quick succession, angrily denouncing U.S. imperialism's criminal designs.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The people are the decisive factor. By relying on the people's unity and struggle we can definitely defeat imperialism and its lackeys and achieve lasting world peace."**

The vigorous and powerful struggle waged by the people of Palestine and other Arab countries marks the new awakening of the Arab people.

** On June 5, 1967, U.S. imperialism instigated its instrument for aggression in the Middle East, Israel, to launch a large-scale war of aggression against the United Arab Republic, Syria and other Arab countries. Large sectors of Arab territory were occupied. In six days, Israel occupied the Gaza Strip, the west bank of the Jordan River, the Sinai Peninsula of the United Arab Republic, Syria's Golan Heights, and other areas, which total more than 65,000 square kilometres. This was the third large-scale war of aggression launched by the Israeli Zionists against Arab countries under the instigation of U.S. imperialism.



U.S.-Israeli aggressor troops' military airport at Lydda fiercely attacked by heroic Palestinian guerrillas

Warm Greetings on 20th Anniversary of Founding Of People's Republic of China

Greetings From Japanese Society for Studies of Mao Tsetung Thought

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a message of greetings from the Japanese Society for Studies of Mao Tsetung Thought signed by Comrade Takaji Nishizawa on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: "Today is the day to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, a day worthy of commemoration.

"We must bear in mind the words of Comrade Mao Tsetung: 'The Japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution.' We must unite with the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world and resolve to carry the Japanese revolution through to the end in the spirit of 'maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.'"

Greetings From Executive Committee of Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist)

COMRADE MAO TSETUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has received a message of greetings from the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist) on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: "We want to express hearty congratulations to the fraternal Chinese people on their remarkable successes and victories achieved in the course of these 20 years in socialist construction and in the struggle against modern revisionism and criminal U.S. imperialism.

"Thanks to the important victories won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the People's Republic of China now stands, 20 years after her founding, redder and firmer than ever as the strongest indestructible bastion of socialist revolution.

"Thanks to the correct revolutionary line based upon Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China and its Chairman, Comrade Mao Tsetung, have achieved signal successes in the development of the productive forces in industry and agriculture, in the utilization of natural resources, in sciences, technology and medicine, and in the fundamental improvement of the living and social conditions of all the working people in China. At the same time, in these 20 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the broad masses of the Chinese people have armed themselves with the revolutionary ideology of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and this constitutes the best guarantee for People's China to remain as the red bastion of revolution and socialism."

The message said: "The Ninth Congress of the glorious Communist Party of China is a great victory both for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and for the revolutionary line of Mao Tsetung Thought; it is an event of great importance not only for the Chinese people but also for all the people of the world. The congress has also demonstrated that the Communist Party of China, as a truly revolutionary Party, has been strengthened and consolidated after clearing away the revisionist elements and counter-revolutionaries and through the admission of new revolutionary forces into its ranks."

The message said: "People's China is an inspiring revolutionary example for the revolutionary masses of Spain who have been fighting underground for more

than 30 years against the pro-U.S. fascist dictatorship of Franco and against criminal U.S. imperialism.

"The Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist), which was reconstructed five years ago on the basis of **Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought** in the course of its struggle against the revisionist renegade clique of Carrillo-Ibarruri, has been all along inspired by the valuable teachings of Comrade Mao Tsetung and has been steadily reinforced by **creatively applying these teachings to the concrete conditions of the revolution and the people of Spain.**

"Our Party and the masses of the entire Spanish people vehemently condemn the criminal attacks against the territory and people of China by the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists, accomplices and allies of the U.S. imperialist gangsters. We are convinced that the heroic Chinese people, armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, Marxism-Leninism of our era, will smash any attacks and crimes of the new tsars in the Kremlin and any other possible aggressors against the People's Republic of China.

"Dear Comrades: We wish you new and greater victories in the days to come on your road to the communist society."

Greetings From Greek Marxist-Leninist Group

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a letter from the Greek Marxist-Leninist Group greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter of greetings said: "On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the **Marxist-Leninists of Greece** extend their warm greetings to Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, all the members of the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people.

"Over the past 20 years since the founding of People's China, the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party of China, have traversed a long course crowned with brilliant victories in all its phases. In 20 years, the backward China under feudal landlords and foreign occupationists has transformed itself into a powerful People's China as it is now, thanks to the uninterrupted struggles of the Communist Party of China and the unremitting efforts and sacrifices of the 700 million people. This fact and every achievement of the Chinese people have set the most brilliant example for the people of the whole world in the struggle to build a society without oppression and exploitation.

