

PEKING REVIEW

21

May 24, 1968

**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman
Lin Piao Receive Over 20,000
Revolutionary Fighters**

An Epoch-Making Document

Important article by the "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun
Bao" editorial departments commemorating the second
anniversary of the May 16 Circular of the Central
Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

**Big Demonstration in Peking Backs People's
Struggle in France, Europe and
North America**

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CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S

LATEST DIRECTIVE

The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.



Our respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, in high spirits and smiling broadly, with warmth and affection met more than 20,000 revolutionary fighters on May 20.



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Over 20,000 Revolutionary Fighters



Our great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao warmly greet the revolutionary fighters from all parts of the country.

Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun

and Wang Tung-hsing on May 20 received more than 20,000 revolutionary fighters from all parts of the country. This took place at a time when hundreds of millions of Chinese armymen and civilians are commemorating the second anniversary

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of the publication of the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, and are acclaiming the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The reception by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao was an expression of their greatest concern for and a tremendous inspiration to the army men and civilians throughout the country who are advancing courageously to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Among those received were commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, revolutionary cadres and representatives of the revolutionary masses who are attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in Peking; delegates to the Second Congress of Activists in the Creative Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence of the P.L.A. and to the First Congress of Activists in the Creative Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought convened by the Chinese Academy of Sciences; representatives of revolutionary workers and staff and responsible comrades of military control committees attending the conference to grasp revolution and promote production in the coal industry; and comrades who have taken part in receiving the revolutionary masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Present on the occasion were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen and Yeh Chien-ying;

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee: Li Hsueh-feng;

Leading comrades of the general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence and the other departments concerned of the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Su Yu, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang Shu-sheng, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Wen Yu-cheng, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Ling-pin, Tan Fu-jen, Hsiao Li and Lo Shun-chu;

Leading comrades of the various services and branches of the P.L.A.: Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wang Hung-kun, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Lo Yuan-fa, Kuang

Jen-nung, Wang Hui-chiu, Tsao Li-huai, Chen Jen-chi, Wu Lieh and Chen Shih-chu;

Leading comrades of revolutionary committees and preparatory groups for revolutionary committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and of P.L.A. military area commands and army units: Cheng Wei-shan, Liu Ke-ping, Chen Hsien-jui, Teng Hai-ching, Huang Tso-chen, Wu Chung, Tseng Shao-shan, Chen Yung-kuei, Yang Teh-chih, Wang Hsiao-yu, Tseng Szu-yu, Liu Feng, Chang Kuo-hua, Liang Hsing-chu, Liu Chieh-ting, Chang Hsi-ting, Han Hsien-chu, Chen Kang, Wang En-mao, Saifudin, Kuo Peng, Chen Ming-yi and Jen Jung;

And Comrade Yu Chiu-li and others.

Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary fighters have fought courageously on various fronts, resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's instruction to **"grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war."** While waiting for this happiest of moments, they again and again sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and *Wishing Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life*, and read out quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung with profound proletarian feelings.

When our great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao, in high spirits and smiling broadly, strode into the reception hall, the people assembled there were jubilant. Walking cheerfully from one end of the rostrum to the other, Chairman Mao cordially clapped his hands and waved to all those present.

With boundless love for, faith in, esteem for and loyalty to our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, the revolutionary fighters excitedly waved their red-covered revolutionary treasured books of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and enthusiastically cheered:

"Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

"We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

"Long live the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!"

"Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!"

"Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!"



Thousands of red hearts beat excitedly and thousands of smiling faces turn to the red sun. From the bottom of their hearts, the revolutionary fighters wish our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

They declared: "Chairman Mao is the red sun in our hearts. Tens of thousands of words are inadequate to describe our love for him; nor are tens of thousands of songs adequate to express our esteem for him. We will hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, advance from victory to victory, and seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the first of its kind in the history of mankind."

When the reception was over, the revolutionary fighters, in a state of happy elation, continued to sing revolutionary songs and cheer enthusiastically: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Many of them assembled in front of a statue of the great leader Chairman Mao in the hall and solemnly vowed:

"We will always take Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as our brilliant example, be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!"

"We will firmly carry out Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instruction: Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters!"

Guinean-Malian Joint Delegation Arrives in Peking

The Guinean-Malian Joint Friendship Delegation to China, led by Malian Foreign Minister Ousman Ba and Guinean Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui, arrived in Peking by

plane on May 18. The delegation, which had come on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, received a rousing welcome at the airport from Vice-

Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien as well as over 1,000 revolutionary people in the capital.

