



PEKING
REVIEW

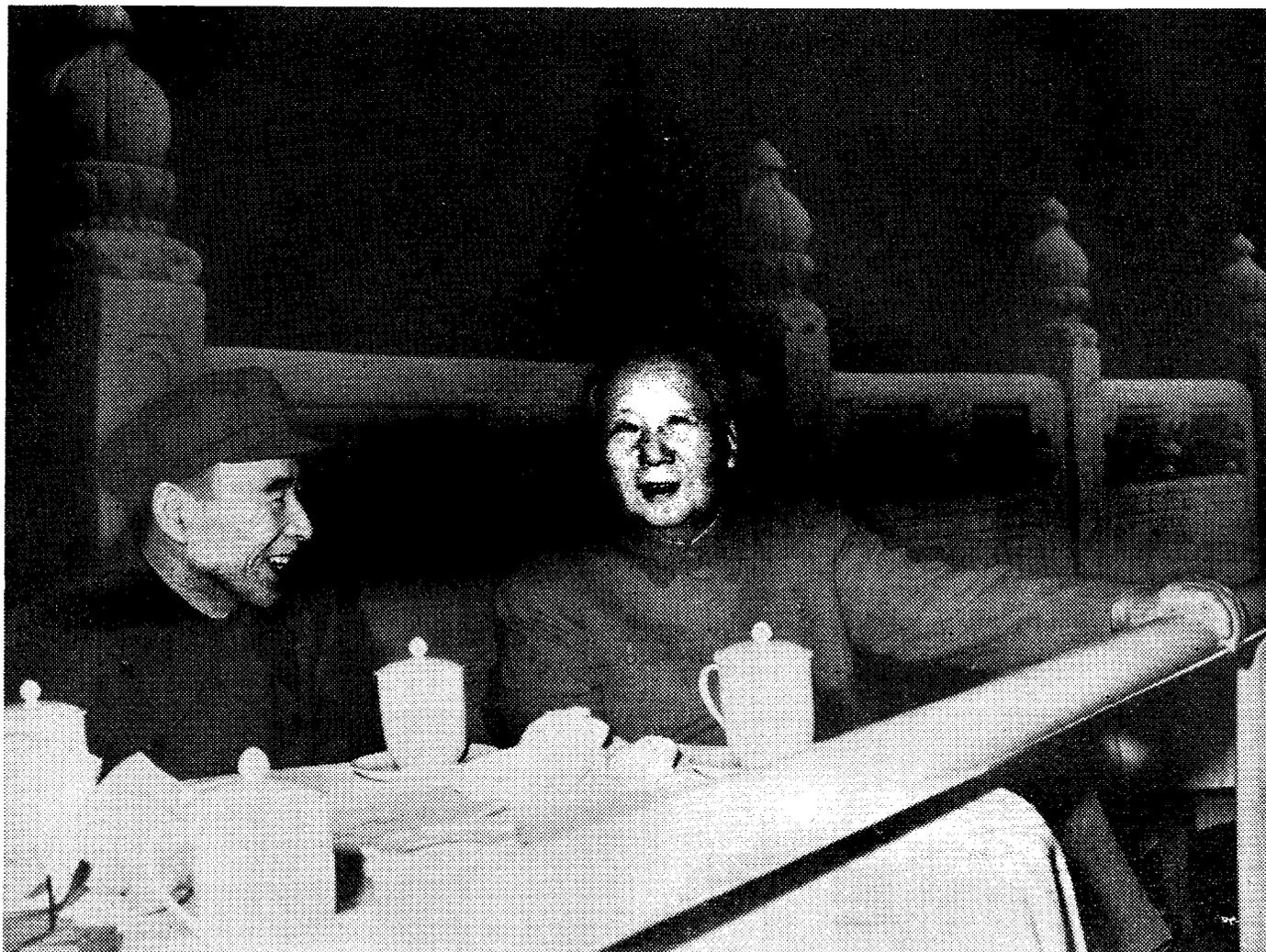
北京周報

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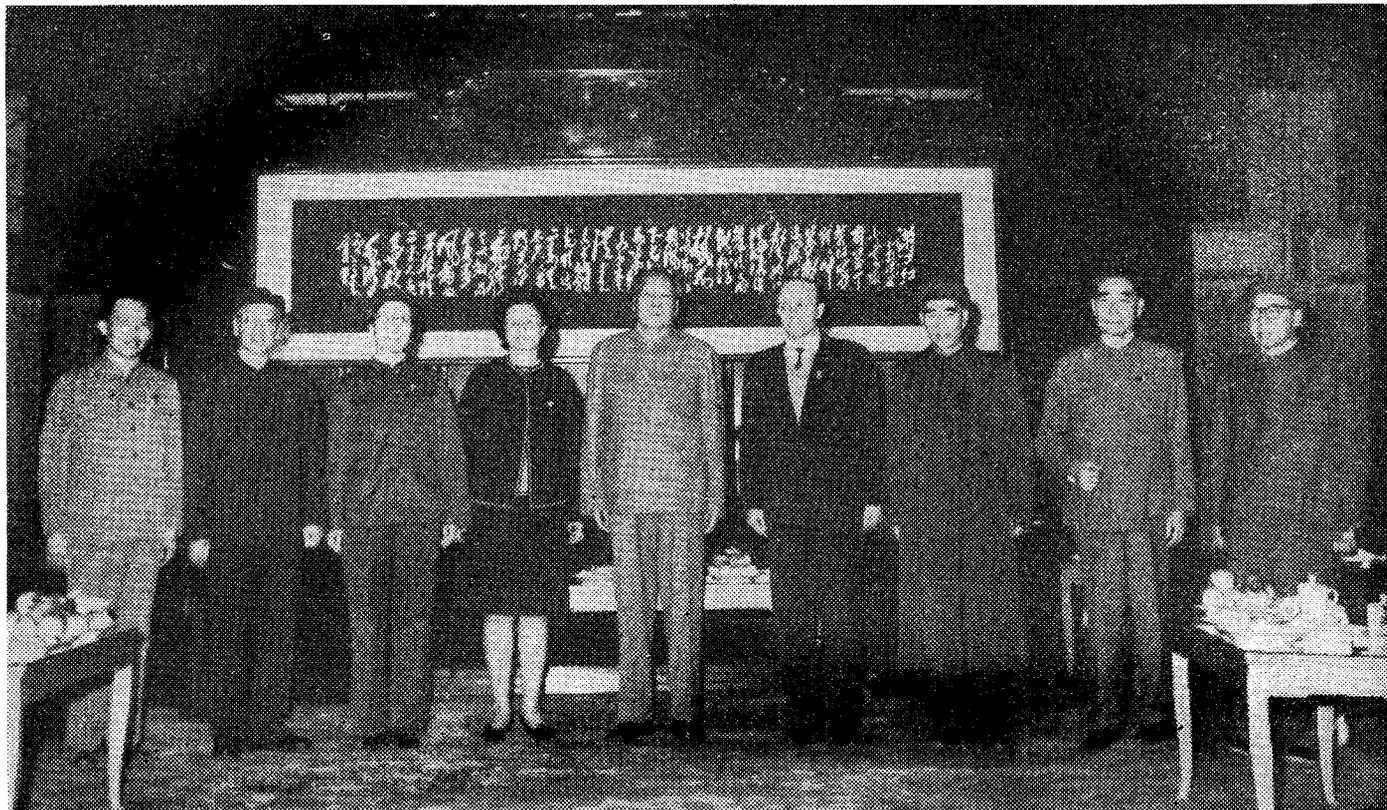
May 5, 1969



Our great leader Chairman Mao together with the working class, other working people and P.L.A. commanders and fighters of the capital joyously celebrate "May 1," International Labour Day.



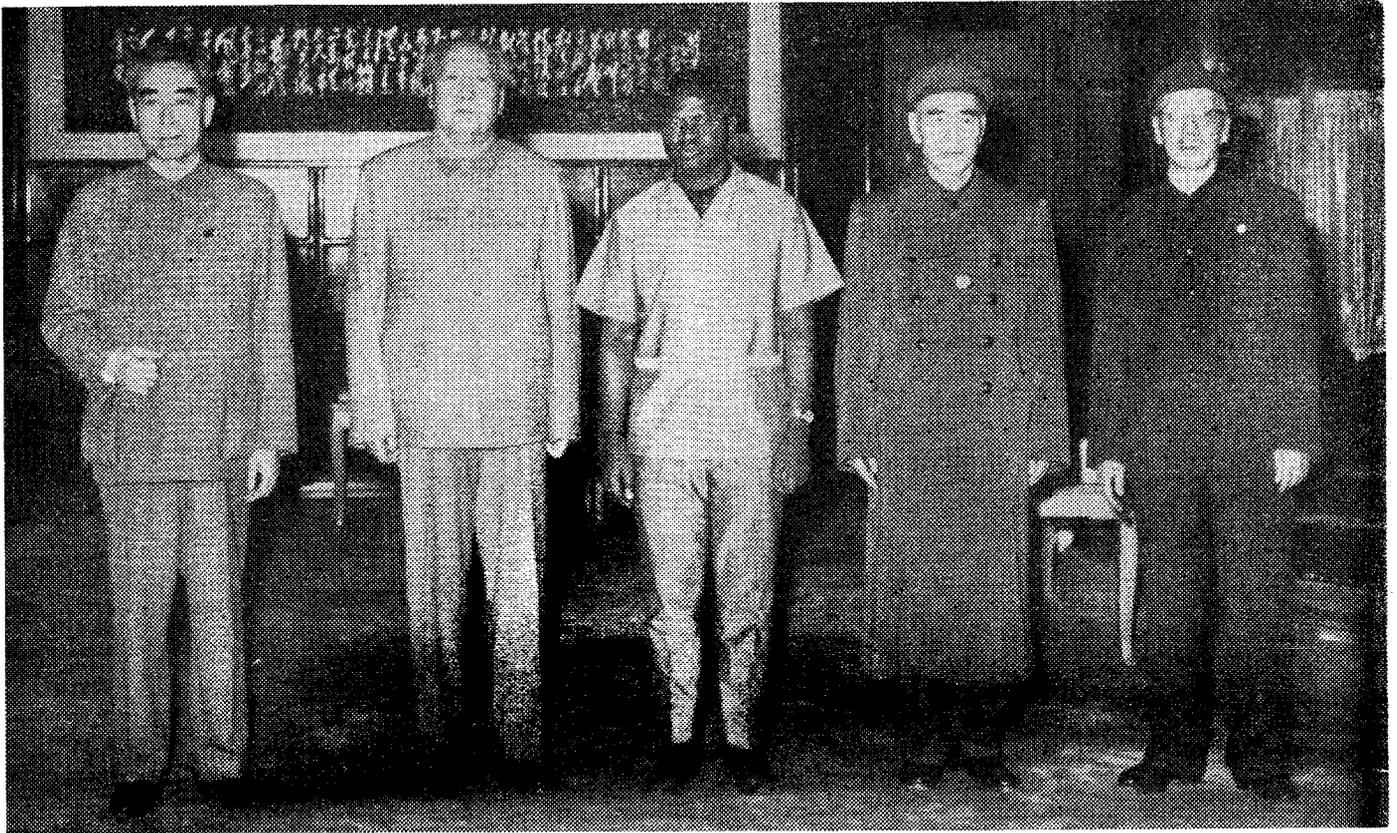
Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao watch festive fireworks from the Tien An Men rostrum.



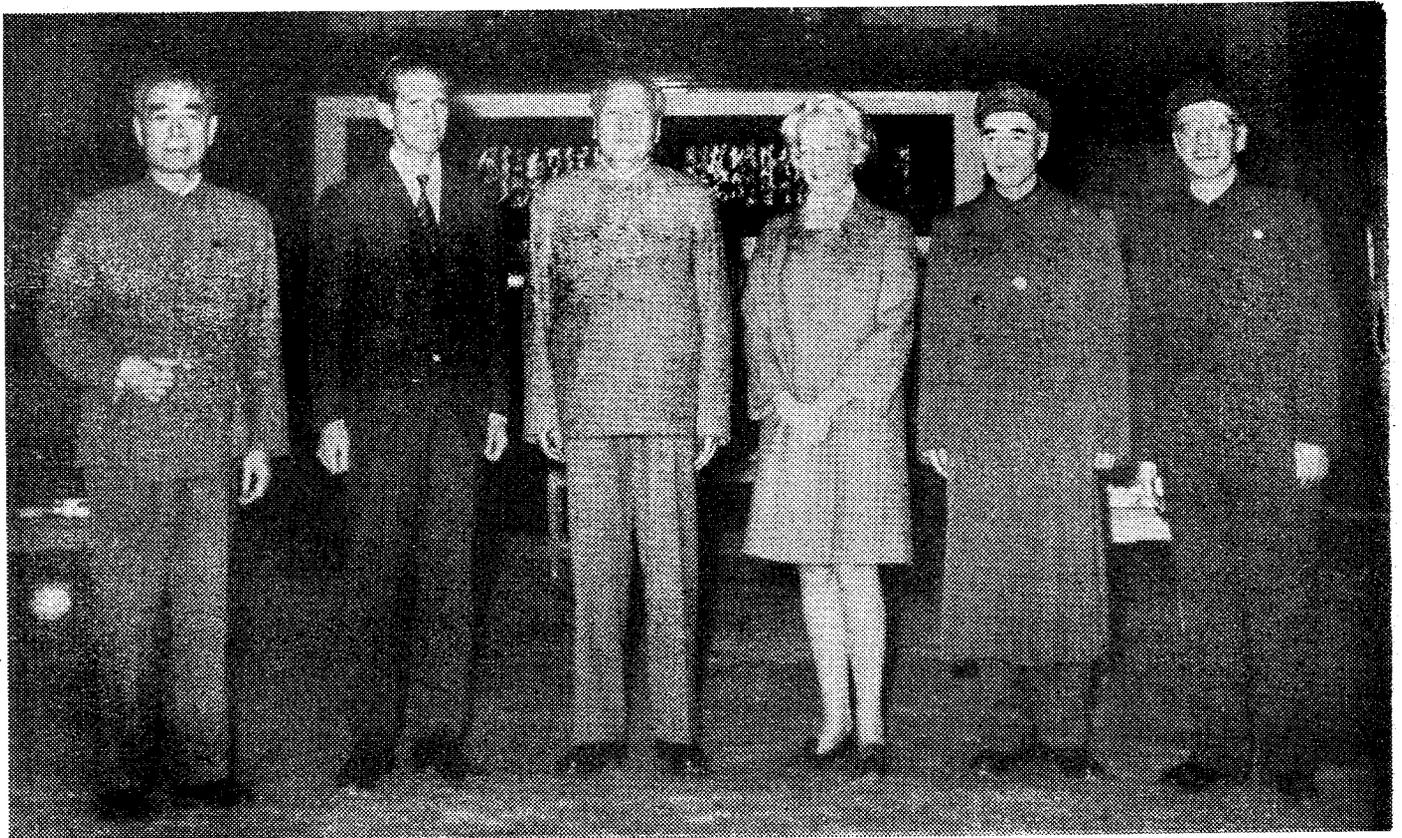
Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receiving the new Albanian Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo (*fourth from the right*) and his wife on the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of May 1