"In the course of these 20 years, the Communist Party of China has led the proletarians, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of China in various kinds of struggle on all fronts. The result of the struggle in all its phases and on all fronts **decided not only the future of socialism in China but is also of very great significance to the world revolutionary movement.**"

It said: "**The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat**, the victory of which the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has underlined, is the most triumphant confirmation of the course which the Communist Party of China has traversed at the head of the Chinese revolutionaries: **the founding of the Communist Party of China, the uprisings of workers in Shanghai and Kwangchow, the Long March, the heroic struggle against Japanese occupationists, the defeat of the Kuomintang reactionaries, and finally the victories of the Chinese revolution and socialist construction and the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.**

"At the same time, these victories constitute a new starting point of the struggles of the Chinese people to accomplish the tasks which the Ninth Congress has set forth, and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the all-round building of socialism."

The letter said: "At the moment when we are writing this letter, the pro-U.S. fascist Papadopoulos clique and police spies are launching a large-scale attack on our organization. They have arrested our comrades, put them in prison and tortured them savagely. They believe that with arrests, imprisonment, torture and counter-revolutionary violence, they can stop the growth of the Marxist-Leninist movement in Greece and the development of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist struggle of the Greek people.

"The attacks of the local fascists, lackeys of U.S. imperialism, on the Marxist-Leninist movement are an indication of the soundness and powerfulness of our movement and the fear of the bourgeoisie before the development of the movement.

"For the Greek Communists, each attack on them is a new starting point of their struggles. The arrest of any of our comrades **strengthens our resolution to continue our struggle and raise the struggle to a new and higher level.** The fascists have resorted to every means — from simple blackmail to the most barbarous terrorism — in an attempt to crack down on our people, to dash their anti-fascist convictions and crush their anti-fascist and anti-imperialist resistance. But these barbarous acts are doomed to ever worse defeat. Every day, new militants throw themselves into the struggle against fascism and imperialism, and the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist movement is being reinforced and its influence is spreading, thus opening the way for the anti-imperialist, new-democratic revolution in Greece."

The letter said: "Twenty years ago, at the time when the people's revolution in China entered its last stage, between 1946 and 1949, the Democratic Army of Greece led by the Communist Party of Greece unfolded a great struggle.

"Despite its defeat, the struggle constituted one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the revolutionary movement in our country."

The letter pointed out: "The fascists and revisionists are colluding with each other to attack the Marxist-Leninist movement in our country in every criminal way, but this can never hinder the forward march of the movement."

It said: "The anti-fascists in Greece especially the Greek Marxist-Leninists are facing a new and great struggle. In face of the present difficult conditions and prospects of hardship, great contributions to the revolutionary movement of our country have been provided by the struggle and achievements of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, the resolute support to the world revolutionary movement by the Communist Party of China and People's China, and the contribution of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung personally in bringing Marxism-Leninism to a new stage.

"The Marxist-Leninists of Greece regard the Communist Party of China and People's China as the most resolute supporter of their struggle and the most loyal ally and friend of the people in all countries in their struggle against imperialism and for the establishment of the people's political power."

In conclusion, the letter said: "We deeply believe that the brilliant exploits of China in the past 20 years are a starting point for new and still greater brilliant successes along the road of building socialism and the communist society."

Greetings From Norwegian Socialist Youth League (Marxist-Leninists)

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a message from the Executive Committee of the Norwegian Socialist Youth League (Marxist-Leninists) greeting, on behalf of the League's Central Committee, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: "The greatest international significance of the Chinese revolution lies in that it has brought forth Mao Tsetung Thought which is Marxism-Leninism further developed for our era. It has, by spreading Mao Tsetung Thought to the prole-

tariat and labouring people throughout the world, led the world communist movement to a new and higher stage and laid the foundation for new and great victories in world revolution. We in the Socialist Youth League (Marxist-Leninists) have come to understand this through our work of integrating Mao Tsetung Thought with the practice of class struggle in Norway.

"People's China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung is a brilliant example showing that Mao Tsetung Thought is invincible. The dread of this example has led to the shameless provocations against China's boundaries. The main enemies of the world people, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, are joining their forces in preparation for launching a war of aggression against People's China.

"Chairman Mao teaches us: 'To be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing.' 'With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war.' If the U.S. and Soviet imperialists attack the 700 million great Chinese people who are led by the Communist Party of China and have armed themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, they will find, without fail, that we live in the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory.