That evening, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. Speaking at the banquet, which was filled with an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship, Vice-Premier Chen Yi

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AN EPOCH-MAKING DOCUMENT

— In Commemoration of the Second Anniversary of the
Publication of the Circular

by the Editorial Departments of "Renmin Ribao,"
"Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

TWO years ago, the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party [*Peking Review*, No. 21, 1967] — a brilliant, historic Marxist-Leninist document — was drawn up under the personal guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao.

This Circular is an epoch-making document for conducting the great proletarian cultural revolution; it is a militant call to the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people, under the conditions of socialism, to march against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes.

Two years is a short time. But what great revolutionary changes have taken place in these two years! The theory, line, principles and policies for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat advanced by Chairman Mao in the Circular have smashed the resistance put up in one form after another by the bourgeois reactionary line, armed the proletarian revolutionaries and hundreds of millions of revolutionary people in our country, and displayed the mighty power of Marxism-Leninism, thus winning the decisive victory for the unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution during the past two years.

I

Chairman Mao points out in the Circular: **The whole Party must "hold high the great banner of the proletarian cultural revolution, thoroughly expose the reactionary bourgeois stand of those so-called academic authorities who oppose the Party and socialism, thoroughly criticize and repudiate reactionary bourgeois ideas in the sphere of academic work, education, journalism, literature and art and publishing, and seize the leadership in these cultural spheres. To achieve this, it is at the same time necessary to criticize and repudiate those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and all spheres of culture, and to clear them out or transfer some of them to other positions."**

"Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army

and various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Some of them we have already seen through, others we have not. Some are still trusted by us and are being trained as our successors, persons like Khrushchov, for example, who are still nestling beside us. Party committees at all levels must pay full attention to this matter."

Practice in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past two years has fully confirmed Chairman Mao's brilliant foresight. The people have understood ever more deeply that these instructions of Chairman Mao's constitute a creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a development which will play a far-reaching historical role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuing the socialist revolution in our country, and in the international communist movement.

The revolutionary mass movement undertaken on an unprecedentedly large scale during the past two years, like the surging waves of the sea, has smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov, which was hidden in our Party, brought into the open the counter-revolutionary revisionists who oppose the Communist Party, the people and Mao Tse-tung's thought, as well as the renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionary double-dealers, and crushed their criminal schemes to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in our country.

The abundant, irrefutable evidence already brought to light has established that China's Khrushchov and the others who form the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road are a counter-revolutionary sinister gang that represents the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries, of imperialism, the bourgeoisie, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. A considerable proportion of this gang are the dregs and bad eggs left by the Kuomintang reactionaries. China's Khrushchov, this top capitalist roader in the Party, is

a despicable renegade who on many occasions fell on his knees before the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Another top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, and Tao Chu, Peng Teh-huai, Peng Chen, Tan Chen-lin, Lo Jui-ching, Lu Ting-yi, Yang Shang-kun, An Tzu-wen and others are all renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionary revisionists of all stripes who hid themselves in our Party.

These scoundrels wormed their way into our Party and usurped many important positions. They were the Khrushchovs who nestled beside us, time-bombs placed in our Party and the most dangerous enemies of the proletariat under socialist conditions. Once conditions were ripe, they would seize political power, turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and turn the socialist system into a capitalist system, into a semi-feudal, semi-colonial system. The historical tragedy of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and other countries controlled by revisionist renegade cliques would be repeated in China and our country would be pulled back to the dark period of Kuomintang reactionary rule.

Our struggle against these counter-revolutionaries is a sharp, complex, life-and-death struggle, a great revolution in which one class overthrows another. As Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out in one of his latest instructions: **"The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."** Victory in this struggle has greatly consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our Party relied on the masses of revolutionary people in waging a people's war in the past and succeeded in defeating powerful domestic and foreign enemies and overthrowing the reactionary Kuomintang rule. Now, under new historical conditions, our Party again relies on the masses of revolutionary people to advance and carry out this great political revolution which has no precedent in history, a revolution launched by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Precisely because several hundred million revolutionary people and young Red Guard fighters have been mobilized under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it has been possible to uncover and bring to light the bourgeois representatives and the dregs and bad eggs left by the Kuomintang reactionaries—persons who are most sly, insidious and vicious, and who have hidden themselves for so long and wormed themselves in so deep.