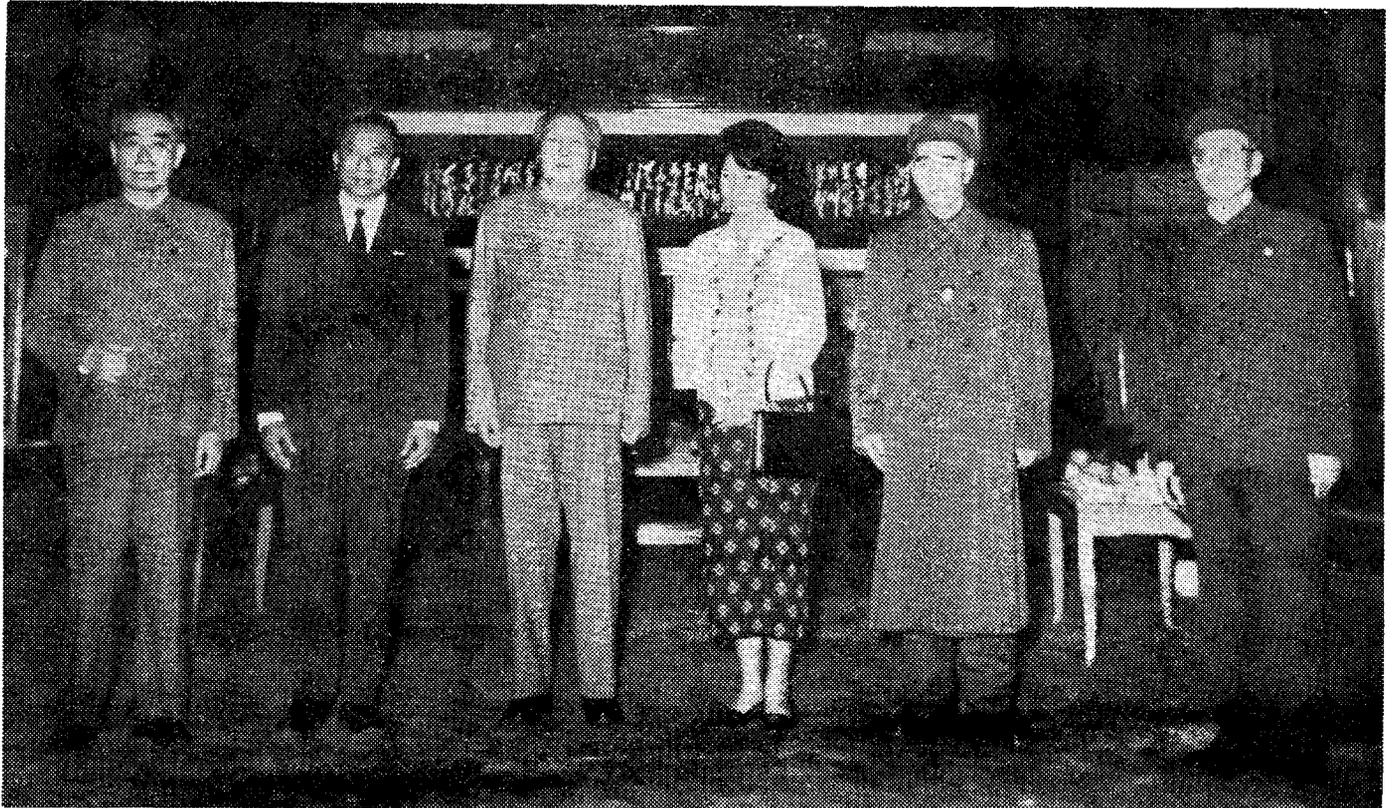
Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receiving the new Pakistan Ambassador K.M. Kaiser (*second from the left*) and his wife on the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of May 1



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receiving the new Zambian Ambassador P. N'goma (*third from the right*) on the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of May 1



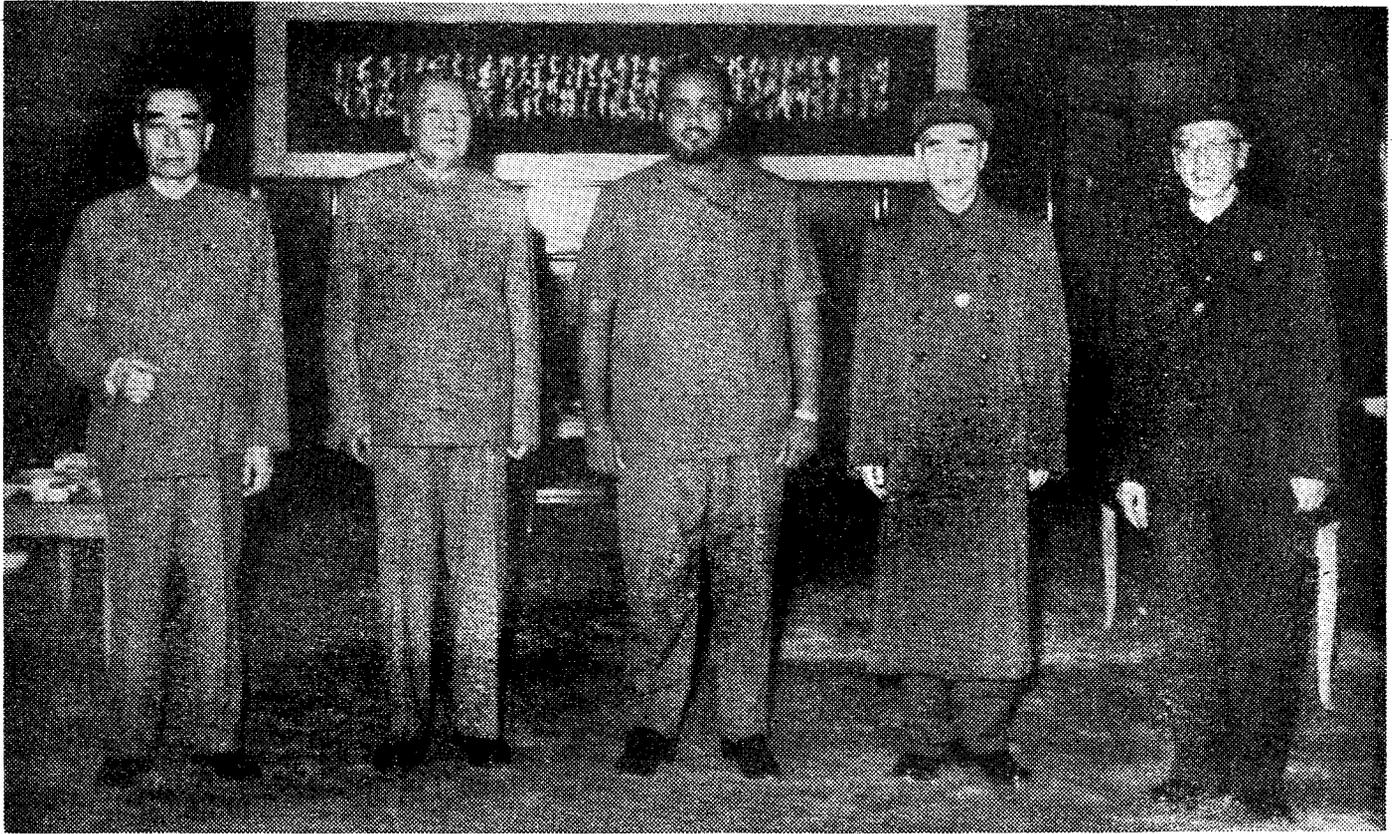
Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receiving the new Swedish Ambassador Arne Bjornberg (*second from the left*) and his wife on the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of May 1



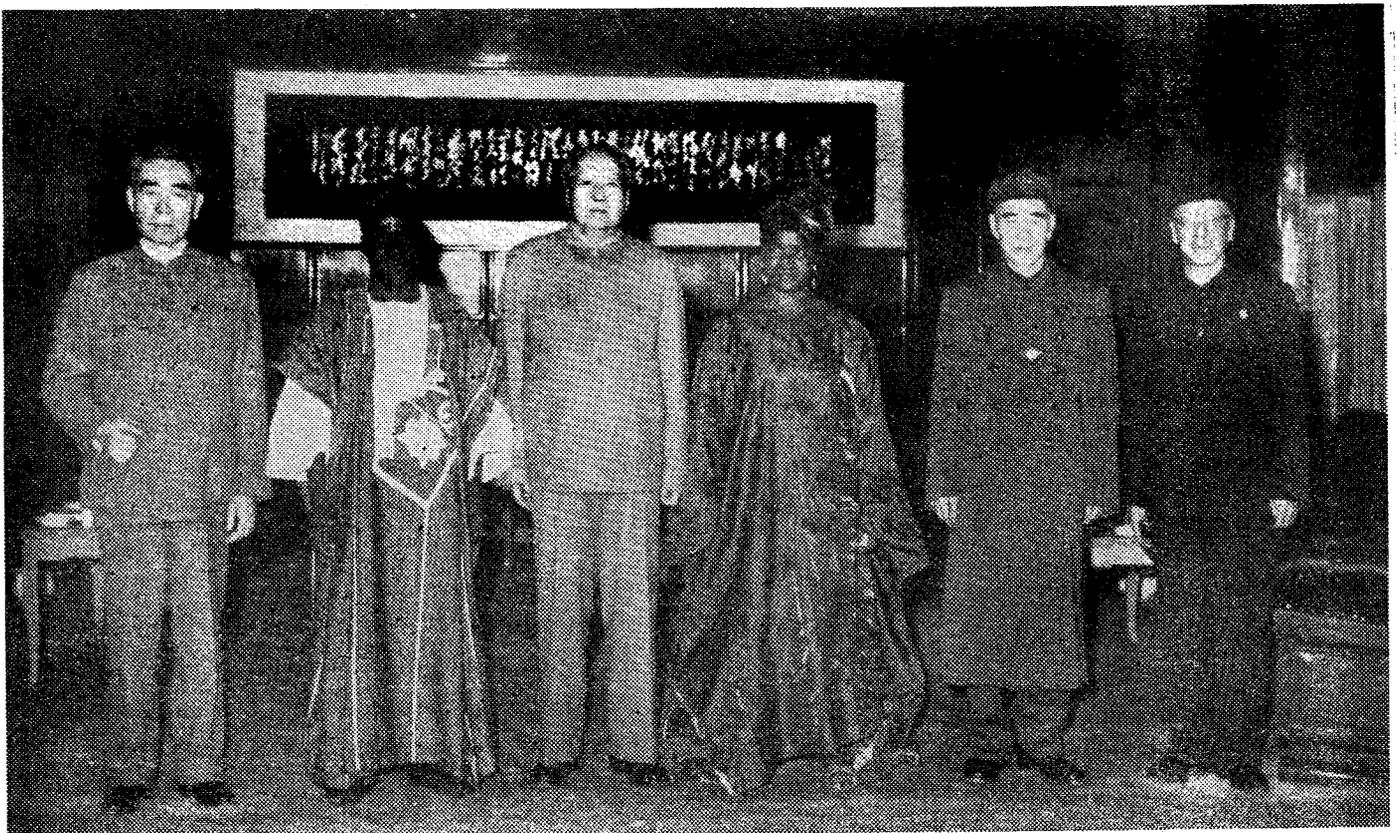
Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receiving the new Cambodian Ambassador Nay Valentin (*second from the left*) and his wife on the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of May 1



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receiving the new Congolese (B) Ambassador Claude-Ernest Ndalla (*second from the left*) and his wife on the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of May 1



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receiving the new Tanzanian Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim (*third from the left*) on the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of May 1



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receiving the new Guinean Ambassador Kamano Ansou (*second from the left*) and his wife on the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of May 1

THE ORIENTATION OF THE YOUTH MOVEMENT

MAO TSETUNG

May 4, 1939

TODAY is the twentieth anniversary of the May 4th Movement, and the youth of Yen-an are all gathered here for this commemoration meeting. I shall therefore take the occasion to speak on some questions concerning the orientation of the youth movement in China.

First, May 4 has now been designated as China's Youth Day, and rightly so. Twenty years have elapsed since the May 4th Movement, yet it is only this year that the day has been designated as the national Youth Day, and this is a most significant fact. For it indicates that the Chinese people's democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism will soon reach a turning point. This revolution encountered repeated failures over several decades, but now there must be a change, a change towards victory and not another failure. The Chinese revolution is now going forward, forward to victory. The repeated failures of the past cannot and must not be allowed to recur, and they must be turned into victory. But has the change already taken place? No. It has not, nor have we yet won victory. But victory can be won. It is precisely in the present War of Resistance Against Japan that we are striving to reach the turning point from failure to victory. The May 4th Movement was directed against a government of national betrayal, a government which conspired with imperialism and sold out the interests of the nation, a government

which oppressed the people. Was it not necessary to oppose such a government? If it was not, then the May 4th Movement was simply a mistake. It is obvious that such a government must be opposed, that a government of national betrayal must be overthrown. Just consider, long before the May 4th Movement Dr. Sun Yat-sen was already a rebel against the government of his day; he opposed and overthrew the Ching government. Was he right in doing so? In my opinion he was quite right. For the government he opposed did not resist imperialism but conspired with it, and was not a revolutionary government but one that suppressed the revolution. The May 4th Movement was a revolutionary movement precisely because it opposed a government of national betrayal. The youth of China should see the May 4th Movement in this light. Today, when the whole nation has militantly risen to resist Japan, we are determined to defeat Japanese imperialism, and we shall not tolerate any traitors or allow the revolution to fail again, for we have taken warning from its failures in the past. With few exceptions, the whole youth of China is

This speech was delivered by Comrade Mao Tsetung at a mass meeting of youth in Yen-an to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the May 4th Movement. It represented a development in his ideas on the question of the Chinese revolution.

awakened and determined to win, and this is reflected in the designation of May 4th as Youth Day. We are advancing along the road to victory and, provided the whole people make a concerted effort, the Chinese revolution will definitely triumph through the War of Resistance.

Secondly, what is the Chinese revolution directed against? What are the targets of the revolution? As everybody knows, imperialism is one target and feudalism the other. What are the targets of the revolution at this moment? One is Japanese imperialism, and the other the Chinese collaborators. To make our revolution we must overthrow Japanese imperialism and the Chinese traitors. Who are the makers of the revolution? What is its main force? The common people of China. The motive forces of the revolution are the proletariat, the peasantry and all members of other classes who are willing to oppose imperialism and feudalism; these are the revolutionary forces opposing imperialism and feudalism. But who, among so many, are the basic force, the backbone of the revolution? The workers and the peasants, forming 90 per cent of the country's population. What is the nature of the Chinese revolution? What kind of revolution are we making today? Today we are making a bourgeois-democratic revolution, and nothing we do goes beyond its scope. By and large, we should not destroy the bourgeois system of private property for the present; what we want to destroy is imperialism and feudalism. This is what we mean by the bourgeois-democratic revolution. But its accomplishment is already beyond the capacity of the bourgeoisie and must depend on the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people. What is the goal of this revolution? To overthrow imperialism and feudalism and to establish a people's democratic republic. A people's democratic republic means a republic based on the revolutionary Three People's Principles. It will be different both from the semi-colonial and semi-feudal state of the present and from the socialist system of the future. Capitalists have no place in a socialist society, but they should

still be allowed in a people's democracy. Will there always be a place for capitalists in China? No, definitely not in the future. This is true not only of China but of the whole world. In the future no country, whether it be Britain, the United States, France, Japan, Germany, or Italy, will have any place for capitalists, and China will be no exception. The Soviet Union is a country which has already established socialism, and beyond all doubt the whole world will follow its example. China will certainly go over to socialism in the future; that is an irresistible law. But at the present stage our task is not to put socialism into practice, but to destroy imperialism and feudalism, change China's present semi-colonial and semi-feudal status, and establish people's democracy. This is what the youth of the whole country must strive for.

Thirdly, what are the lessons of the Chinese revolution? This question is also an important one for our youth to understand. Strictly speaking, China's bourgeois-democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism was begun by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and has been going on for more than fifty years; as for foreign capitalist aggression against China, it has been going on for almost a hundred years. During that century, there was first the Opium War against British aggression, then came the War of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, then the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, the Reform Movement of 1898, the Yi Ho Tuan Movement, the Revolution of 1911, the May 4th Movement, the Northern Expedition, and the war waged by the Red Army — although these struggles differed from each other, their common purpose was to repel foreign enemies or change existing conditions. However, it was only with Dr. Sun Yat-sen that a more or less clearly defined bourgeois-democratic revolution began. In the last fifty years the revolution started by Dr. Sun Yat-sen has had both its successes and its failures. Was not the Revolution of 1911 a success? Didn't it send the emperor packing? Yet it was a failure in the sense that while it sent the emperor packing, it left China under imperialist and feudal oppression,

so that the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolutionary task remained unaccomplished. What was the aim of the May 4th Movement? Its aim likewise was to overthrow imperialism and feudalism, but it, too, failed, and China still remained under the rule of imperialism and feudalism. The same is true of the revolution known as the Northern Expedition; it scored successes, but it too failed. From the time the Kuomintang turned against the Communist Party, China again fell under the domination of imperialism and feudalism. The inevitable result was the ten years' war waged by the Red Army. But these ten years of struggle fulfilled the revolutionary task only in parts of China and not in the country as a whole. If we are to sum up the revolution during the past decades, we may say that it has won only temporary and partial victories and not permanent and nation-wide victory. As Dr. Sun Yat-sen said, "The revolution is not yet completed, all my comrades must struggle on." The question now is: Why, after decades of struggle, has the Chinese revolution not yet attained its goal? What are the reasons? I think there are two: first, the enemy forces have been too strong; second, our own forces have been too weak. Because one side was strong and the other side weak, the revolution did not succeed. In saying that the enemy forces have been too strong, we mean that the forces of imperialism (the primary factor) and of feudalism have been too strong. In saying that our own forces have been too weak, we mean weak in the military, political, economic and cultural fields; but our weaknesses and our consequent failure to fulfil the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal task are chiefly due to the fact that the labouring people, the workers and peasants, constituting 90 per cent of the population, have not yet been mobilized. If we are to sum up the experience of the revolution of the past decades, we may say that the people throughout the country have not been fully mobilized and that the reactionaries have invariably opposed and sabotaged such mobilization. Only by mobilizing and organizing the workers and peasants, who comprise 90 per cent of the population, is it possible to overthrow imperial-

ism and feudalism. Dr. Sun Yat-sen said in his Testament:

For forty years I have devoted myself to the cause of the national revolution with the aim of winning freedom and equality for China. My experiences during these forty years have firmly convinced me that to achieve this aim we must arouse the masses of the people and unite in a common struggle with those nations of the world which treat us as equals.