"All revolutionaries, labouring people of the world, all the Norwegian Marxist-Leninist workers' movement and the Socialist Youth League (Marxist-Leninists) will stand by the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao through thick and thin and will fight together with them to the end, should U.S. and Soviet imperialism dare to start a war of aggression.

"Our best salutations to Chairman Mao Tsetung and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao at the 20-year jubilee of the founding of the People's Republic of China."

Greetings From Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (Marxist- Leninists)

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a message from the Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (Marxist-Leninists) greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message extended the warmest congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

It hailed: Long live the People's Republic of China! Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought! A long life to the great teacher Chairman Mao!

Greetings From Central Committee of League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a letter from the Central Committee of the League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The letter was signed by P.R. Boone, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the League.

The letter said: "The Central Committee of the League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists congratulates the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

"These 20 years have seen amongst others the social revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Recently the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China firmly held high the banner of Marxism-Leninism in promising to continue the struggle against revisionism and imperialism."

Greetings From Finnish Association of Helsinki Marxist-Leninists

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a message from the Finnish Association of Helsinki Marxist-Leninists greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: "On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we, Finnish Marxist-Leninists, express the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations to the great Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the heroic Chinese people.

"In the past 20 years, the great Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party have accomplished the new-democratic revolution, built

socialism and won great victories in consolidating socialism and developing socialism towards communism. The brilliant victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has remarkably confirmed Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line and smashed Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters.

"Today, the People's Republic of China is an invincible pillar to the world's peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all reaction.

"The great achievements of the Chinese people are an inspiring beacon to us, Finnish revolutionaries."

Greetings From San Marino Marxist-Leninist Communist Movement

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a message from the San Marino Marxist-Leninist Communist Movement greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: The People's Republic of China is celebrating the 20th anniversary of its founding with great victories which are also an immense support to the world proletarian revolution.

Greetings From Yugoslav "Djuro Djakovic" Marxist-Leninists' Organization

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a message of greetings from the "Djuro Djakovic" Marxist-Leninists' Organization of Yugoslavia on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: "On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we extend the warm greetings of Communists to you, to the fraternal Chinese people and to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the respected and beloved leader and teacher of the working people of the world.

"The victory of worldwide historic significance of the great Chinese people's revolution which led to the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, has dealt a powerful blow to the whole system of world imperialism and opened up a new brilliant page in the annals of the Chinese people as well as of the people of all continents. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution is an event of greatest significance in human history following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"Over the past 20 years, the face of China has undergone radical changes. Under the wise leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the 700 million Chinese people have made astonishing achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. From a backward, semi-feudal and semi-colonial country China has become a prosperous and flourishing socialist country which is independent and keeps the initiative in its own hands, a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

It said: "The heroic Chinese people greet their own grand National Day amidst the triumphant progress of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and amidst the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, the victory of the road of developing socialism over the road of developing capitalism and the victory of the Marxist-Leninist line of Comrade Mao Tsetung over the bourgeois revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi. Liu Shao-chi had attempted to restore the old system of exploitation and oppression in China and reduce China to a colony of world imperialism and Khrushchov social-imperialism."

"The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has become a powerful factor in promoting vigorous economic, social, political and cultural developments. It is of immense historic significance not only to the Chinese people but also to the world communist movement, the workers' movement and the national-liberation movement as a whole in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction."

"The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has summed up the fruitful results of the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution signifies a further development of the theory and practice of socialist revolution and socialist construction and enriches the revolutionary experiences of the Paris Commune and the October Revolution. It has given a tremendous impetus to the revolutionary movement of various countries and the struggle against imperialism and revisionism in order to win worldwide victory for revolution, socialism and communism."

The message said: "The great social and national upheavals in the capitalist world signify the impending doom of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. Because of their approaching collapse, they are frenziedly engineering despicable schemes against red China, organizing armed provocations and desperately slandering and abusing red China."

"Despite all this, the heroic Chinese people are courageously defending freedom, socialism and peace and holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"The Chinese people armed with the invincible thought of Comrade Mao Tsetung and led by their Communist Party and their respected and beloved leader Mao Tsetung spare no effort in extending selfless support to the courageous Vietnamese people in their struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists lock, stock

and barrel, and firmly support the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries."

It said: "The rule by a handful of renegades and hidden traitors in our country over the past 20 years clearly shows that the revisionists are the agents of the bourgeoisie and of imperialism in the workers' movement. After seizing political power, the Tito clique liquidated the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and set up its revisionist bourgeois party, namely, the so-called League of Communists of Yugoslavia; it abolished the dictatorship of the proletariat and established the bourgeois-revisionist dictatorship; it destroyed all the fruits of the revolutionary struggle of the people of various nationalities in our country. On the one hand, there are upstart millionaires and extravagance while on the other, there are poverty and privation, exploitation of the working people, mass unemployment, cultural backwardness and illiteracy, national inequality, nationalism and chauvinism, the steady lowering of the living standards of the working people and economic and political dependence on the imperialist countries, first and foremost, on the United States—all these are only some of the fatal consequences brought about by the rule of the Tito clique."