It is now more than ten years since Dr. Sun died, and if we add these on, the total is over fifty years. What is the lesson of the revolution during these years? Fundamentally, it is, "arouse the masses of the people". You should carefully study this lesson, and so should all China's youth. They must know that only by mobilizing the masses of workers and peasants, who form 90 per cent of the population, can we defeat imperialism and feudalism. Unless we mobilize the workers and peasants of the whole country, it will be impossible for us to defeat Japan and build a new China.

Fourthly, to return to the youth movement. On this very day twenty years ago there occurred in China the great historical event known as the May 4th Movement, in which the students participated; it was a movement of tremendous significance. What role have China's young people played since the May 4th Movement? In a way they have played a vanguard role—a fact recognized by everybody except the die-hards. What is a vanguard role? It means taking the lead and marching in the forefront of the revolutionary ranks. In the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal ranks of the Chinese people, there is a contingent composed of the country's young intellectuals and students. It is a contingent of considerable size and, even if the many who have given their lives are not included, it now numbers several million. It is an army on one of the fronts against imperialism and feudalism, and an important army too. But this army is not enough; we cannot defeat the enemy by relying on it alone, for when all is said and done it is not the main force.

What then is the main force? The workers and peasants. Our young intellectuals and students must go among the workers and peasants, who make up 90 per cent of the population, and mobilize and organize them. Without this main force of workers and peasants, we cannot win the fight against imperialism and feudalism, we cannot win it by relying only on the contingent of young intellectuals and students. Therefore, the young intellectuals and students throughout the country must unite with the broad masses of workers and peasants and become one with them, and only then can a mighty force be created. A force of hundreds of millions of people! Only with this huge force can the enemy's strongholds be taken and his last fortresses smashed. In assessing the youth movement of the past from this viewpoint, we should call attention to a wrong tendency. In the youth movement of the last few decades, a section of the young people have been unwilling to unite with the workers and peasants and have opposed their movements; this is a counter-current in the youth movement. In fact, these people are not at all bright in their refusal to unite with the masses who make up 90 per cent of the population and in going so far as to oppose them outright. Is this a good tendency? I think not, because in opposing the workers and peasants they are in fact opposing the revolution; that is why we say it is a counter-current in the youth movement. A youth movement of that kind would come to no good. A few days ago I wrote a short article in which I noted:

In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so.

Here I advanced a criterion which I regard as the only valid one. How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does

so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary. If today he integrates himself with the masses of workers and peasants, then today he is a revolutionary; if tomorrow he ceases to do so or turns round to oppress the common people, then he becomes a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary. Some young people talk glibly about their belief in the Three People's Principles or in Marxism, but this does not prove anything. Doesn't Hitler profess belief in "socialism"? Twenty years ago even Mussolini was a "socialist"! And what does their "socialism" amount to? Fascism! Didn't Chen Tushiu once "believe" in Marxism? What did he do later? He went over to the counter-revolution. Didn't Chang Kuo-tao "believe" in Marxism? Where is he now? He has run away and landed in the mire. Some people style themselves "followers of the Three People's Principles" or even old stalwarts of these Principles; but what have they done? It turns out that their Principle of Nationalism means conspiring with imperialism, that their Principle of Democracy means oppressing the common people, and that their Principle of People's Livelihood means sucking the people's blood. They affirm the Three People's Principles with their lips but deny them in their hearts. So when we assess a person and judge whether he is a true or false adherent of the Three People's Principles, whether he is a true or false Marxist, we need only find out how he stands in relation to the broad masses of workers and peasants, and then we shall know him for what he is. This is the only criterion, there is no other. I hope that the youth of our country will never allow themselves to be carried away by this sinister counter-current but will clearly recognize the workers and peasants as their friends and march forward to a bright future.

Fifthly, the present War of Resistance Against Japan marks a new stage—the greatest, most dynamic and most vigorous stage—in the Chinese revolution. In this stage the youth shoulder tremendous responsibilities. Our revolutionary movement has gone through many stages of struggle in the last dec-

ades, but at no stage has it been so broad as in the present War of Resistance. When we maintain that the Chinese revolution now has features distinguishing it from the revolution in the past and that it will make the turn from failure to victory, we mean that the masses of the Chinese people have made progress, of which the progress of the youth is a clear proof. Hence the anti-Japanese war must and certainly will triumph. As everybody knows, the basic policy in this war is the Anti-Japanese National United Front, whose aim it is to overthrow Japanese imperialism and the Chinese collaborators, transform the old China into a new China, and liberate the whole nation from its semi-colonial and semi-feudal status. The present lack of unity in the Chinese youth movement is a serious weakness. You should continue to strive for unity, because unity is strength. You must help the youth of the whole country to understand the present situation, to achieve unity and to resist Japan to the end.

Sixthly and lastly, I want to speak about the youth movement in Yen-an. It is the model for the youth movement throughout the country. The direction it is taking is in fact the orientation for the youth movement of the entire country. Why? Because it is the correct orientation. You see, in the matter of unity the youth of Yen-an have acquitted themselves well, indeed very well. The youth of Yen-an have achieved solidarity and unity. The young intellectuals and students, the young workers and peasants in Yen-an are all united. Large numbers of revolutionary youth from all over the country, and even from Chinese communities abroad, have come to study in Yen-an. Most of you attending this meeting today have come to Yen-an from thousands of miles away; whether your surname is Chang or Li, whether you are a man or a woman, a worker or a peasant, you are all of one mind. Should this not be regarded as a model for the whole country? The youth in Yen-an, besides being united among themselves, have integrated themselves with the masses of workers and peasants, and more than anything else this makes you a model for the whole country. What have you been doing? You have been learning

the theory of revolution and studying the principles and methods for resisting Japan and saving the nation. You have been carrying out the campaign for production and have reclaimed thousands of *mou* of waste land. Confucius never reclaimed land or tilled the soil. When he ran his school, he had quite a number of students, "seventy worthies and three thousand disciples" — quite a flourishing school! But he had far fewer students than there are in Yen-an, and what is more, they would have disliked production campaigns. When a student asked him how to plough the fields, Confucius answered, "I don't know, I am not as good at that as a farmer." Confucius was next asked how to grow vegetables, and he answered, "I don't know, I am not as good at that as a vegetable gardener." In ancient times the youth of China who studied under a sage neither learned revolutionary theory nor took part in labour. Today, there is little revolutionary theory taught and there are no such things as production movements in the schools over vast regions of our country. It is only here in Yen-an and in the anti-Japanese base areas behind the enemy lines that the young people are fundamentally different; they are really the vanguard in resisting Japan and saving the nation because their political orientation and their methods of work are correct. That is why I say the youth movement in Yen-an is the model for the youth movement throughout the country.

Our meeting today is highly significant. I have said all I wanted. I hope you will all study the lessons of the Chinese revolution in the last fifty years, develop its good points and discard its mistakes, so that the youth will be at one with the people of the whole country and the revolution will make the turn from failure to victory. When the youth and the whole nation are mobilized, organized and united, Japanese imperialism will be overthrown. Each young person must shoulder his responsibility. You must each be different from before and resolve to unite the youth and organize the people of the whole country for the overthrow of Japanese imperialism and the transformation of the old China into a new China. This is what I expect of all of you.

The entire history of revolution proves that without the leadership of the working class revolution fails and that with the leadership of the working class revolution triumphs. In the epoch of imperialism, in no country can any other class lead any genuine revolution to victory.

— MAO TSETUNG

The Jubilee of the May 4th Movement

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

IT is now half a century to a day since the May 4th Movement.

We are commemorating the May 4th Movement at a time when the whole nation is acclaiming the resounding success of our Party's Ninth National Congress and when the world revolutionary youth movement, which is developing with greater vigour than ever before, is gradually integrating itself with the revolutionary struggles of the workers and peasants. As we reread Chairman Mao's brilliant writings on the May 4th Movement — *The May 4th Movement* and *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* published 30 years ago — and his *On New Democracy*, a great, creative and programmatic Marxist classic published in 1940, and as we look back at the revolutionary movement over the past 50 years, we are deeply convinced that the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao is the only correct orientation for the youth movement. Following the road indicated by Chairman Mao for intellectuals to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary youth movement in China has developed over the last 50 years from the stage of the new-democratic revolution to the stage of the socialist revolution, and on to the Red Guard movement during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It has played a tremendous role in the history of the Chinese revolution. Today, it is absolutely necessary for us to study these brilliant works by Chairman Mao so that we can firmly adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, ensure the con-

tinuous advance of the youth movement in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, win still greater victories in all spheres throughout the country in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

The May 4th Movement of 1919 was a mass movement against imperialism and feudalism. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Its outstanding historical significance is to be seen in a feature which was absent from the Revolution of 1911, namely, its thorough and uncompromising opposition to imperialism as well as to feudalism." The May 4th Movement came into being at the call of the October Revolution and the world proletarian revolution of that time. This movement signified that the Chinese bourgeois-democratic revolution had developed to a new stage, that is, it had developed from the old democratic revolution to the new-democratic revolution, and the Chinese revolution had become part of the world proletarian revolution. It ushered in an entirely new era in Chinese history. During the May 4th Movement, Marxism-Leninism began to be widely spread in China through the revolutionary intellectuals, and the working class entered the political arena for the first time as an awakened and independent political force. The integration of Marxism-Leninism with the workers' movement and with the practice of the Chinese revolution gave birth to the Communist Party of China — the vanguard of the working class represented by Chairman Mao — and Mao Tsetung Thought — the powerful ideological weapon for the working class and other labouring

people of our time to win emancipation. Since then, the Chinese revolution has taken on an entirely new look. In the past 50 years, under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, China has undergone earth-shaking changes.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The cultural revolution ushered in by the May 4th Movement was uncompromising in its opposition to feudal culture; there had never been such a great and thoroughgoing cultural revolution since the dawn of Chinese history. Raising aloft the two great banners of the day, 'Down with the old ethics and up with the new!' and 'Down with the old literature and up with the new!', the cultural revolution had great achievements to its credit."**

The May 4th Movement, which put forward the slogan "Down with Confucius' Shop," shattered the over 2,000 years old fetish of Confucius. The fact that this slogan became a revolutionary slogan of the masses marked historically a new leap forward in the sphere of ideology in China. For more than 2,000 years, the Confucian doctrine which represented the interests of the decadent slaveowner class was held by the feudal exploiting class as something indisputable and inviolable. It was instrumental in protecting slavery and feudalism. In the May 4th Movement, the revolutionary slogan "Down with Confucius' Shop" devastated the positions of Confucianism in all spheres wherever its spearhead reached. Even the Right wing of the bourgeois intellectuals at that time, represented by Hu Shih, dared not openly oppose it. Nevertheless, with the development and sharpening of the class struggle and the vigorous growth of the workers' movement, the Right wing of the bourgeois intellectuals increasingly revealed its reactionary features of being hostile towards the workers and peasants while upholding imperialist and feudal culture. Some people attempted to restore Confucius' Shop by once again hoisting its banner. For many years a fierce struggle has been going on over the question of whether to overthrow or to protect Confucius' Shop. In his sinister book *Self-Cultivation*, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi wantonly preached the ways of Confucius and Mencius to poison the minds of Party members and young people in an attempt to revive Confucius' Shop. This fully revealed his features as a counter-revolutionary who vainly tried to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and safeguard the interests of all reactionary classes. The Chinese bourgeoisie and its political representatives invariably look into the ramshackle ideological armoury of the degenerate slaveowner and landlord classes for weapons to attack the proletariat. This is because, as Chairman Mao has pointed out, those persons in China who stubbornly take the capitalist road, oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and vainly attempt to

restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, in fact, **"are ready to capitulate to imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism."** But history has predestined that the restoration activities aimed at reversing the verdict on the Confucius' Shop and the overthrown exploiting classes will fail.

The history of the struggle since the May 4th Movement fully proves that only the working class and the revolutionary forces led by it are truly determined to completely destroy Confucius' Shop and the ideological fortresses of all exploiting classes. Chairman Mao has summarized it in the following way: **"The new political force of the proletariat and the Communist Party entered the Chinese political arena, and as a result, the new cultural force, in new uniform and with new weapons, mustering all possible allies and deploying its ranks in battle array, launched heroic attacks on imperialist culture and feudal culture"** and **"Lu Hsun was the greatest and the most courageous standard-bearer of this new cultural force."** Very soon the bourgeoisie and the Right wing of its intellectuals betrayed the slogan "Down with Confucius' Shop," which they had once endorsed. Only the working class proved able to lead not only the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal political revolution but also the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal cultural revolution to complete victory.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The entire history of revolution proves that without the leadership of the working class revolution fails and that with the leadership of the working class revolution triumphs. In the epoch of imperialism, in no country can any other class lead any genuine revolution to victory."** It is precisely with the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party and the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the teacher of the proletariat, that the Chinese revolution has continued to advance from victory to victory, and has been able to advance from the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal cultural revolution in the May 4th Movement to the present Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes in the new historical period, and to win great victory.

The great call **the working class must exercise leadership in everything** issued by Chairman Mao during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution guides us forward in bringing into full play the leading role of the working class in all fields of work. Not only must the working class carry out persistent struggle against the bourgeoisie politically and economically, but it must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all the realms of culture, transform the world according to the

proletarian world outlook and defeat the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, great Mao Tsetung Thought has been disseminated on an unprecedented scale among the 700 million people through the criticism and repudiation of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and of the old ideas of the exploiting classes. But the struggle on the political and ideological front is not yet over. We must use the invincible weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to carry on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, thoroughly repudiate Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and bourgeois world outlook and eliminate its pernicious influence in all spheres, including all the realms of culture.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao issued the great call of **re-educating the intellectuals**. Today, the masses of young Red Guards, educated young people and revolutionary cadres are going to rural areas and factories to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers in active response to Chairman Mao's call. We hope that the masses of young intellectuals will firmly keep to the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao and that the revolutionary committees at all levels will continue to do this work well and in a meticulous way.

Chairman Mao has taught us repeatedly: **"In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so."** **"If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary. If today he integrates himself with the masses of workers and peasants, then today he is a revolutionary; if tomorrow he ceases to do so or turns round to oppress the common people, then he becomes a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary."** The history of the past decades since the May 4th Movement has fully borne out this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the young intellectuals and young Red Guards have made remarkable contributions. This should be fully acknowledged. But they must also take the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, the road which all revolutionary intellectuals must take since the May 4th Movement. The revolutionary cause needs the participation of as many in-

tellectuals as possible. However, many intellectuals often vacillate and lack a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. These weaknesses of the intellectuals can be overcome only in the course of prolonged revolutionary struggle and of integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants. All intellectuals must be determined to take the workers, peasants and soldiers as their teachers for a long period of time, honestly accept re-education by them and unswervingly keep to this correct road. Only in this way can they remould their world outlook more effectively, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers better and play a greater role in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

In the half century since the May 4th Movement, we have traversed a glorious militant road under the leadership of Chairman Mao. Looking forward to the next 50 years, we have even greater and more glorious tasks. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The next 50 to 100 years, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. Living in such an era, we must be prepared to engage in great struggles which will have many features different in form from those of the past."** This teaching of Chairman Mao's has given us tremendous encouragement. In order to fulfil these great fighting tasks, we must carry a step further the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, and study the historical experience of inner-Party struggle between the two lines over the past decades, especially the experience since the start of the socialist revolution, so as to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line still more consciously. The mastery of Mao Tsetung Thought by the 700 million Chinese people has produced and will continue to produce inestimable strength. It can be anticipated with full confidence that we will fulfil all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation set forth by Vice-Chairman Lin in his political report to the Party's Ninth National Congress and that China's socialist revolution and socialist construction will win still more splendid new victories.

Living in the new era of which Mao Tsetung Thought is the great banner, the Chinese people, led by the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party's Ninth Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, will certainly make still greater contributions to the revolutionary cause of China and of the world.

(May 4)

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Celebrate May Day With Delegates To the Ninth Party Congress and Peking Armymen and Civilians

AMID the high tide in which revolutionary people all over China are warmly celebrating the great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, our great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao went on to the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of May 1 to celebrate the International Labour Day, together with the delegates to the Party congress and half a million revolutionary people in Peking.

At eight p.m., our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao mounted Tien An Men rostrum to the grand strains of *The East Is Red*. The huge square immediately turned into a scene of jubilation, with the crowds shouting "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" at the top of their voices, which resounded to the heavens at night.

In high spirits and superb health, our great leader Chairman Mao very happily walked with Vice-Chairman Lin from the western end to the eastern end of the rostrum to meet the delegates to the Party congress and other comrades. These comrades were extremely excited when they saw Chairman Mao. Waving red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, the treasured revolutionary book, they shouted again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Beaming with smiles, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin waved back and applauded. Again and again they paused to shake hands and chat cordially with the comrades around them. An atmosphere of joy enveloped the brightly-lit rostrum.

Attending the May Day evening party with Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin on the Tien An Men rostrum were (the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes of the surnames): Comrades Chen Po-ta, Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; Comrades Yeh Chun, Yeh

Chien-ying, Chiang Ching, Chu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Chen Hsi-lien, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng, Tung Pi-wu and Hsieh Fu-chih, Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; and Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Li Hsueh-feng, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

Among the foreign guests attending the evening party on the Tien An Men rostrum were: Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China, and his wife; Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Thakin Ba Thein Tin, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma and Head of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma; the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party headed by Comrade Jusuf Adjitorop; Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, and his wife; and Robert Williams, Afro-American leader, and his wife.

This year's International Labour Day is the first brilliant festival since the victorious Ninth National Congress of the Party. A revolutionary atmosphere of unity, victory and vigour prevailed that evening in Peking, capital of our great socialist motherland. Magnificent Tien An Men Square was brightly lighted and decked out with red flags. In the centre of Tien An Men gate was a huge portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao. Portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin stood on either side of the square. Huge electric light characters, which read "Long live the victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China!" and "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought," shone brightly in the square. The participants rose to their feet and sang *The Internationale* at the beginning of the evening party. Peking's working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, Red Guards, revolutionary

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive New Ambassadors to China From Albania and Seven Other Countries

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received Xhorxhi Robo, new Albanian Ambassador to China, and his wife on the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of May 1, and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and Chiang Ching were present.

On the Tien An Men rostrum that evening, our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman

Lin Piao also successively received and had friendly conversations with the new Pakistan Ambassador K.M. Kaiser and his wife, the new Zambian Ambassador P. N'goma, the new Swedish Ambassador Arne Bjornberg and his wife, the new Cambodian Ambassador Nay Valentin and his wife, the new Congolese (B) Ambassador Claude-Ernest Ndalla and his wife, the new Tanzanian Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim, and the new Guinean Ambassador Kamano Ansou and his wife.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng were present.

cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, all of whom have made remarkable contributions in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and commanders and fighters of P.L.A. units stationed in Peking, who have performed meritorious service in safeguarding the capital and in the work of supporting industry, supporting agriculture and supporting the broad masses of the Left and exercising military control and giving political and military training, were filled with a happiness that had no bounds. With profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao, they sang and danced to their heart's content in the Tien An Men Square. They praised the wisdom and greatness of the great leader Chairman Mao and hailed the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the great victory of the Party's Ninth National Congress.

During the evening party, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao attended the theatrical performances and fireworks at Tien An Men Square together with Peking armymen and civilians. This greatly inspired and educated the masses. They said with excitement: "Chairman Mao has the greatest faith in the masses; Chairman Mao's heart is always linked with ours. We will always follow him in making revolution."

The revolutionary masses attending the evening party expressed their firm determination to respond to the great fighting call of the Party's Ninth National Congress and to conscientiously study its important documents. They also resolved to arm themselves constantly with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They pledged to conscientiously study the basic experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, so as to carry out and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line still more firmly and conscientiously. They pledged to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies and carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously, to strengthen preparedness against war and carry the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre and against all reaction through to the end. Resolved to hold the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought still higher and united as one under the leadership of the Party's Ninth Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, they

pledged to be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win new and still greater victories.

Evening parties of fireworks also took place at the Peking Workers' Stadium and at Shihchingshan and Chungkuantsun in the suburbs. All these celebration parties ended late at night.

Also present on the Tien An Men rostrum were:

Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes of the surnames): Ting Sheng, Yu Sang, Ma Fu-chuan, Wang Chen, Wang Paitan, Wang Chin-hsi, Wang Hung-kun, Wang Hsiu-chen, Wang Ping-chang, Wang Kuo-fan, Wang Hung-wen, Wang Shu-sheng, Wang Shou-tao, Wang Hsiao-yu, Wang Huai-hsiang, Wang Chao-chu, Wang Hui-chiu, Wang Hsin-ting, Teng Tzu-hui, Teng Ying-chao, Wei Kuo-ching, Tien Pao, Kung Shih-chuan, Lung Shu-chin, Kuang Jen-nung, Tien Hua-kuei, Shen Mao-kung, Pi Ting-chun, Liu Feng, Liu Wei, Liu Tzu-hou, Liu



Overwhelmed with joy at meeting the great leader Chairman Mao on the evening of May 1, the capital's army men and civilians participating in the celebrations enthusiastically cheer: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Hsing-yuan, Liu Chun-yi, Liu Hsien-chuan, Liu Chien-hsun, Liu Chieh-ting, Liu Ke-ping, Liu Sheng-tien, Liu Hsi-chang, Chiang Li-yin, Chiang Yung-hui, Chiang Hsieh-yuan, Hua Kuo-feng, Jen Ssu-chung, Nien Chi-jung, Chen Yun, Chen Yu, Chen Kang, Chen Yi, Chen Shih-chu, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsien-jui, Chen Chi-han, Li Chiang, Li Chen, Li Ta-chang, Li Tien-yu, Li Shui-ching, Li Ssu-kuang, Li Shun-ta, Li Su-wen, Li Fu-chun, Li Jui-shan, Wu Tao, Wu Teh, Wu Ta-sheng, Wu Kuei-hsien, Wu Jui-lin, Lu Yu-lan, Chang Tsai-chien, Chang Tien-yun, Chang Yun-yi, Chang Ta-chih, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Ti-hsueh, Chang Kuo-hua, Chang Heng-yun, Chang Fu-kuei, Chang Fu-heng, Chang Ting-cheng, Chang Yi-hsiang, Chiu Chuang-cheng, Chiu Kuo-kuang, Yang Chun-fu, Yang Teh-chih, Yang Fu-chen, Tu Ping, Su Ching, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Yu Chiu-li, Chou Hsing, Chou Chih-ping, Chou Chien-jen, Cheng Wei-shan, Paojihletai, Fan Wen-lan, Tsung Hsi-yun, Hsien Heng-han, Hu Chi-tsung, Nan Ping, Jao Hsing-li, Keng Piao, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Hsu Hai-tung, Hsu Ching-hsien, Nieh Jung-chen, Tang Chi-shan, Tang Chung-fu, Chien Chih-kuang, Kuo Mo-jo, Yuan Sheng-ping, Ni Chih-fu, Hsia Pang-yin, Mo Hsien-yao, Kao Wei-sung, Liang Hsing-chu, Huang Chen, Tsao Li-huai, Tsao Yi-ou, Wei Feng-ying, Lu Tien-chai, Tseng Shan, Tseng Shao-shan, Tseng Kuo-hua, Tseng Ssu-yu, Peng Shao-hui, Lu Jui-lin, Han Hsien-chu, Su Yu, Wen Yu-cheng, Tung Ming-hui, Cheng Shih-ching, Hsieh Chia-hsiang, Lai Chi-fa, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Tan Fu-jen, Saifudin, Tsai Chang, Tsai Hsieh-pin, Tsai Shu-mei, Teng Tai-yuan, Teng Hai-ching, Pan Shih-kao, Pan Fu-sheng, Wei Ping-kuei;

Alternate Members of the Central Committee: Chilinwangtan, Ma Tien-shui, Wang Ti, Wang Hsin, Wang Liu-sheng, Wang Kuang-lin, Wang Chih-chiang, Wang En-mao, Wang Wei-kuo, Fang Ming, Fang Yi, Teng Hua, Wei Tsu-chen, Yu Tai-chung, Wen Hsiang-lan, Shih Shao-hua, Feng Chan-wu, Yang Tsung, Liu Hsi-yao, Liu Chun-chiao, Liu Hao-tien, Liu Chen-hua, Chu Kuang-ya, Hua Lin-sen, Ta Lo, Joutzutuerhti, Juan Po-sheng, Chen Jen-chi, Chen Hua-tang, Chen Li-yun, Chen Ho-fa, Chen Kan-feng, Li Li, Li Hua-min, Li Shu-mao, Li Tsai-han, Li Shou-lin, Li Ting-shan, Li Yuch-sung, Wu Chung, Wu Chun-fen, Wu Chin-chuan, Lu Ho, Lu Tsun-chieh, Chang Jih-ching, Chang Shih-chung, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Yen-cheng, Chang Chiang-lin, Chang Hsi-ting, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Chang Ssu-chou, Chang Ying-tsai, Chang Chi-hui, Wang Chia-tao, Yang Chun-sheng, Yang Huan-min, Sung Shuang-lai, Tsen Kuo-jung, Lo Yuan-fa, Lo Chun-ti, Lo Hsi-kang, Cheng San-sheng, Chin Tsu-min, Yi Yao-tsai, Hu Wei, Hu Liang-tsai, Yao Lien-wei, Chao Feng, Chao Hsing-yuan, Chao Chi-min, Keng Chi-chang, Hsu Chih, Nieh Yuan-tzu, Tang Liang, Chien Hsueh-sen, Kuo Yu-feng, Kuo Hung-chieh, Liang Chin-tang, Kang Lin, Kang Chien-min, Huang Wen-ming, Huang Cheng-lien, Huang Tso-chen, Huang Chih-yung, Huang Jung-hai, Tsui Hsiu-fan, Tsui Hai-lung, Yen Chung-chuan, Pan Mei-ying, Lung Kuang-chien, Tseng Yung-ya, Peng Chung, Peng Kuei-ho, Lu Ta-tung, Han Ying, Fu Chuan-tso, Chiao Lin-yi, Shu Chi-cheng, Chiang Pao-ti, Hsieh Chia-tang,



Peking's army-men and civilians enthusiastically celebrate the great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and "May 1," International Labour Day. Scene in Peking on evening of May 1.

Hsieh Wang-chun, Lan Yi-nung, Lan Jung-yu, Tan Chih-lung, Pei Chou-yu, Fan Hsiao-chu, Fan Teh-ling, Li Yuan.

Also present on the occasion were Ho Hsiang-ning, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Wang Wei-chou, Pei Shih-chang, Teng Chu-min, Lu Han, Shih Liang, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hua Lo-keng, Wu Yu-hsun, Chang Yun, Chen Chi-yu, Chen Yuan, Mao Yi-sheng, Lin Chiao-chih, Lo Shu-chang, Chu Ko-chen, Chi Fang, Meng Chi-mao, Shih Fu-liang, Hu Tzu-ang, Hu Chueh-wen, Liang Szu-cheng, Chang Shih-chao and Tung Ti-chou.

Also present were Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Fu Tso-yi, Hsieh Chueh-tsai, Shen Yen-ping, Hsu Teh-heng, Li Teh-chuan and members of the Standing Committee of the Conference and other democratic personages including Liu Wen-hui, Liu Fei, Chang Hsi-jo and Sha Chien-li.

Also present were the responsible members of various general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, the various services and branches and higher educational institutions of the People's Liberation Army, the Peking Command, the Peking Garrison and the responsible members of P.L.A. units in some regions now staying in Peking.

Also present were responsible members of various departments of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and of various departments of the government.

The foreign diplomatic envoys and many foreign friends now in Peking attended the evening party on invitation; they watched the fireworks from the reviewing stands.

A vigorous atmosphere of revolutionary festivity took hold everywhere in Peking on May 1. Filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, the working class and other working people and P.L.A. commanders and fighters joyously celebrated International Labour Day—the festival of the solidarity and militancy of the proletariat and other working people all over the world, and enthusiastically celebrated the great victory of the Party's Ninth National Congress.

As the red sun rose in the east, the revolutionary masses from all parts of Peking began to stream into the Working People's Palace of Culture, Chungshan Park, Kungnungping (workers, peasants and soldiers) Park, Hsiangshan Park and half a dozen other locales to celebrate. Carrying portraits of Chairman Mao and red flags, they waved *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and beat drums and gongs on their way to these places. Delegates to the Party's Ninth National Congress from all parts of the motherland joined the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the P.L.A., Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in the capital in celebrating the festival. The revolutionary people of China's minority nationalities, returned overseas Chinese and patriotic democratic personages also joined in the day's festivities. The celebrations demonstrated the unprecedented, great revolutionary unity of the Chinese people under the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought.

With lofty feelings of proletarian internationalism in their celebrations, the revolutionary people in the capital had a happy gathering with revolutionary fighters and friends from many countries and regions of the world. In the course of these celebrations, Albanian comrades warmly shook hands with and embraced their Chinese comrades, congratulating them on

the great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Together, they cheered: "Long live the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Albania!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live Comrade Enver Hoxha!" The revolutionary people in the capital and revolutionary fighters from other lands shouted in unison: "Resolute support for the struggle of the heroic Albanian people against imperialism and revisionism!" "Resolute support for the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!" "Resolute support for the revolutionary struggle of the people throughout the world!" "Workers of the world, unite!" and "Down with U.S. imperialism! Down with Soviet revisionism! Down with the reactionaries of all countries!"

May 1 was a scene of jubilation and festivity in cities and countryside all over China. Various kinds of celebrations took place in big and medium-sized cities, where the revolutionary committees of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are located. Celebration meetings were held in many cities; celebration gatherings were organized in different districts of many cities and evening celebrations were held in some places. Responsible comrades of the revolutionary committees of the different provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and of the P.L.A. units stationed there joined the revolutionary masses in celebrating this festival of the working people of the world.

In the gala celebrations in all parts of the country, the hundreds of millions of people, with profound proletarian feelings, wholeheartedly wished Chairman

Mao, the great teacher and great leader of the working class and revolutionary people, a long, long life! The revolutionary masses and P.L.A. commanders and fighters declared elatedly: Under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, we will surely be able to fulfil the various fighting tasks set by the Party's Ninth National Congress and advance from victory to victory! They expressed their firm determination to maintain high vigilance in the triumphant situation, step up preparedness against war, firmly guard against conspiracy and sabotage by the domestic class enemies and be ready at all time to smash shameless aggression carried out by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. They also resolved to develop the spirit of proletarian internationalism, extend resolute support to the struggle of the heroic Albanian people against imperialism and revisionism, to the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end and to the revolutionary struggle of the people throughout the world. They were determined to unite with the proletariat, the oppressed people and oppressed nations all over the world to overthrow U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction in the world.

In celebrating this festive occasion, the revolutionary people everywhere in the country and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army were determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher and to follow closely the great leader Chairman Mao in their valiant advance, so as to win new and still greater victories.