"The persons in authority taking the capitalist road in our country are working for the interests of world imperialism, playing the role of the Trojan horse in the communist movement, the workers' movement and the national-liberation movement. They have ganged up with the reactionaries the world over against the great socialist China and People's Republic of Albania which have indefatigably adhered to and defended the great ideal of socialism and communism."

"By pursuing treacherous home and foreign policies, Tito, the Liu Shao-chi of Yugoslavia, has sharpened the social and economic contradictions. This was eloquently borne out by the frequent mass strikes of workers, university student demonstrations, daily growing resistance from poverty-stricken peasants, protests by the people's intellectuals who are not willing to degenerate and resistance from the fighters in the people's liberation war who have seen through Tito's betrayal."

The message said: "The main force leading this struggle is the working class headed by Marxist-Leninist Communists."

"An urgent task our organization has set itself is to devote itself, together with other Marxist-Leninist organizations and groups, to building a new Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Yugoslavia which will be guided by the invincible theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the thought of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era. It will mobilize the working masses to wage a revolutionary struggle and educate them in the spirit of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism so as to overthrow the revisionist renegade clique with violence, re-establish the dictatorship of the

proletariat and turn our country back on to the road of socialism and communism.

"We, as the faithful successors to the revolutionary tradition of the communist movement in our country, are now applying the experience of the world communist movement and the inexhaustible experience of the glorious Communist Party of China and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

The message said: "Now, at a time when the revolutionary spirit of Mao Tsetung Thought has spread throughout China and when China has become the impregnable bastion of socialism, the centre of world revolution and the symbol of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism, we hold that the sacred duty of all genuine Marxist-Leninists in Yugoslavia is, together with the revolutionaries the world over, unconditionally to defend and propagandize the great red China."

Greetings From Central Committee of Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist- Leninist)

COMRADE MAO TSETUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, have received a letter from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist-Leninist) greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: "On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we, on behalf of our Party, the revolutionaries and the peoples of our country, extend our fraternal and warm greetings to you, and to the Chinese people, their Communist Party and Government.

"The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 was the victorious outcome of a bitter struggle that the Communist Party, led by its eminent leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, waged in the van of the Chinese people and in their service. It was a great victory over U.S. imperialism and its Kuomintang lackeys.

"U.S. imperialism, enemy number one of the peoples of the world, is not reconciled to this. Since then it has been stepping up the provocations, occupying China's province of Taiwan where it shores up its creature, Chiang Kai-shek. It maintains military bases around China, attempting to isolate it. But in fact it is U.S. imperialism itself which is isolated while the people of all these temporarily occupied countries shower greater

and greater respect and affection on the 700 million Chinese people and their leader Comrade Mao Tsetung.

"At present, in its role of oppressor and war-monger, U.S. imperialism is aided by Brezhnev and Kosygin, successors to the renegade Khrushchov, traitors to Marxism-Leninism who have usurped power in the Soviet Union, who have sullied the Party of Lenin and Stalin, and who have tried to implant revisionism in China and to betray the Chinese people. Since then, they have been stepping up the provocations on the borders as social-fascists which they have become.

"Just as they have defeated Japanese imperialism, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Chinese people have defeated revisionism and firmly replied to the provocations and attempts of invasion perpetrated by the troops of the new tsars.

"The victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the success of the unity of the Ninth Congress, have greatly helped the revolutionaries, the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world. Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought (Marxism-Leninism of our era), our Chinese comrades have made a further step on the way towards the victory of socialism. It is under the inspiration of this invincible thought and in striving to apply it to the concrete reality of our country and our peoples that we place ourselves in their service so that they will triumph in seizing power.

"Our country constitutes the main pawn of the American empire in Western Europe. U.S. imperialism controls our economy, occupies our country militarily and has placed its political creatures in the successive governments, in parliament and in the political and union leadership.

"In order to make our fight more fruitful and to win greater victories over imperialism headed by the United States and over its lackeys in Belgium, we are striving for unity with the revolutionaries of our country. Relying on our own efforts and not retreating before any sacrifice, we are determined to surmount all difficulties in order to bring about conditions which will enable our Party to help the people liberate themselves from their shackles.