People Throughout China Hail Victorious Closing of Party's Ninth National Congress

REVOLUTIONARY people in their hundreds of millions all over China hailed the victorious closing of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China with boundless joy. They expressed their determination to support the newly elected Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. They warmly acclaimed the publication of the political report by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on behalf of the Central Committee

at the Party's Ninth National Congress and the Constitution of the Communist Party of China and hailed the new central organ elected by the First Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee. The revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army pledged that, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, they will closely follow the great



The capital is in festive mood. A million revolutionary masses parade the streets of Peking in joyous celebration on hearing the extraordinarily good news of the victorious closing of the Party's Ninth National Congress.

leader Chairman Mao in marching forward courageously and resolutely fulfil all the fighting tasks set forth by the congress so that **"still greater victories will be won throughout the country."**

Grand Celebrations

The whole nation was astir as grand celebrations took place everywhere in the cities and countryside. In Peking, millions of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, holding aloft Chairman Mao's portraits and with red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, formed parading contingents extending scores of li. For hours on end, they surged to Chungnanhai, seat of the office of the Party Central Committee, and to Tien An Men Square to express their determination to Chairman Mao to seize still greater victories. In Shanghai, which has 1.2 million industrial workers, the revolutionary masses paraded in the rain and held celebration rallies on an unprecedented scale. With participants ranging from tens of thousands to a million strong, similar rallies and parades took place in Tientsin and other cities where the revolutionary committees of the provinces and autonomous regions are located.

In Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's native place, and the old revolutionary bases — the Chingkang Mountains, Juichin, Tsunyi and Yen-an — revolutionary people flocked to where Chairman Mao once lived or worked to celebrate the great victory of the Party's Ninth National Congress. When the happy news reached the

areas where the national minorities live, the revolutionary people there sang and danced in praise of Chairman Mao as the great saviour of the people of all nationalities. When revolutionary seamen on the Chinese ocean-going ships *Kirin* and *Chienchin* heard the good news while rounding the Cape of Good Hope in Africa and sailing on the south Indian Ocean, they cabled back to the motherland to express their determination to make new contributions in support of the revolutionary struggles of the people all over the world.

Revolutionary committees in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions called meetings and made decisions on studying and acting in the spirit of the Party's Ninth National Congress. The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee's decision called upon the capital's revolutionary masses to make this study the central task over a fairly long period from now on, and to make it a great moving force in pushing all fields of work forward. Through study, they are being asked to obtain a clearer understanding of the great leader Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, of how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, of the greatness of Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought, and of the correctness of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Through study, they are being asked to make further efforts in understanding the situation, tasks and policies, and solve the problems in their own units in the light of actual conditions.

The commanders and fighters of the P.L.A.'s three services who have made remarkable contributions in

defending the motherland's sacred territory and in the work of the "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control, and political and military training), carried out many celebration activities. At the celebration meetings by units whose titles of honour had been approved by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin, regiments of the former Red Army and heroic companies, they recalled the militant course they had travelled in closely following Chairman Mao, and reviewed the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. Some Tibetan fighters who had been serfs, Yi fighters who had been slaves, and former cowherds who have been brought up by the Party to become pilots, tank men and enginemen recalled their personal history in front of portraits of Chairman Mao. The P.L.A. signal men scattered in the villages in north China organized themselves into more than 100 propaganda teams the same night they heard the good news and proceeded to spread it to the poor and lower-middle peasants in remote mountainous areas where there are no telephones or rediffusion systems.

A Congress of Unity, a Congress of Victory

At celebration meetings throughout China, army-men and civilians declared that the Party's Ninth Congress called and presided over by Chairman Mao has written a glorious chapter in the history of the Party. Politically, ideologically and organizationally, it has successfully realized Chairman Mao's call to make it "a congress of unity and a congress of victory." It forcefully showed the unprecedented vitality and revolutionary unity of our Party under the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. They pointed out that the extremely important speeches made by Chairman Mao on several occasions at the congress and Vice-Chairman Lin's political report and the Constitution of the Communist Party of China unanimously adopted by the congress are beacons lighting their way forward from victory to even greater victory.

Poor and lower-middle peasants of the Yukung—"The Foolish Old Man"—Production Brigade of the Wangwu People's Commune in Tsiyuan County, Honan Province, said: Under Chairman Mao's wise leadership, the entire Chinese people, like the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, have manifested a proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution. They have removed the three big mountains—imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism—which lay like a dead weight on them and founded the new China,

May 5, 1969

Under the leadership of the Party's Ninth Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, we will in future continue to display the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, and "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

Commanders and fighters in the 2nd company of an air force unit stationed in Shanghai, which had been collectively cited for distinguished combat services, first class, noted: The great victory of the congress proclaimed the total bankruptcy of the criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction to subvert from within the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China through their lackey, Liu Shao-chi. We pledge to further display proletarian internationalism and unite with the proletariat, the oppressed people and nations of the world, and fight courageously to bury once and for all imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and to build a new world without imperialism, capitalism and any other system of exploitation.

The Common Wish of All Nationalities

Across the land, Chinese army-men and civilians rejoiced over the formation of the Party's Ninth



Workers of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company reach for copies of the extra announcing the victorious closing.



Poor and lower-middle peasants of Sani and Miao nationalities in Yunnan Province sing and dance as they hail the publication of the Press Communiqué of the First Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee.

Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, sums up systematically the experience of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, analyses the situation at home and abroad and sets forth the fighting tasks hereafter for the whole Party, the whole army and the whole nation. It is a great programme guiding China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. The report, they said, has said all that the people of the whole country want to say and the more they read it, the more it warms their hearts. It has enabled them to stand on a higher plane than before, see further ahead and be more confident than ever in winning new and still greater victories.

Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. They acclaimed it as the common wish and the greatest happiness of the whole Party, the whole army and of all the nationalities in China. With Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin at the helm to guide our course, they declared, we will definitely go from victory to still greater victory! Steel workers in the city of Penki said that this is a fundamental guarantee that the leadership of our Party and state will remain firmly in the hands of Marxists. Tientsin workers hailed the election by the Ninth Congress of the new Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader as one of the happiest events for the working class and the Chinese people. Returning from celebration parades, many veteran workers at the No. 1 Pump Factory in Santiaoshih district elatedly gave expression to their proletarian feeling of boundless love for Chairman Mao in poetry. In Honan, poor and lower-middle peasants working at the site of the Hungchi Canal in Linhsien County said: We poor and lower-middle peasants are delighted that Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin have been elected.

To Win Still Greater Victories

Chinese army-men and civilians studied diligently to gain a profound understanding of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's political report. One and all declared that this report holds high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, expounds profoundly

All comrades in the Party and the revolutionary people and P.L.A. commanders and fighters in every part of the country repeatedly studied the Constitution of the Communist Party of China. They voiced their enthusiastic support for the fact that the new Party Constitution clearly reaffirms Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the theoretical basis guiding the Party's thinking and clearly stipulates Vice-Chairman Lin as the successor to our great leader Chairman Mao. They said that the birth of the new Party Constitution is a great victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which smashed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in Party building and a great victory for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In accordance with the provisions of the new Party Constitution, our Party will surely be built into a still greater, still more glorious and still more correct Party. They all pledged that, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Party building, they would continue to do a good job in the work of Party consolidation and Party building.

All over the nation, the P.L.A. army-men and the people are tremendously inspired by the Party's Ninth National Congress. They are determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher, steadfastly follow Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, implement all of Chairman Mao's proletarian policies in an all-round way and carry out all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Comrade Enver Hoxha Sends Message to C.P.C. Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tsetung Expressing Most Cordial Congratulations on Full Success of Ninth National Congress of C.P.C.

Peking

**The Central Committee of the Communist
Party of China,**

Comrade Mao Tsetung,

Dear Comrades:

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, of the Albanian Communists and the whole Albanian people, who followed with indescribable enthusiasm and great attention the proceedings of the Ninth National Congress of the fraternal Communist Party of China, to express to you the most cordial revolutionary congratulations on the full success of the Ninth National Congress of your glorious Party and on the historic decisions it adopted.

The Ninth Congress marks a brilliant page in the long history of the great Communist Party of China, which is full of heroic and legendary struggles. It affirmed the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line of Chairman Mao and the decisive victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It firmly held and raised higher the red banner of revolution and socialism. It further strengthened and tempered the Party, its unity of thought and action on the basis of the invincible thought of the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The programmatic documents, Chairman Mao's speeches, the political report by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and the new Party Constitution, which were unanimously approved at the congress, have opened brilliant prospects for the Chinese Communist Party and the 700 million Chinese people to achieve greater new victories throughout the country, to carry the revolution through to the end, to advance at a faster speed in the building of socialism and communism in China.

We are exceptionally glad that the historic Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China unanimously elected, in an ardent revolutionary atmos-

phere, the Party leadership with Comrade Mao Tsetung, the founder and great leader of the Communist Party of China, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the strategist of genius of revolution, as its leader, and with his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader. We heartily greet the new Central Committee elected by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. This Central Committee is made up of revolutionaries tested in fierce class battles and in the flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and boundlessly faithful to Chairman Mao Tsetung and to his invincible thought.

The Albanian Communists and people, who are with the Chinese Communists and people, and all other Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries in the world, see in the decisions of the Ninth National Congress of your glorious Party the great guarantee that the Communist Party of China will always hold high the inflexible banner of Marxism-Leninism, of socialism and proletarian internationalism, will further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and will make great People's China a still more powerful fortress and prop of the liberation struggle of the peoples and of the world revolution.

The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, a congress of proletarian unity and of victory over the traitorous, revisionist and counter-revolutionary line of the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, marks a new stage not only in the carrying out of socialist revolution and socialist construction in China, but also in the fight for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism over revisionism, of socialism over capitalism and of revolution over counter-revolution in the world. This is why the hearts and eyes of the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries of the whole world were directed in these days towards your great congress, this is why their hearts are filled with joy at this great historic event. The solemn declaration of the congress that "the Communist Party of China, nurtured by the great leader Chairman Mao, always upholds proletarian in-

ternationalism and firmly supports the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world" inspires all the Communists and revolutionary peoples and gives them strength and courage to broaden and push forward incessantly their struggle against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, against modern revisionism led by Soviet revisionism, and against all the reactionaries, in order to create a new world without capitalism, without imperialism, without oppressors and exploiters.

The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China dealt a fresh crushing blow to the Soviet Khrushchovite revisionists, to these renegades to the great Lenin-Stalin cause, who have transformed themselves into social-imperialists and social-fascists and who are in a close counter-revolutionary alliance with the U.S. imperialists, the most ferocious enemies of the peoples. The imperialist-revisionist aggressive plans against great socialist China and the freedom-loving peoples of the world will fail ignominiously, and the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists will be completely and definitely smashed. There is no force on earth that can stop the victorious march of the People's Republic of China. There is no force on earth that can stop the victorious march of revolution. There is no force on earth that can save the imperialists and the revisionists from their thorough defeat. The revolutionary cause of the peoples will surely triumph.

The Albanian Communists and people who are bound by an unbreakable friendship with the Chinese Communists and people, immeasurably rejoice at the great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the

Communist Party of China and they regard it as their own victory. Our hearts throb as one. We are inseparable brothers and comrades-in-arms. Our unity is steel-like. The Ninth National Congress of your heroic Party will certainly strengthen still more the great friendship and solidarity between our two Parties and countries, it will further enhance our common struggle for the triumph of the great cause of Marxism-Leninism and of the liberation of the peoples.

The Albanian Party of Labour and the entire Albanian people wholeheartedly wish that the Communist Party of China and the great Chinese people, armed with all-conquering Mao Tsetung Thought and under the wise and far-sighted Marxist-Leninist leadership of Mao Tsetung, will achieve new and ever greater successes and victories on the bright road of socialism established by the Ninth National Party Congress.

Long live the great and glorious Communist Party of China!

May Chairman Mao, great leader, great Marxist-Leninist and the closest friend of the Albanian people, live as long as the mountains!

May the unbreakable friendship and militant unity between our two Parties and peoples last for ever and grow with each passing day!

Enver Hoxha

First Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Albanian Party of Labour

April 29, 1969, Tirana

Ninth National Congress of Communist Party of China Warmly Greeted

Message of Greetings From K.D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia

Peking

People's Republic of China,

His Excellency Mao Tsetung.

Chairman of the Communist Party:

On behalf of the United National Independence Party, the government and the people of the Republic

of Zambia and on my own behalf, I wish to convey to you our heartiest congratulations for the successful conference of your Party which has just ended. The success of this conference demonstrates once more the dynamism of the people of your great country. We wish you well in the future ahead.

K.D. Kaunda,

President of the Republic of Zambia

April 26, 1969, Lusaka

Peking Review, No. 19

Message of Greetings From Marien Nguabi, President of National Council of Revolution and Head of State of Congo (Brazzaville)

Peking

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung:

On the occasion of your re-election to the chairmanship of the Communist Party of China, I am happy, in the name of the Congolese people, their Party and their government, to convey to you my most ardent congratulations. The great Chinese people, in reaffirming to you their unflinching confidence, have shown to the world that it is under your clear-sighted leadership that they are determined to continue the work of national reconstruction which is already so great. I fervently wish Your Excellency good health. May the fighting friendship which exists so successfully between our two peoples be further strengthened daily.

With loftiest esteem.

Major Marien Nguabi, President of
the National Council of the Revolution
and Head of State of the
Congo (Brazzaville)

Message of Greetings From Executive Committee of Swedish Communist League — Marxist-Leninist

Peking

The Ninth National Congress of the
Communist Party of China,

Dear Comrades:

We learnt the news that the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China opened. The congress is a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought. The congress confirms that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won decisive victory in all fields and that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the line of the Chinese Communist Party.

On behalf of the Swedish Communist League — Marxist-Leninist, we convey our revolutionary greetings to your Ninth Congress. We wish the congress all success in its tasks. We are firmly convinced that the congress will be of the greatest historic significance to the Communist Party of China and the Communists and revolutionary people of all countries in the world.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, initiated and led by Comrade Mao Tsetung, has solved the problem of how to consolidate and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has been carried out in a splendid way. Hundreds of millions of people have been mobilized in a struggle against the reactionary politics of Liu

Shao-chi and his gang. Socialist construction has been defended, the consciousness of the masses has been raised and the bourgeois headquarters within the Party and the state has been smashed completely.

The Communist Party of China has been strengthened. The revolutionary workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals armed with Mao Tsetung Thought have attacked all counter-revolutionary elements inside and outside the Party. During the struggle, many new cadres have emerged, which has brought "fresh blood" to the Party.

The superstructure has been built in conformity with the socialist economic base and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has laid the foundation for an unprecedented leap forward in production.

The Soviet revisionists have betrayed socialism and degenerated into social-imperialists, oppressing the Soviet people and attacking and oppressing other peoples. The latest crime of the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique is the attack on the People's Republic of China. The Chinese People's Liberation Army defeated the aggressors; this will happen whenever the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists or their running dogs dare to attack China.

The new tsars in the Kremlin try hard to remain in power by collaborating with the U.S. imperialists. This will certainly fail, because U.S. imperialism, as well as the Soviet revisionists, is doomed to a rapid collapse under the pounding of the people's revolutionary struggle. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Party congress analysing this great revolution are a great obstacle to the schemes of the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries. They are an inspiring call to all revolutionaries the world over to intensify their struggle, for, as Chairman Mao says, "The next 50 to 100 years, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. Living in such an era, we must be prepared to engage in great struggles which will have many features different in form from those of the past."

In the struggle that we Marxist-Leninists have to carry out, we must resolutely follow the revolutionary line, arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought and defeat all oppressors.

The People's Republic of China stands today as the centre of world revolution and as a glowing example to the proletariat of the world. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has shown the way to prevent the dictatorship of the proletariat from degenerating as has happened in the Soviet Union.

The Communist League — Marxist-Leninist, recently held its Second Congress. In summing up the experience of the past period we confirmed the correctness of the principle of putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything. Hence in the work to create a Marxist-Leninist Party in Sweden our main task now is to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We Swedish

Marxist-Leninists are firmly determined to follow this line and, together with the working class and the Swedish people, carry through the socialist revolution and continue the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrades:

Your Ninth Congress with Comrade Mao as Chairman and Comrade Lin Piao as Vice-Chairman has an immense historic importance to the Communist Party of China and to the world revolution.

It will further strengthen the Communist Party of China and the international Marxist-Leninist movement.

It is a great inspiration to all revolutionaries in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

Long live the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist in our times!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

The Executive Committee of the
Communist League — Marxist-Leninist
April 22, 1969, Stockholm

Message of Greetings From National Committee of U.S. Progressive Labor Party

The National Committee of the Progressive Labor Party congratulates you on holding the Ninth Party Congress.

The election of Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Lin Piao marks a big victory for the forces of the cultural revolution.

The consolidation of the great cultural revolution, embodied in the congress, marks another defeat for the revisionists and U.S. imperialism. The strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China is an advance for all revolutionary forces.

Holding your great congress in the face of Soviet bosses' aggression and continued Soviet and U.S. encirclement of China is a display of supreme confidence in eventual victory. The great people of China are the certain guarantee for repelling any ideological and military assault against the People's Republic of China.

The victory of the revolution forces in China serves as another lesson that negotiations with the revisionists or the imperialists are bound to lead to defeat. Comrade Mao Tsetung and the hundreds of millions of Chinese people show that the best defense against ideological and military encroachment is to fight back — and to fight to the end. They have shown that the path to

winning is unrelenting efforts against imperialism, nationalism and revisionism.

Message of Greetings From Ad Hoc Committee for Marxist-Leninist Party, U.S.A.

Peking

The Ninth National Congress of the
Communist Party of China:

The Ad Hoc Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Party, U.S.A., extends comradely greetings to the historic Ninth Congress of the great Chinese Communist Party. The Ninth Congress will continue and extend the victories for Marxism-Leninism manifested in this historic stage in Mao Tsetung Thought and embodied in the successes of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Your revolutionary achievements have been an inspiration to all the world's people who suffer from the oppressive yoke of imperialism and its ally modern revisionism. American Marxist-Leninists have been inspired by the advance to a higher plane of Marxist-Leninist science under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and its great chairman our Comrade Mao Tsetung. Marxist-Leninists in this country as throughout the world await the significant reports of the Ninth Congress for inspiration and guidance in the unfolding struggles ahead for a world socialist order. We salute the heroic Chinese people, their glorious Party and Marxism-Leninism which today has attained new heights in the thought of Chairman Mao.

The Executive Committee of the Ad
Hoc Committee for a Marxist-Leninist
Party, U.S.A.

April 21, 1969

Message of Greetings From Association Of Helsinki Marxist-Leninists

The Communist Party of China,

Chairman Mao Tsetung,

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao:

We, Finnish Marxist-Leninists, have with great joy received the news about the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. It is a congress of victory and unity, which finally confirms that no Khrushchov could turn the people's victory into failure. It means a new confirmation of the proletarian line of Chairman Mao Tsetung. At the time when the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists try to divide the world, it is decisively important to the revolutionary workers' movement of the whole world that China remains red and has held high the victorious banner of

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We, Finnish Marxist-Leninists, believe that **this Party congress** will hold still higher the red banner of Marxism not only in China but also in the whole world.

Long live the Chinese people and the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

The Association of Helsinki Marxist-Leninists

Message of Greetings From *Le Courier Rouge d'Haiti* of Marxist-Leninist Propaganda Group of Haitian Workers' Party

Warm greetings to Chairman Mao, Comrade Lin Piao, Comrade Chou En-lai, and all the delegates to and participants of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Comrades,

We enthusiastically greet the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China which is being held at a time when the situation is becoming more and more favourable to the revolutionary forces in the world while the situation confronting the reactionaries is getting worse and worse.

In China, the impregnable bastion of socialist revolution, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won a decisive victory and has been consolidated in all fields. The deliberate military provocations plotted by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism have been crushed by the heroic frontier guards of China and condemned by millions upon millions of Chinese people and army-men armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

Socialist Albania, under the leadership of the dauntless Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, is advancing victoriously along the road of revolutionization. Socialist Albania gave an immense encouragement to the peoples of Eastern and Central Europe when it withdrew from the Warsaw Treaty which has been transformed by Soviet social-imperialism into an instrument of aggression against its member states.

The imperialist bloc headed by the United States, shaken by a series of ever graver crises and assaulted and hemmed in by the forces of the peoples, is heading directly for its ruin.

The revisionist camp, with the social-imperialist clique of Moscow as its centre, is obviously disintegrating. The fascist aggression against Czechoslovakia, the military occupation of this country, the shameless capitulation of the local leading clique, the Soviet adventures on the Wusuli River — all these facts prove

that the policies of the revisionist renegades have completely gone bankrupt.

Indicating the road of revolution, Mao Tsetung Thought is developing widely and profoundly in the whole world, amidst the surging waves of the people's struggles.

More than two years ago, the Haitian Marxist-Leninists took the historic action which is characteristic of the communist movement of our epoch: complete and absolute rupture of the Marxist-Leninists with the revisionists. The Haitian Workers' Party has built up step by step its foundations ideologically and organizationally in the uncompromising and tortuous struggles against U.S. imperialism, the sanguinary puppet Duvalier, the revisionist henchmen, and the rampant opportunist currents in Latin America under different guises.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "the reactionary counter-current . . . can never become the main current." Armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and persevering in its efforts, the Haitian Workers' Party will certainly sweep away all the obstacles and light up the flames of the people's revolution.

The line of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is invincible!

The imperialists, reactionaries and revisionists are paper tigers!

Success to the Ninth Congress of the great and glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung, beloved teacher of the proletariat!

Le Courier Rouge d'Haiti
of the Marxist-Leninist Propaganda Group
of the Haitian Workers' Party

April 1969

Article by *l'Humanite Rouge* Of France

The French paper *l'Humanite Rouge* warmly greeted the convocation of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China in a recent article "Long Live the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China."

The article points out that the congress convened and presided over personally by Chairman Mao confirms the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and guarantees the victory of Mao Tsetung Thought. The congress brings extremely great hope and confidence to the working class of the capitalist countries and to the oppressed peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries. It is an enormous encouragement to the struggle of those East European peoples under the yoke of Moscow's new tsars and their partners.

The article says: "The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China itself proves to the world that capitalism and revisionism can be overthrown, battered and defeated provided that the revolutionaries are good in applying the immortal principles of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung to the specific conditions of their own countries."

The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the article points out, is a congress of vitality, unity and victory. It says: "The Communist Party of China will emerge from its Ninth National Congress, which opened on April 1, stronger than ever before. Its theoretical stand, its political line and organizational structure will make it the first great Party of the era of Mao Tsetung Thought, which is also the era in which imperialism is heading for final collapse in the whole world."

The article concludes with these words: "The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China is in session. The Marxist-Leninists of the whole world are looking with enthusiasm to the capital of China, to the 1,512 delegates meeting there under the chairmanship of Comrade Mao Tsetung. They know that there rises irresistibly the bright sun of socialism, the rays of which are already stimulating the world proletarian revolution."

Message of Greetings From Editorial Board of Indian Monthly *Liberation*

The Editorial Board of the Indian monthly *Liberation* published in its April issue a message dated April 4 warmly greeting the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The message says: "The congress guided by Chairman Mao Tsetung will no doubt consolidate the historic gains of the world-shaking Proletarian Cultural Revolution, strengthen the proletarian dictatorship in all spheres of life, make China the impregnable base of world revolution and provide inspiration and strength to the revolutionary struggles against imperialism and revisionism all the world over."

The decisions of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the message says, will surely contribute to the complete triumph of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and to the rout of modern revisionism, will unite the Marxist-Leninists of all countries more closely, and will hasten the doom of the capitalist-imperialist system.

The message concludes with stirring slogans:

"Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung! A long, long life to him!

Long live the solidarity of the Indian and Chinese peoples!

Workers and oppressed nations of the world, unite!"

Message of Greetings From Representative of Zimbabwe African National Union

The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has received a message of greetings from L. P. Chihota, Chief Representative in East Africa of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). The message conveys the best wishes to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and all delegates and expresses "unflinching solidarity with them."

The message says: "The imperialist and revisionist camps scared stiff by the great success scored by the Chinese people during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have been like wounded dogs making noise all over in an attempt to confuse people. But true revolutionaries the world over know very well that your congress will end in total agreement to carry the revolution to an even higher stage."

It says: "Guided by the correct thought of Chairman Mao, we are sure, the Chinese people will continue to be the source of inspiration to all true revolutionaries in Africa, Asia and Latin America."

Chihota concluded the message with the cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Message of Greetings From Chairman Of External Council of South West Africa National Union

The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has received a message of greetings from Charles Kauraisa, Chairman of the External Council of the South West Africa National Union.

In the message, Kauraisa warmly greets the convening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and wishes Chairman Mao a long, long life. The message says: "Your Ninth Congress of your great Party is indeed a timely one."

It praises in glowing terms the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the magnificent victory scored by this revolution. It says: "To us this force of vitality, unity and victory which dawns upon China has been a tremendous source of inexhaustible inspiration in our struggle against imperialism, colonialism and all the other reactionary forces. Hence, with pride we say your victories are our victories."

The message states: "You have constantly and admirably upheld the banner of struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism."

It says that Chairman Mao Tsetung not only has "defended and restated the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism but enriched it with his own thought and revolutionary experience to combat imperialism, counter-revolutionaries and reactionaries of all kinds" and

"Mao Tsetung Thought is **Marxism-Leninism** of our era." It continues: "We are anxiously following the congress and anticipate that its reports will serve as an invaluable guide and inspiration to all oppressed and fighting people of the world and to those who are genuinely defending world peace."

The message concludes with: "Long live Chairman Mao, the Lenin of our era!"

Message of Greetings From National Union for Total Independence of Angola

Peking, China

Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity:

The National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and its Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FALA) extend the most cordial revolutionary greetings to Chairman Mao Tsetung, to the comrades of the presidium of the congress, to the Chinese Communist Party and to the fraternal Chinese people. It is with warm revolutionary spirit that UNITA greets the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, now at the end of its historical session.

The convening of this congress is of great historical importance for the Chinese people and for all revolutionary peoples of the world. It represents a great victory for the correct revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung and a victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Without doubt, the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party is a tremendous support to the world revolutionary movement and to the revolutionary people of Angola fighting Portuguese colonialism.

Long live the congress of the people!

Long live the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!

Long live the correct line of Chairman Mao!

Long live the people's war!

National Union for Total Independence
of Angola (UNITA)

April 21, 1969

Greetings From Representative of Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania

Victor Myekiso, Chief Representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) in Cairo, in a statement issued on April 29, declared: "The victorious close of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China is a living testimony of the greatness, glory and correctness of the Party and a resounding victory of Mao Tsetung Thought, Marxism-Leninism of the present era."

May 5, 1969

Myekiso stressed that the congress has politically, ideologically and organizationally realized Chairman Mao's call to make it "a congress of unity and a congress of victory." The fact that among the members elected to the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, there are proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation of the Party and new proletarian fighters who have come forth in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution shows the unprecedented vitality and revolutionary unity of the Party under the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought.

We held that the warm and militant salute extended by the congress to the revolutionary people throughout the world who are waging valiant struggles against imperialism and reactionaries is very inspiring. Myekiso said: The present era is one in which imperialism is heading for total collapse while socialism is advancing to worldwide victory under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Let all imperialists headed by the United States, all revisionists both inside and outside China and all reactionaries in the world tremble with morbid fear before the great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China!

Message of Greetings From Secretary Of Eritrean Liberation Front

The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has received a message of greetings from Osman Saleh Sabbe, Secretary of the Eritrean Liberation Front.

In the message, Osman Saleh Sabbe extended the warmest congratulations to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China on behalf of the Eritrean revolutionary people and the freedom fighters in the strongholds of Eritrea.

The message says that this congress is a victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, for the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung, for China's Great Cultural Revolution and for the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao Tsetung as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader.

Revolutionary China, the message continues, is the rear area of world revolution and this great victory of China is a tremendous inspiration to the Eritrean workers and peasants who are engaged in armed struggle.

The message concludes with the slogan: Long live the thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung!

Greetings From British "Friends Of China"

"The Friends of China" in Britain passed a resolution at a meeting on April 16 to greet the opening of the

Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The resolution says: "The annual general meeting of London Friends of China hails with joy the great historic 9th Congress of the Communist Party of China, held from April 1st under the chairmanship of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

"This congress is a congress of decisive victory of the invincibility of Mao Tsetung Thought and his proletarian revolutionary line which has triumphed over and completely smashed the counter-revolutionary ideologies of the bourgeoisie and other reactionary classes, as well as all sinister plots and conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and their lackey, the scab Liu Shao-chi and other agents who tried hard, in vain, to turn back the wheel of history by the restoration of capitalism in China and thus thwart the onward march of mankind to communism."

It continues: "The brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought is illuminating the path of national liberation of the oppressed peoples and the proletarian revolution all over the world.

"The 9th Congress of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China, founded, nurtured, and developed by Chairman Mao in the triumphant march of national democratic revolution, socialist revolution, and socialist construction is further charting not only the road of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but also illuminating the invincible road of the world proletarian revolution."

The resolution says in conclusion: "Along with all the revolutionary people of the world, the Friends of China celebrates and joins in festivities on the occasion of the epoch-making 9th Congress of the Communist Party of China. Friends of China sends most esteemed revolutionary regards and expresses boundless affection for the beloved leader and helmsman of the world proletariat, Comrade Mao Tsetung. Friends of China sends heartfelt felicitations to Comrade Lin Piao, the honoured congress delegates, the revolutionary veterans and young revolutionaries, and the 700 million Chinese people, the great standard bearers of world revolution under the brilliant banner of Mao Tsetung Thought.

"Hailing this great congress of unity and glorious victory, the Friends of China shall more resolutely unite with the mighty friend of the world people, the People's Republic of China."

Message of Greetings From National Executive Committee of Ceylon-China Friendship Association

The National Executive Committee of the Ceylon-China Friendship Association, in its message of greetings, says: "We sincerely wish good health and long life to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the people of China and of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world."

The message stresses "the far-reaching effects it [the congress] will definitely have on the revolutionary high tide now in upsurge in China and the world at large. . . . Its epoch-making significance is obvious to all clear-minded people." The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the message continues, "is the great political, ideological and organizational fruit of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of China. It has marked the all-round victory of Mao Tsetung Thought in the fight against the modern revisionists. Despite the mad ravings of the international anti-China and anti-Chinese chorus headed by the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists, the great success of the Ninth Congress has fully borne out the correctness and the great vitality of Mao Tsetung Thought as the revolutionary theory of all militant people with proletarian ideology."

Letter of Greetings From Nepal-China Friendship Association

Poorna Bahadur, Chairman of the Nepal-China Friendship Association, in a letter of greetings on behalf of the association, extended the warmest felicitations to the Chinese leaders, especially to Chairman Mao, and through him to the delegates to the congress.

The letter says: "The much eagerly awaited Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China has now begun in session when the triumphant victory of the earth-shaking cultural revolution of China under the leadership and personal guidance of Chairman Mao Tsetung has been achieved." Mao Tsetung Thought, the letter continues, sprinkles conviction and faith on and generates boundless patriotic energy from the minds and hearts of the teeming oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world, especially of the three continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are thirsting for independence, freedom, progress and peace.

The letter concludes with: "Long live the victory of Mao Tsetung Thought! Long live the solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America! Long live the friendship of Nepal and China!"

Message of Greetings From Norway-China Friendship Association

The Norway-China Friendship Association meeting in Oslo on April 21, 1969, sent a hearty message to the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese Communist Party is today a symbol of social and political progress of the progressive people all over the world. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao at the head, the Chinese people have gone from victory to victory in the construction of socialism in New China. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the 700 million great Chinese people today constitute a powerful bastion of

the peoples' liberation and the final victory of socialism. People's China stands firmly against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

Message of Greetings From Sudanese-Chinese Friendship Association

The message says: We hail the congress which is being held at a time when the Proletarian Cultural Revolution has achieved great victory, and we hail the resolute frustration of the revisionist territorial provocation which has exposed the fascist nature of collaboration between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-fascism.

Congratulatory Statement by Headquarters of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

The headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) has issued a statement congratulating the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China on its victorious close.

The statement says: Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has accomplished its important tasks and come to a victorious close. This has given us unlimited inspiration. Filled with boundless enthusiasm, we extend our heartfelt greetings.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China, the statement continues, the 700 million Chinese people who are united as one are the most reliable comrades-in-arms of the Japanese people and the People's Republic of China is the impregnable bulwark of the fighting people of the world. The tremendous victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and of the Ninth National Congress have made this bulwark stronger than ever.

The statement says: No force whatsoever can impede the advance of the Chinese and Japanese peoples in their common struggle. Trembling with fear in face of the joint fight of the Japanese and Chinese peoples, U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Sato government and their accomplices, the Soviet social-imperialists and the Miyamoto revisionist clique, have unscrupulously and shamelessly vilified China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They are frantically putting up a death-bed struggle and doing their utmost to undermine the solidarity of the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

However, it continues, the Japanese people desire friendship with China and nobody can obstruct the militant solidarity between the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

The statement says: We will conscientiously study invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and learn from the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. We will develop on a much larger scale the movement for Japan-China friendship.