"The establishment of a socialist society in China, the freedom of the people and the continuous improvement of their living conditions are a contrast to the conditions of instability, the menaces to the fate of the workers of our country and to the conditions of their existence which are increasingly under the onslaught of extortionate taxation and of foreign and Belgian monopoly capital.

"Our conviction that China will remain red, that Mao Tsetung Thought will help it and all the peoples to embark on the road of communism, strengthens our will to fight and our gratitude to the Chinese people and their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, the brilliant leader of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China."

The Hell With Nixon's "Reasonable Step"

by Chien Feng

of the Chinese People's Liberation Army



Workers, Peasants and Soldiers'
FORUM

THE heroic people of Viet Nam have thoroughly battered U.S. imperialism, landing it in the worst predicament possible. The situation has forced U.S. imperialist boss Nixon to try one ruse after another. Pulling a sanctimonious face, he declared some time ago that the people of Viet Nam had endured "an unspeakable weight of suffering." He said: "We in the United States want an end to the war, and we are ready to take every reasonable step to achieve it." Does this mean that the No. 1 U.S. brigand who stops at nothing in carrying out genocide is ready to lay down the butcher's knife and halt the U.S. aggression against Viet Nam? This is quite a piece of sensational news!

Nixon's flim-flam is really not worth rebutting. If this aggressor says he is taking a "reasonable step," then can't all his banditry be justified as being "reasonable" too? Nixon's big-hearted and philanthropic pose is too absurd for words. However, since Nixon has spoken boastfully in his efforts to fool people, we may as well scrutinize his bragging and see what lies behind it all.

Nixon's "reasonable step" consists, in the first place, of a so-called "withdrawal of troops" from Viet Nam. What does Nixon mean by "withdrawal of troops"? The U.S. press has made it plain enough. In one instance, U.S. news reports said, only 19 disabled men in one company (170 men) of the Third Brigade, U.S. 82nd Airborne Division actually would be withdrawn from south Viet Nam. In reality, that "withdrawal" only affected the "designation" and not the main body of this company, which was being incorporated into other units of the U.S. aggressor forces in Viet Nam. U.S. imperialism will never unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from south Viet Nam. While pulling out a token force from south Viet Nam, Nixon clamoured for a "joint withdrawal." Isn't this a manoeuvre for achieving his criminal aim of hanging on to south Viet Nam and occupying it permanently?

Nixon's "reasonable step" for a solution to the Viet Nam question consists, secondly, of "de-Americanization" and "Vietnamization" of the Viet Nam war. In other words, he wants Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese with the money and guns provided by Americans. Vast quantities of arms and equipment have recently been handed over to the puppet regime in south Viet Nam by the U.S. aggressor troops. In one transaction alone,

the U.S. aggressors gave the south Viet Nam puppet forces 80 patrol vessels and made arrangements for turning over half of the U.S. inland craft in the Mekong Delta. U.S. brasshats have called for giving "top priority" to the "Vietnamization" plan to beef up the south Viet Nam puppet troops by way of equipment, shouting that they would "make all efforts" to implement this plan. It can be clearly seen that Nixon is bent on setting the Vietnamese people fighting one another in the U.S. war of aggression against Viet Nam. This is a villainous "step"!

Nixon's "reasonable step" for a solution of the Viet Nam question consists, thirdly, of "helping" Viet Nam economically. Tongue in cheek, he jabbered: "When the war ends, the United States will stand ready to help the people of Viet Nam — all of them — in their tasks of renewal and reconstruction." This is the height of insolence! All the world knows perfectly well what American "help" stands for. It is napalm bombs, concentration camps, chemical weapons, and the like. If the U.S. aggressors are so obliging as to want to "help" the people of Viet Nam "in their tasks of renewal and reconstruction," then why do they hang on to south Viet Nam to burn, kill and rob?

Nixon's delirious speechifying has helped people understand all the more profoundly our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "The governments of the imperialist countries, though they engaged in counter-revolutionary activities every day, had never told the truth in their statements or official documents but had filled or at least flavoured them with professions of humanity, justice and virtue." Nixon's "reasonable step" for a solution of the Viet Nam question is simply the embodiment of his "new Asian policy" on the Viet Nam question, the purpose of which is to drag out the war of aggression against Viet Nam, preserve the south Viet Nam puppet regime intact and dig in in south Viet Nam. In short, Nixon's "reasonable step" on the Viet Nam question is to carry on the U.S. aggression against Viet Nam and keep south Viet Nam under U.S. occupation. This is gangster logic pure and simple.