Greetings From Secretariat of Afro-Asian Journalists' Association

The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association (AAJA) has issued a statement warmly hailing the victorious conclusion of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The AAJA Secretariat expresses enthusiastic welcome and high evaluation of the declaration made by the congress at its conclusion: "The Communist Party of China, nurtured by the great leader Chairman Mao, always upholds proletarian internationalism and firmly supports the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world. We are determined to unite with the genuine Marxist-Leninists all over the world and the broad masses of the proletariat and of the revolutionary people in all countries, thoroughly smash the plot of U.S.-Soviet collusion to redivide the world and carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction." The statement of the AAJA Secretariat says: "This political statement of the congress is of great international significance and constitutes a great support for the revolutionary journalists and peoples in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world."

The statement points out that by making the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China "a congress of unity and a congress of victory" politically, ideologically and organizationally, the Chinese Communist Party has immensely strengthened and consolidated socialist China, the bastion of world revolution. The great victory achieved by the congress has dealt a shattering blow at the global strategy of aggression and counter-revolution carried out by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

The achievements of the congress, the statement points out, represent the great victory of Mao Tsetung Thought and are the greatest and inspiring support to the Afro-Asian people's just struggle for national and social liberation.

The statement continues: "Chairman Mao, through a series of brilliant theories and practice, and through his correct leadership exercised in the Chinese people's socialist revolution and socialist construction, further developed the revolutionary theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, elevating their theory to a new stage thereby enriching the treasury of Marxism-Leninism. The AAJA Secretariat firmly believes that Mao Tsetung Thought serves as a correct guidance and the sharpest revolutionary weapon not only for the Chinese people but also for all the Afro-Asian peoples and the people of the world in their fight against U.S.-led imperialism, Soviet-led revisionism and all reaction.

"The revolutionary movement of the people in all countries is developing vigorously. The great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, brimming with revolutionary spirit and penetrated with the revolutionary line, will act as an impetus to the further unfolding of the excellent situation prevailing all over the world. Guided by invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the Afro-Asian peoples, among

others, will surely bring about a new upsurge of their struggles."

Greetings From Executive Secretariat Of Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau

The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau has issued a statement warmly hailing the victorious close of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The statement declares: "Convened at the very moment of the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tsetung, this congress has filled the hearts of the 700 million Chinese people as well as the hearts of the people in Asia, Africa and the entire world with great joy and exaltation. It is a great event of historic significance to all the progressive and revolutionary people. The success of this congress is yet another full proof of the invincibility of Mao Tsetung Thought and the greatness and wisdom of Chairman Mao's leadership."

The statement continues: "The congress has adopted the new Constitution of the Communist Party of China clearly reaffirming that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the theoretical basis guiding the Party's thinking, and clearly stipulating that Vice-Chairman Lin Biao, close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, is the successor to Chairman Mao. On this we express our most sincere congratulations, and it is our

deep conviction that the Communist Party of China will surely be built into a still greater, still more glorious and still more correct Party and will surely make still greater contributions to the revolutionary struggles of the world's people."

The statement says: "The congress solemnly declares: 'The Communist Party of China, nurtured by the great leader Chairman Mao, always upholds proletarian internationalism and firmly supports the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world.' This is a great inspiration and support to us Afro-Asian people fighting for national liberation as well as to the people of the whole world, and a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and reaction of various countries. China is a reliable base area for the revolutionary cause of all the peoples in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world, struggling against imperialism headed by the United States of America, revisionism led by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and all the reactionaries in their respective countries. We solemnly condemn U.S. imperialism for its occupation of China's territory Taiwan Province, condemn Soviet revisionism for its barbaric intrusion into China's Chenpao Island and for its making anti-China encirclement in collusion with U.S. imperialism. We will firmly stand on the side of the 700 million Chinese people to thoroughly smash the criminal plot of U.S.-Soviet collaboration in a vain attempt to redivide the world and to carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

Using Mao Tsetung Thought to Guide Revolutionary Practice

— Revolutionary Latin American People Warmly Love Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought

REVOLUTIONARY Latin American people who are struggling heroically against U.S. imperialism and domestic reactionaries cherish warm love for the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao. They enthusiastically praise invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and are making efforts to use Mao Tsetung Thought to guide the revolutionary struggles in their countries.

"My Heart Always Turns to Peking, Always Turns to Chairman Mao!"

Revolutionary Latin American people have been sending fervent letters from the far-off Western Hemisphere to express their sincere feelings of boundless esteem for Chairman Mao. A worker in Argentina wrote: "It is you, respected and beloved Chairman Mao, who has given us, the proletariat, the confidence in our certain triumph. We will always follow your teachings and disseminate your revolutionary thought among our

people so as to guarantee the victory of the people's revolution in our country."

A poor worker wrote from a South American country: "The most beautiful phrases in the world fail to express my esteem and love for Chairman Mao. My heart always turns to Peking, always turns to Chairman Mao!" To show his feelings of respect for Chairman Mao, in this worker's letter, wherever Chairman Mao's name appeared, he pasted the printed name so that it would stand out.

An Indian friend sent a picture from Latin America depicting the miserable life of the Indians. He wrote painstakingly on the back: "For the world revolution, for national liberation, all the peoples of the world hail all the time: Long live glorious Mao Tsetung Thought! A long, long life to Chairman Mao Tsetung!" With feelings of respect, a Cuban friend wrote five

poems in praise of Chairman Mao. He typed the poems on beautiful cards, bound them with a red silk ribbon, pasted a coloured photo of Chairman Mao on the cover, and wrote beside the photo in red ink the Chinese characters for "Long live Mao Tsetung!" In one of his poems, he wrote:

*Your brilliant thought shows to those who
are suffering and groaning*

A new road to liberation;

To you the oppressed people are looking up,

As they look up to the sun

After a long, long winter.

"Mao Tsetung Thought Is a Spiritual Atom Bomb Of Infinite Power"

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought." "This statement," said a Peruvian revolutionary, "has aptly expressed what we revolutionary Peruvian people feel in our hearts." He added: "As long as we study Chairman Mao's writings, rely on Mao Tsetung Thought and apply it in our revolutionary struggle, we can realize the aspirations of our people: to unfold swiftly and carry through to the end the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism and win real freedom and happiness for the Peruvian people."

One South American friend said: Chairman Mao Tsetung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era. "Mao Tsetung Thought is invincible." A Colombian friend said: Mao Tsetung Thought is Marxism-Leninism of the present era at its highest level. Mao Tsetung Thought "is an inexhaustible source of strength, a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power, a weapon which the oppressed peoples of the world should use to emancipate themselves from all kinds of fetters." Another South American friend said: We are living in the era of Mao Tsetung Thought. In this era, "a clear hallmark of whether one follows a revolutionary line or not lies in one's attitude towards Mao Tsetung Thought. We, the revolutionaries of all countries, should apply in a creative way in our struggle Marxism-Leninism of our era—Mao Tsetung Thought. Relying on this thought, we can defeat U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism."

In a letter to their Chinese comrades, some workers in an auto assembly plant in Cuba wrote: "Mao Tsetung Thought is genuine Marxism-Leninism. We will resolutely defend Chairman Mao's thought and his revolutionary line."

Enthusiastically Studying and Disseminating Mao Tsetung Thought

The Spanish edition of the revolutionary treasured book *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* (Vol. I) on sale in some Latin American countries since mid-1968 has been warmly welcomed by the revolutionary Latin American people. Various forms of Mao Tsetung

Thought study groups have appeared in quite a few Latin American countries.

A Mexican friend said: "I am elated and inspired by the publication of the Spanish edition of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* (Vol. I). Chairman Mao's works are an indispensable beacon light guiding the Latin American people in shaking off the dark rule of imperialism."

The wife of a Colombian worker put up Chairman Mao's portrait in her house to show her respect and admiration for Chairman Mao. Wearing a Chairman Mao badge, this woman who has had little schooling carefully copied down Chairman Mao's brilliant works — the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*). She finished copying them after overcoming various difficulties, put them up on the walls of her room and often studied them together with her husband and children.

A friend in Central America said: "If I'm asked what books I love to read best, I'd reply without the slightest hesitation that I love to read Chairman Mao's works best!"

While diligently studying Chairman Mao's works, Latin American revolutionaries, defying persecution by the reactionaries, unswervingly spread the brilliant truth — Mao Tsetung Thought. Revolutionaries in some countries have reprinted and published many of Chairman Mao's brilliant works in the light of the needs of the revolutionary struggles in their own countries.

A group of revolutionary college students in a South American country has organized a propaganda team. Taking Chairman Mao's works with them, they have gone among the masses of workers and peasants and put on revolutionary performances which they have created to expose imperialism, revisionism and reaction so as to arouse the worker and peasant masses to rise in struggle. In Brazil, Peru and Chile, the revolutionaries have distributed Chairman Mao's works among workers and peasants.

A poverty-stricken Indian peasant has great love for Chairman Mao. Wearing a Chairman Mao badge, he travelled along dangerous mountain paths and surmounted many difficulties to bring Chairman Mao's brilliant works to the Indian peasants in remote areas. In Argentina, which is under the rule of military dictatorship, a revolutionary who actively propagated Mao Tsetung Thought was persecuted in many ways by the reactionary authorities. His home was ransacked and locked up. But this revolutionary firmly said: "It is wishful thinking on the part of the Argentine reactionaries to try to use terror to stop me from disseminating Mao Tsetung Thought!"

Striving to Study and Apply Mao Tsetung Thought in Revolutionary Struggles

More and more revolutionary people in Latin America have realized that Mao Tsetung Thought is

their powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism, revisionism and reaction. They are making efforts to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in their practical revolutionary struggles.

In Colombia, where the gun-fire of revolutionary armed struggle has sounded, many revolutionaries said: "We true revolutionaries believe in Chairman Mao's words: **'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.'** Without armed struggle we cannot win. This is the truth." In a strike against U.S. imperialism and violent repression, a number of revolutionary students in Bogota, capital of Colombia, got rid of a handful of revisionist elements who opposed the strike and advocated compromise, and bravely occupied a university building. During the struggle, they loudly recited a quotation from Chairman Mao: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** In Lorica, thousands of students, together with workers and other residents, recently held an anti-U.S., anti-government demonstration. Defying suppression by the reactionary police, a group of the revolutionary students held aloft placards inscribed with "Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung!" and shouted "Long live the victory of people's war!" and other revolutionary slogans.

Fighting in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and dictatorial rule, revolutionary youth in Brazil have persisted in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in their struggle. They said: Chairman Mao's teaching that **"it is right to rebel against reactionaries"** has filled them with a fearless militant spirit. They actively plunged into the Brazilian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and violent repression and boldly painted slogans in the streets: "Down with U.S. imperialism" and "Down with the dictatorial regime."

Some Latin American revolutionaries have begun to pay attention to using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon to investigate and study the current situation in their countries so as to formulate the policy and tactics in accordance with the conditions there. In Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina and other countries, revolutionaries have carried out investigations in varying degrees of the rural areas and the various classes. Revolutionary college students in Chile used their vacation for social investigation in the rural areas where they studied Chairman Mao's works together with the local peasants and agricultural workers.

Armymen and Civilians in Peking Angrily Denounce New Tsars' Monstrous Crimes

THE full-length documentary *The New Tsars' Anti-China Atrocities*, which exposes the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's wanton provocations against China on the Wusuli and Heilung Rivers, has since its showing in Peking aroused the deep indignation of the audiences. The workers, peasants and soldiers who have seen the film are filled with burning anger; they vehemently condemn the towering crimes the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists have committed in intruding into China's territory, killing Chinese people living along the frontier, and carrying out frantic anti-China provocations.

In the five days from April 19 to April 23, nearly a million people in Peking saw the film. The audiences turned the cinemas into meeting halls for denouncing the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. During the showing of the documentary, they again and again burst into angry shouts of "Down with the new tsars!" "Down with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism!" and "Anti-China scoundrels will surely come to no good end!" Full of wrath after seeing the film, the revolutionary masses in many factories, government departments, schools and rural people's communes on the outskirts immediately held rallies to condemn the Soviet revisionists' anti-China fascist outrages. The

commanders and fighters of the three services in Peking were even more deeply enraged; many activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, combat heroes and "five-good" fighters angrily denounced the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in the cinemas where they saw the film and expressed their firm determination to defend the sacred territory of their motherland at all costs.

The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers unanimously pointed out: The documentary has, with iron-clad evidence, exposed the rapacious nature and hideous features of the Soviet revisionist new tsars who are pursuing the social-imperialist policy of aggression. It is a record of the criminal anti-China atrocities perpetrated by the Soviet revisionists and provides very good teaching material for opposing revisionism. It helps the revolutionary masses to understand more deeply the reactionary nature of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. It also vividly reflects the heroic spirit of the Chinese armymen and civilians along the frontier who dare to struggle and dare to win. It is a song of praise to the frontier armymen and civilians who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

Many Peking factory workers seeing the film indignantly pointed out: Over a century ago, tsarist

Russian imperialism forcibly occupied more than one million square kilometres of our territory north of the Heilung River and east of the Wusuli River — an area ten times the size of Kiangsu Province. The new tsars have not only completely taken over the mantle of tsarist Russian imperialism, but are even more ambitious and greedy and have gone so far as to mark as their territory more than 600 Chinese islands on the Wusuli and Heilung Rivers. They also sent armed troops to forcibly occupy China's Heihsiatzu Island and, furthermore, intruded into our Wupalao Island, Chilichin Island and other islands. In addition, they repeatedly carried out armed intrusions into our Chenpao Island. All this reveals their intention to seize still more land from our country. These facts show that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is a gang of social-imperialist bandits obsessed by expansionist ambitions. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Wangszuying Commune on the outskirts of Peking pointed out that, in pursuing their wild expansionist ambitions, the new tsars are so low and shameless as to build a dam on a boundary river to channel the water to wash away the river bank on the Chinese side so as to nibble away at our territory. The commanders and fighters in the signal corps of the People's Liberation Army pointed out that the wilder the Soviet revisionist new tsars' aggressive ambitions are, the sooner they will meet with destruction. These reactionaries who already have one foot in the grave are making a vain attempt to save themselves from their doom by imposing fascist rule at home and pushing a policy of aggression abroad. The result, however, will show that they are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. Every anti-China activity on their part means putting another noose around their own necks.

The "five-good" fighters of a P.L.A. unit under the Peking Command were filled with deep indignation when they saw the Soviet revisionists' rabid anti-China atrocities on the Wusuli and Heilung Rivers. They pointed out that Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is as savage and brutal as U.S. imperialism. They said: The Soviet revisionists' gunboats on the Wusuli River wantonly rammed our fishing boats, grabbed fishing nets and spurted water on our fishermen with high-pressure hoses, and Soviet troops even pushed our fishermen into the Heilung River, and killed unarmed Chinese inhabitants in the border area by running them down with armoured cars. The Soviet revisionists have thus committed towering crimes. When we saw all this, we could hardly hold back our anger. These anti-China scoundrels show such hostility to the great Chinese people while behaving so respectfully towards U.S. imperialism. Only shameless renegades are up to such contemptible acts. Kuo Teh-hai, a 53-year-old worker of the Peking Hoisting Machinery Plant, said: The scene showing the Soviet revisionists on gunboats on the Wusuli River throwing their weight about reminds me of the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists on the Whangpoo River in Shanghai in old China. But China today is not like the China of old.

The Chinese people rose to their feet long ago! The rabid provocations by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique against our country will all end in complete failure.