The "peace" the United States seeks to win, Nixon once said, is a peace "with healing in its wings." This is indeed a remarkable explanation on Nixon's part which sheds light on U.S. imperialism's present policy

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ITALY

Three Million Workers On Strike

The struggle, by Italy's working class against savage monopoly capital exploitation continued to rise in October. Strikes swept the whole country in the last week of the month, with the number of strikers reaching three million. Many cities were thrown into chaos as transport came to a standstill, newspapers stopped publication and shops and factories closed. This has dealt monopoly capital a heavy blow.

One million three hundred thousand metal and machine-building workers were involved in a series of nationwide strikes. In Italy's second largest city, Milan, 100,000 metal and machine-building workers staged an impressive strike on October 21. The strikers forced their way into many factories and held workshop meetings. In Turin, an industrial centre in northern Italy, 400,000 metal and machine-building workers walked out on October 24. Over 10,000 strikers held a demonstration in a workshop of the Fiat Auto Works. In the Tuscany region, 20,000 striking metal and machine-building workers paraded in Pontedera, the main machine-building centre of that region. The procession of striking workers merged with a demonstration by several thousand students holding a solidarity strike. Workers hoisted red flags on the roofs of some plants. Other cities also were the scene of strikes and demonstrations by metal and machine-building workers.

Workers in many other trades staged nationwide strikes from October 22 to 25. A 48-hour nationwide strike by 130,000 postal workers and employees took place on October 22 and 23, while mailmen stopped work for six days. A 24-hour nationwide strike was held by 900,000 building workers, 80,000 quarrymen and 55,000 kilnmen on

October 23. Nationwide walkouts by 220,000 chemical and pharmaceutical workers and 90,000 city and inter-city tram and bus workers occurred on October 24. All the main Italian cities were thrown into chaos as transport came to a standstill. On October 25, the printing workers held another nationwide strike, forcing both morning and evening papers to stop publication. On October 21, 20,000 workers and employees in the salt and tobacco enterprises started a 10-day nationwide strike.

In addition, general strikes against the sharp rise in commodity prices and rents and the excessive income tax levied on workers by the government completely paralysed Lucca, Massa-Carrara and Lecco Provinces on October 23 and Varese, Pavia, Reggioemilia, Modena and other cities the next day.

Workers in Italy's biggest rubber trust, "Pirelli," had carried on intermittent strikes for three months.

The nationwide strike struggle is continuing unabated.

INDIAN REACTIONARIES

Factional Strife Boiling Over

The struggle between the two factions of India's reactionary ruling Congress Party, which is coming to a head again, has made reactionary Congress rule more wobbly than ever.

Last August, the group represented by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took the offensive against the group known as the "Syndicate" whose representatives are Congress Party President Nijalingappa and former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai. The move toppled Desai from office and resulted in the election of V.V. Giri as President of India who is patronized by the Indira Gandhi group. Since then the in-fighting between these two factions had become more and more intense until it developed

into an open split in the Congress Working Committee, the party's policy-making body, on November 1.

On October 15, Indira Gandhi came out with a sudden announcement dismissing four ministers of the Central Government who belong to the "Syndicate." This not only curbed the "Syndicate's" influence in the Central Government but also put pressure on several more important government ministers associated with the Nijalingappa group. The Indira Gandhi group also demanded election of a new party president by the end of October, a move designed to remove Nijalingappa from his post and put a protege of Indira Gandhi in his place.

The "Syndicate" did not take this lying down. On October 31, Nijalingappa kicked out two of Indira Gandhi's men from the Congress Working Committee. An enraged Indira Gandhi retaliated by calling a meeting on November 1 of all Congress Working Committee members loyal to her to counter the Working Committee meeting of the Nijalingappa group, and decided to convene in New Delhi on November 22 the All-India Congress Committee, its central leading organ. The Indira Gandhi group gave it to understand that of the 700-odd members of the All-India Congress Committee it could be sure of the support of well over 400 and that this would be enough to oust Nijalingappa from office. The "Syndicate," in a resolution adopted at its own meeting, took the Indira Gandhi group to task for "indiscipline" and declared that the group had no authority to convene an All-India Congress Committee meeting.

The dog-fight between these two factions has spread from New Delhi to many states. As most of the Congress setups and governments at the state level are now in the hands of the "Syndicate," the Indira Gandhi faction must seize control of the states in order to defeat its adversary. Following the contest between the two factions last August, a resolution to "maintain unity" was adopted to keep up appearances.