Commanders and fighters in the General Logistics Department of the P.L.A. said during their discussions after seeing the film: Our heroic fishermen on the Wusuli showed great courage in the face of threats from the Soviet revisionists' gunboats and attacks by hoses. Filled with bitter hatred, they hacked off the hoses of the Soviet revisionists' gunboats with axes, thereby exposing the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists as paper tigers. Many commanders and fighters in the navy and air force said: The heroic Chinese frontier guards and civilians, driven beyond the limit of their forbearance, fought back in self-defence, meted out due punishment to the Soviet revisionist intruders who carried out provocations, and triumphantly defended the sacred territory of our motherland. Their heroic deeds show that the Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are invincible.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom: that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."** After seeing the film, commanders and fighters in the Peking Garrison of the P.L.A. studied this great teaching of Chairman Mao's again and again. They said: The film has enabled us to see more clearly than ever that, like all other reactionary forces in the world on the verge of extinction, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique will never be reconciled to its defeat. We must raise our vigilance a hundredfold, strengthen preparedness against war and be combat-ready at all times to deal telling blows to any enemy who dares to invade China. Wang Hung-en, a steelworker in the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company, said: The heroic civilians and armymen guarding the Chenpao Island area have done splendidly in dealing head-on blows to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. We steelworkers resolutely support them and are determined to transform our hatred into strength and our factories into battlefields. We will do our best in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, heighten our revolutionary vigilance and consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, always be loyal to Chairman Mao, increase our revolutionary enthusiasm, and turn out more and better steel as our concrete action in smashing the armed provocations of the new tsars. The audiences are unanimous in serving this warning to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique: The Chinese people, who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are not to be trifled with. If you dare to continue your intrusions into the sacred territory of our great motherland, we will certainly follow Chairman Mao's teaching to **"go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruders,"** and wipe you out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

NEW TSARS' ANTI-

— Soviet Revisionists' Provocations



The Soviet revisionist new tsars fawn on U.S. imperialism, but bare their fangs and run amok against the fishermen of socialist China, fully revealing their piratical features. In broad daylight, the Soviet armed forces even send many gunboats and fire-fighting boats to wantonly turn high-pressure water hoses on Chinese fishermen fishing on the Wusuli River.



In his time, the great Lenin indignantly condemned tsarist Russia for invading China like a wild beast. Today's new tsars are as brutal and barbarous as the old tsars. Directed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, this pack of Soviet hoodlum troops of a so-called "socialist country" intruded into the Hsinkaichia-hsintzu Island area on the Chinese side of the Wusuli River on December 28, 1967 and struck wildly at Chinese fishermen with big clubs, killing and wounding three of them.

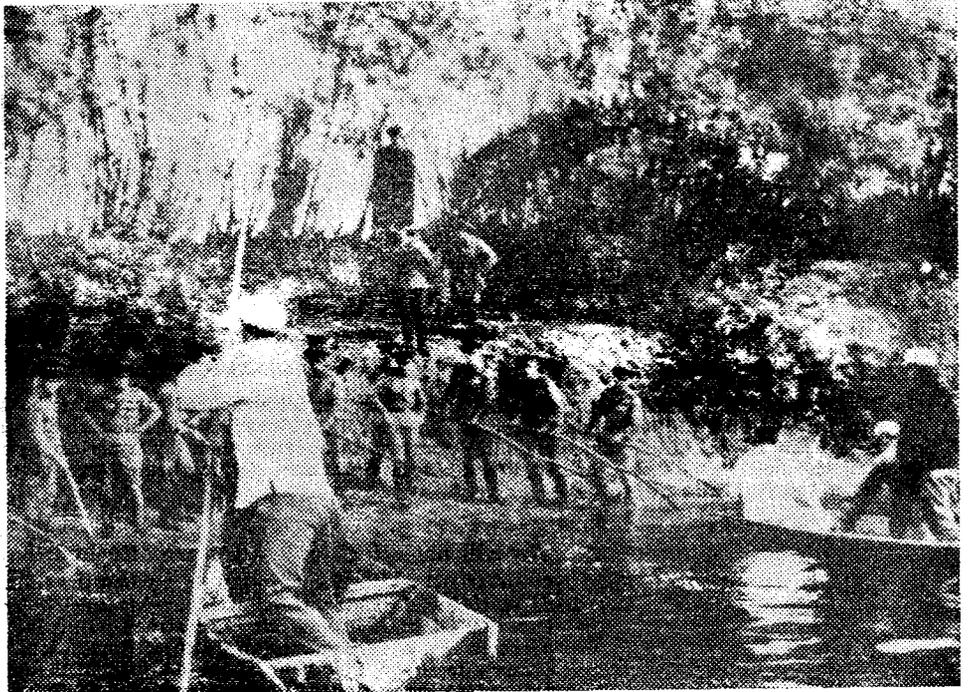
Photos by Hsinhua News Agency

CHINA ATROCITIES

on the Wusuli and Heilung Rivers



A gang of out-and-out new-type pirates, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been continually encroaching upon China's territory and its air space and bullying the Chinese inhabitants in the border areas over the past several years. This helicopter of the Soviet revisionists intrudes once again into the air space over China's territory Wupalao Island on the Heilung River, threatening the Chinese inhabitants on the island.



Wupalao Island which is on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Heilung River has always been China's territory on which Chinese inhabitants have been carrying on production generation after generation. However, the Soviet revisionist fascist bandits unscrupulously trample on Wupalao Island and forcibly occupy it, preventing the Chinese inhabitants from engaging in production there. Commanded by a field officer (*standing on the top of the slope*) and two company officers (*standing just below him*), armed Soviet troops use poles to push away the boats of Chinese inhabitants, cruelly beat them up and even shove them into the river.

Waving the flag of "socialism," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is carrying out imperialist acts. Soviet hoodlum troops intruding into Chinese territory set their vicious dog on the Chinese fishermen fishing on the ice on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Wusuli River. What difference is there between the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's savagery and the atrocities of U.S. imperialism in south Vietnam!





On instructions from the Soviet revisionist new tsars, Soviet armoured cars charge back and forth like howling wild beasts in the Chilichin Island area, which is on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Wusuli River, killing and wounding many Chinese fishermen by running over them. Filled with deep indignation and burning hatred, the Chinese fishermen, defying brute force, give the Soviet revisionist wolves a sound beating.

We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack. Gone are the days when the Chinese people could be bullied. Whoever dares to invade China will be thoroughly buried by the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This Soviet tank, which intruded into China's territory Chenpao Island on March 15 and carried out armed provocations, is reduced to scrap under the counter-blows of the Chinese frontier guards.



Documentary Film on Party's Ninth National Congress Now Showing

The Ceremonial Opening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China in Peking, a documentary film in colour, is now being shown in the capital and other parts of China.

Jointly produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio and the August First Film Studio of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the film records the moving scenes of the ceremonial opening session of the congress over which our great leader Chairman Mao presided. Chairman Mao's portrait hangs over the rostrum and portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin stand at the entrance to the meeting hall.

As Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao mounted the rostrum, the entire hall resounds with thunderous applause and prolonged cheers: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Most exciting for the audience is hearing the great voice of Chairman Mao saying: "Comrades, the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China is now in session." "We hope that the present congress will be a congress of unity and a congress of victory and that, after its conclusion, still greater victories will be won throughout the country."

Waving their copies of red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, the jubilant delegates cheer again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" when the congress unanimously elected Chairman Mao chairman and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao vice-chairman of the presidium of the congress and Comrade Chou En-lai secretary-general of the presidium.

The film shows the enthusiasm prevailing at the congress as Comrade Lin Piao gives the political report on behalf of the Party's Central Committee. The audience hears him issue the militant call: Let the whole Party unite, let the whole nation unite, hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory! Comrade Lin Piao's report is punctuated by warm applause and shouting of slogans.

The film fully testifies to the fact that the Party's Ninth National Congress is a congress full of vitality, a congress of unity and a congress of victory. It can be seen that among the delegates attending the congress are proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in the Party as well as a large number of advanced elements from among the Party members who have emerged in the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. There are delegates from among industrial workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and People's Liberation Armymen, and from among the Red Guards who are attending a Party congress for the first time. Among the delegates are a number of woman Party members. Full of vigour and vitality, all the delegates rally closely around our great leader Chairman Mao. This fully demonstrates the unprecedented unity of the Chinese Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Tanzanian Ambassador Gives National Day Reception

Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzanian Ambassador to China, gave a recep-

tion in Peking on April 26 to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Hsieh Fu-chih and Li Hsien-nien, and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo attended.

In his speech at the reception, Ambassador Salim said: While the Tanzanian people are celebrating their National Day, our Chinese friends are celebrating the successful closing of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. This congress is an extremely important event in China's history and it is an event which has been followed very closely by the whole world. I would like to take this opportunity to request Premier Chou En-lai to convey the felicitations and best wishes of Tanzania to Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and to the newly elected Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the entire Chinese people. He added: **The Ninth Party Congress was preceded by many successes and victories which had laid the foundation for this congress.**

The Chinese people, he said, have scored great victories in all fields during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution led personally by their wise leader Chairman Mao. The Great Cultural Revolution has accelerated the political and economic progress. This revolution has also shaken the colonialists and imperialists to their very foundation.

The Ambassador continued: Since its founding, the United Republic of Tanzania has spared no effort to strengthen and safeguard its national independence and unity. We have forged ahead in developing our national economy so that our country is rid of internal as well as external exploitation, and in pursuing a policy of non-alignment which is relent-

(Continued on p.49.)

ROUND THE WORLD

NEW TSARS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Stepped-Up Fascist Rule

The Czechoslovak people's heroic struggle against military occupation has been sweeping the entire country since the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent its troops to occupy Czechoslovakia last August. On March 28 the broad masses held mammoth demonstrations in many cities and villages throughout the country and wrathfully wrecked a number of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's establishments and its occupation army's installations. They shouted: "Thrash the Russians!" and "Russians go home!"

Face to face with such a situation, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique once again turned on its propaganda machine full blast. Reiterating its hackneyed social-imperialist theories of "limited sovereignty" and "international dictatorship," it frantically attacked the Czechoslovak people's just struggle against aggression as "chauvinistic psychosis," "barbarous actions," "anti-Soviet" and "anti-socialist," and openly called for the bloody suppression of the Czechoslovak people.

On March 31, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent its Defence Minister Grechko and Deputy Foreign Minister Semyonov as imperial envoys to Czechoslovakia. These two rushed to Prague and issued an "ultimatum" in which the Czechoslovak revisionist clique was asked to "control the situation" within a short time or else the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists would resort to force and carry out a direct military "takeover."

Under the pretext of "inspection," Soviet revisionist military chieftain Grechko was in Czechoslovakia to give personal direction to the deployment of the Soviet occupation troops, who were asked to be ready at all times to put down the Czechoslovak people on a massive

scale. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique also mustered troops of some Warsaw Treaty member nations to hold military exercises in Czechoslovakia for the purpose of military intimidation.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has lately been carrying out a more savage white terror than before. It was reported that, at the bidding of the Soviet revisionists, the Czechoslovak revisionist clique arrested, detained or searched on April 17 alone thousands of revolutionary people who opposed the Soviet revisionists' military occupation.

Having made painstaking preparations, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique coerced the revisionist party of Czechoslovakia to hold a "plenary session of the Central Committee" on April 17 and 18 to dismiss Dubcek as First Secretary of the party and replace him with Gustav Husak. The reason for doing this was simply that, though Dubcek had time and again knuckled under in face of pressure from the Soviet revisionists, they still felt he was not ruthless enough in suppressing the people.

As soon as he took over, Husak obsequiously declared that he would not tolerate any "anti-Soviet" action. He indicated that he would "consistently" execute the measures advanced by the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists to quell the Czechoslovak people. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, on its part, lost no time in egging Husak on by "congratulating" him on his coming to power.

The new tsars' criminal actions have laid bare their rapacious nature more clearly to the Czechoslovak people. Fearing neither brute force nor suppression, the Czechoslovak people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, have recently launched successive, heroic struggles

to resist military occupation and fascist rule by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The time is not far off when all the aggressors in the world will be buried together with their running dogs." The Soviet revisionist social-imperialists have stepped up their suppression of the Czechoslovak people. They have had to resort to open military threats to replace the Czechoslovak revisionist chieftain. This is a trenchant demonstration that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has landed itself in an embarrassing impasse because of the Czechoslovak people's increasingly strong opposition and blows. The Czechoslovak people's just struggle against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is not an isolated one. It is a component part of the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle of the people throughout the world and enjoys the support of all revolutionary peoples. The new tsars in Moscow may resort to all kinds of deception and struggle desperately, but they cannot stave off their inevitable doom.

U.S.-SOVIET GANG-UP

A New Farce

A giant U.S. reconnaissance plane which intruded into the territorial air of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 15 was shot down at 1:50 p.m. that day. U.S. official quarters later admitted that the electronic spy plane, which was hit and fell into the sea, carried a crew of 31 and six tons of intelligence-gathering radar and other electronic equipment. After the incident, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers immediately summoned Soviet Ambassador to the United States Dobrynin to his office for a "discussion" and he asked the Soviet revisionists to "provide assistance" and "co-operation" in the search for the 31 intelligence personnel on board the plane. At the same time, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow informed the Soviet Foreign Ministry of the incident, asking it "to send any Soviet

ships in the area to join the search for survivors."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique acted promptly and in full compliance with the "request" of U.S. imperialism. The two destroyers it sent to the area specified by the United States to carry out "rescue activities" arrived even sooner than the U.S. ships. A U.S. Defence Department announcement on April 16 said that "direct communication has been established between one of the Soviet destroyer-type ships in the search area and a U.S. aircraft from (south) Korea." The Pentagon also disclosed that U.S. fighter planes provided "combat cover" for Soviet ships which were making diligent efforts to search for and pick up the wrecked U.S. plane

and the American spies. A U.S. aircraft which spotted some pieces of wreckage immediately laid down smoke markers to tell the Soviet ships where to go for them. As soon as a Soviet ship picked up some pieces of the fuselage, it displayed them on its deck and asked the U.S. aircraft to fly low over it to photograph them. The captain of the Soviet ship also expressed his "sincere condolences" over the death of the U.S. spies to the commander of a U.S. warship in the area.

The Soviet revisionists' press report on the incident quoted a statement issued by the U.S. Defence Department to the effect that a U.S. reconnaissance plane "is missing in the Sea of Japan." The fact that the Soviet revisionists based their

news report on the U.S. imperialists' statement uncovered the scheme of mutual collaboration between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. This kind of reporting was designed to cover up the crime of the U.S. imperialists.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's devoted service to U.S. imperialism has won Washington's loud applause. Speaking at a press conference on April 18, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon declared that he was "most grateful" to this clique.

Thus, rendering active service to U.S. imperialism in its criminal activities, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has once again fully revealed its ugly features as U.S. imperialism's accomplice and servant.

(Continued from p.47.)

lessly and uncompromisingly opposed to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

He added: In our struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the African people have consistently enjoyed the firm support of the Chinese people and their government. This support is of singular importance and has truly assisted the development of the people's cause on our continent.

Expressing his thanks for China's assistance to Tanzania, Ambassador Salim said: China's sincere assistance has helped Tanzania to build and develop its economy and culture and to be self-reliant. The Ambassador made special mention of the Tanzania-Zambia railway which China is helping Tanzania and Zambia to build. This railway, he said, will be a powerful weapon for safeguarding the national independence of Tanzania and Zambia, and it will be a heavy setback for the imperialists who wish to see Africa perpetually under their enslavement.

Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih, in his speech, extended his warm congratu-

tulations to the Tanzanian Government and people on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

He praised the Tanzanian Government and people for their achievements in the cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and building their country under the leadership of President Nyerere. He said: At present, the African people's revolutionary struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are developing in depth. In conjunction with the anti-imperialist national revolutionary movements in Asia and Latin America, the national revolutionary movement in Africa is forcefully pounding and weakening the foundation of the rule of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and it is a component part of the world anti-imperialist revolutionary front of our time.

Pounded by the torrent of the revolutionary struggles of the world's people, the Vice-Premier continued, the U.S. imperialists and the social-imperialists are panic-stricken and are desperately putting up a last-ditch struggle. They both collude and

struggle with each other in a vain attempt to redivide the world. Wherever there is revolution, there they work in co-ordination in doing their utmost to stamp out the flames of revolution by resorting to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics so as to maintain and expand their spheres of influence. 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." That the U.S. imperialists and the social-imperialists are now riding roughshod in the world does not show that they are powerful, but precisely shows that they are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and have landed themselves in an impasse.

Speaking of the great significance of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih said: This congress is a forceful demonstration of the unprecedented vitality and revolutionary unity of our Party

under the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. It will have a most far-reaching influence in the history of our Party. Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and of the Ninth Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy

leader, still greater victories will be won throughout the country by the Chinese people.

Referring to the friendly relations between China and Tanzania, Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih said: The friendly co-operation between our two countries is not only in the in-

terests of our two peoples, but is also of great importance to the strengthening of the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. I am confident that, with the joint efforts of both sides, our friendship will surely grow stronger and develop with each passing day.

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