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Peking Review, No. 45

ACROSS THE LAND

Exploitation of Southern Kiangsu's Coalfields in High-Gear

CONSCIENTIOUSLY carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee has in the past six months scored remarkable successes in the battle to speedily exploit southern Kiangsu's coalfields by mobilizing the broad revolutionary masses. The work to build scores of coalpits started only recently in southern Kiangsu, yet some are already turning out coal; while others have partially gone into production.

Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, group after group of revolutionary workers, revolutionary engineering and technical personnel and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army at the beginning of this year hurried to the mining areas to commence the large-scale battle of exploiting southern Kiangsu's coalfields.

In the past, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the locality frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They spread widely the series of reactionary fallacies such as "there are few coal deposits in the south of the Yangtse River," "it is worthless to exploit the coalfields," and "exploiting coal deposits is not as good as buying coal." Almost all the small coalpits which the masses built in 1958 were closed down. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses relentlessly criticized the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They made up their mind to open up the coalfields in southern Kiangsu and construct the coal mines with their own hands, change the state of affairs whereby coal was transported from the north to the south, and support the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The fighters of the first company of a certain unit in the engineering corps under the Nanking Command said: "In exploiting southern Kiangsu's coalfields, we are defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We are dauntless before any difficulty." Vigorous, lively and in high spirits, they plunged themselves into the battle to construct coalpits.

Using Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the revolutionary masses taking part in exploiting the coalfields strove hard to do away with all the revisionist dogmas and conventions so that the construction of the coalpits could proceed triumphantly along the road indicated by Chairman Mao. United as one, the departments of geological prospecting, designing and construction coordinated with and helped each other, working in unison. Each proceeded with its tasks simultaneously and thus greatly accelerated the tempo of constructing the coalpits. The Nanking Chungshan Coal Mine, comprising a pair of shafts, turns out 300,000 tons of coal every year. Formerly, before the building of such a mine started, the preparatory work for construction would take 6-12 months. But now, with the bold innovations introduced by the masses, the work required only a little more than one month. As a result of breaking with the foreign conventions and adopting revolutionary measures, the newly built coalpits of southern Kiangsu's coalfields have been completed two to three years ahead of schedule.

To speed up the exploitation of southern Kiangsu's coalfields, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the various areas concerned have mobilized the masses. All departments and trades have given all-out support to the construction of coal mines. Hence a revolutionary mass movement has developed to support the exploitation of southern Kiangsu's coalfields.

The proposal put forward some time ago by the Shoutu Iron and

Steel Company's workers in Feking to launch a revolutionary emulation campaign has further inspired the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of revolutionary workers in southern Kiangsu's coalfields. A vigorous, socialist revolutionary emulation drive to "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" has been unfolded at every worksite of the mining areas. This has greatly accelerated the pace of building coalpits.

China's First Self-Propelled Combine Harvester

UP to advanced standards, the *Hongqi*, China's first self-propelled combine harvester designed and made by Chinese personnel, has been successfully produced recently at the Kaifeng Machine-Building Plant in Honan Province.

Easy to operate and manoeuvrable when in motion, the machine performs well. It can be used on both large tracts of land and small plots. In wheat fields yielding an average of 400 *jin* per *mu*, the harvester can cut some 300 *mu* and thresh the reaped crops, grade the grain and pile all the stalks every day. Minor adjustments and changes enable it to harvest soya beans, millet, peas and rapeseed. The machine can work in the field even where crops lie flat, grass grows in every direction and ditches crisscross. Its efficiency doubles that of the tractor-drawn combine harvester, and its grain losses are some 50 per cent less.

Without blueprints and technical literature, the Kaifeng Machine-Building Plant designed and produced the harvester in co-operation with fraternal units. To manufacture this harvester that suits China's conditions, the plant's revolutionary committee organized a designing group with the revolutionary workers as the mainstay and the revolutionary cadres and technicians participating. This group investigated and studied conditions in the rural areas. Its members worked together with the harvester operators and all pooled their wisdom to find the road for revolutionizing China's harvesting machines. The initial designing was

thus completed in the fields. The plant's revolutionary committee then mobilized all the workers to make their proposals and suggestions, which made it possible to finish the overall sketch of the *Hongqi* harvester in a short time. The workers designed the parts and elements in the workshop, with designing, manufacturing and improvements taking place at the same time. After five months of hard work, the first *Hongqi* self-propelled combine harvester was successfully designed and produced.

Kiangsi Province Turns Out Large Numbers of Trucks

BY following Chairman Mao's teaching of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," the working class in Kiangsi Province successfully trial-manufactured the *Chingkangshan* truck last year and put it into serial production this year. Various types of new motor vehicles produced in Kiangsi are now on the roads throughout the province.

Kiangsi had no motor vehicle industry before liberation. There were

only a few motor vehicle repair workshops with a combined labour force of just over 40 workers. After liberation, the handful of capitalist roaders in the province pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and did everything they could to obstruct and sabotage the development of the industry. The result was that not a single motor vehicle was made in the province.

The Kiangsi Motor Vehicle Repair and Assembling Plant created by merging several small motor vehicle repair shops has been expanded into the Kiangsi Motor Vehicle Plant since the establishment of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Displaying the dauntless revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and overcoming many difficulties, the revolutionary workers in this plant have successfully trial-manufactured the *Chingkangshan* truck.

In trial-manufacturing and producing the trucks, the plant's workers severely criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab

Liu Shao-chi as "relying on specialists to run factories" and "put technique in command." They persisted in relying on their own efforts and began the work by using indigenous methods. In order to go into serial production of trucks, the workers in the whole plant went in for technical innovations and made equipment themselves, thereby gradually mechanizing and automating production. Around 80 per cent of the machine tools on the production line turning out the cylinders were made by the workers, and equipment was increased by 50 per cent compared with what the plant had previously. In the past two years, the plant has made more than 80 special machines which created favourable conditions for serial production of trucks.

While the *Chingkangshan* trucks were being produced, many special administrative regions and cities in the province started to turn out trucks suitable for their own localities. These trucks have a simple structure and are inexpensive and easy to load and unload. They are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and give powerful support to agriculture and help speed up socialist construction.

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Immediately afterwards, however, almost all the bigwigs of the two groups personally carried their activities from New Delhi to the states where they strove to knock out their rivals. Indira Gandhi, taking the field herself, went barnstorming at a stretch in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal States where the infighting was most acute. She even went to Mysore, the home state of Nijalingappa, to incite some members of parliament who had grudges against him to demand that the president withdraw from the party. The two factions were locked in the scramble for power in other states too, and confusion reigned in New Delhi as well as in the various states.

The daily sharpening of the factional struggle inside the Congress Party is a reflection of the aggravating class contradictions in the country. Under the heavy blows from the Indian people's vigorous revolutionary armed struggle, Congress rule in the service of the big landlord and big capitalist classes in India is shakier than before. Indira Gandhi time and again cried out in alarm that the "Congress would end its life if a change was not to be made." Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Food and Agriculture, also said apprehensively that if the Congress failed in the "green revolution" (in reference to the so-called "agricultural revolution" which the reactionary Indian Government has put forward to deceive the people), a red revolution would ensue.

In these circumstances, the Indira Gandhi group, in an effort to maintain its increasingly shaky rule, put up the signboard of "socialism" and trumpeted about "nationalization" and the development of the "public sector" of the economy. This is actually to step up the development of bureaucrat-capitalism and to further deceive and benumb the people. Her new policy, however, was greeted by a strong rebuff from the "Syndicate" group, which speaks mainly for certain sections of the monopoly capitalists in India. The fight for power between these two factions will surely become more intense with the deepening of the political and economic crisis which today holds the Congress Party in a tight grip.

(Continued from p. 27.)

in Viet Nam. By his so-called "reasonable step," that is, the "new Asian policy," for solving the Viet Nam question, Nixon is only trying to salvage the United States from its disastrous defeat in Viet Nam and realize its fond dream of perpetuating the occupation of south Viet Nam. This kind of "peace" is a "peace" for turning south Viet Nam into U.S. imperialism's colony.

Again with tongue in cheek, Nixon said: "When peace does come at last to Viet Nam, it can truly come with healing in its wings." But Mr. Nixon! You lie too clumsily. People can see with half an eye the

meaning of these words. When the United States finally allows "peace" to come to Viet Nam, it will not be "healing in its wings" but more lethal weapons and bombs.

Stalin said long ago: "Imperialist pacifism is an instrument for the preparation of war and for disguising this preparation by hypocritical talk of peace." These words completely expose Nixon's criminal aim in introducing his so-called "reasonable step" on the Viet Nam question. The people of Viet Nam and other parts of the world have long seen through Nixon's "peace" plot. Deadly weapons and bombs are under the wings of Nixon's "peace."

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(Delivered on April 1 and adopted on April 14, 1969)

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The Constitution of the Communist Party of China

(Adopted by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist
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Press Communique of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China

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List of Members of the Presidium of the Ninth National Congress
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Press Communique of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China

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List of the 279 Members and Alternate Members of the Ninth
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Press Communique of the First Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

(April 28, 1969)

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