The great victory won by the proletarian revolutionaries, by the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people and young Red Guard fighters in China in waging the soul-stirring struggle against these class enemies

in this great revolution, will shine for ever with unfading and militant brilliance in the history of the proletariat's revolutionary struggle.

II

The mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution has undertaken revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of the handful of class enemies which in breadth and depth is without parallel in history.

Inspired by the Circular, the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses have held high the great banner of revolutionary criticism and repudiation in line with Mao Tse-tung's thought, incisively exposed and repudiated the towering crimes against the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought committed by the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in various regions and departments, vigorously criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the bourgeoisie and of all other exploiting classes.

The revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has enhanced the widespread dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The enthusiasm of the masses in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has never been so high as today. The outlook of the people has undergone a tremendous change. Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are emerging in the course of the struggle.

The revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has helped the proletariat attain a still more dominant position ideologically. It has helped the proletarian revolutionaries overthrow the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party not only organizationally, but also in a thoroughgoing way politically, ideologically and theoretically, thus consolidating the dominant position of the proletariat in the political and economic spheres.

In the political and ideological spheres, either the East wind prevails over the West wind, or the West wind prevails over the East wind; either the proletariat prevails over the bourgeoisie, or the bourgeoisie prevails over the proletariat. There is no middle course.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the aim of the proletarian revolutionaries is precisely to fight and repudiate resolutely the bourgeois reactionaries, poisonous weeds and those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have not reformed themselves. The aim of the proletariat is precisely to prevail over the bourgeoisie; "equality" with the latter is out of the question. As Chairman Mao points out in the Circular: **"Can equality be permitted on such basic questions as the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure, including all the various spheres of culture, and the**

continued efforts of the proletariat to weed out those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Communist Party and who wave 'red flags' to oppose the red flag?"

The great victories in China's great proletarian cultural revolution movement over the past two years are the mighty results won by Mao Tse-tung's thought in the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of the old ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes.

Chairman Mao often says that there is **no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution. It involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction.**

Representatives of different classes and different ideologies will continue to perform on the stage in this unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution, in this extremely intense class struggle. The representatives of the moribund classes will continue to put on different disguises and resort to double-faced tactics to hoodwink people. We must continue to carry out the instruction **"put destruction first, and in the process you have construction,"** and continue to repudiate the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, and the reactionary world outlook of the bourgeoisie.

All comrades in the ranks of the proletarian revolutionaries must hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, firmly act according to Mao Tse-tung's thought and adhere to the high degree of principledness of the proletariat. They must repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line represented by China's Khrushchov, and repudiate Right opportunism and the reactionary thinking that is "Left" in form but Right in essence. They must repudiate all reactionary factions against Marxism-Leninism, against Mao Tse-tung's thought, repudiate anarchism, the mountain-stronghold mentality, sectarianism and all manifestations of the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. They must carry revolutionary mass repudiation through to the end and clear the way ideologically for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This will ensure that the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought will fly high on all fronts.

III

During the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, on the basis of the revolutionary great alliance formed by the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad masses of revolutionary people, there has come into existence the entirely new revolutionary committee which is based on the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination. As Chairman Mao points out: **"The 'three-in-one' revolutionary committee is the creation of the working class and the masses in the current great cultural revolution."**

One of Chairman Mao's latest instructions says: **"There are three elements in the basic experience of the revolutionary committee: It embraces representatives of the revolutionary cadres, representatives of the armed forces and representatives of the revolutionary masses, constituting a revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination. The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership, eliminate duplication in the administrative structure, follow the policy of 'better troops and simpler administration' and organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses."**

Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, such a revolutionary committee which has the participation of representatives of the revolutionary masses who have brought about the revolutionary great alliance, and representatives of the People's Liberation Army and revolutionary leading cadres, is the rich fruit of the struggle launched from below by the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses, who have grasped Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to seize power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. It has greatly enriched and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state.

With outstanding elements of the proletariat, who have emerged in the mass movement, taking a direct part in state administration, such an organ of power represents the basic interests of the labouring masses of workers and peasants and maintains close and extensive ties with the masses. This will be of great help to our leading bodies at all levels in revolutionizing themselves and becoming organs of power which are revolutionary, enjoy proletarian authority, maintain close ties with the masses and are full of vitality. Such a revolutionary committee which closely unites the basic forces (representatives of the revolutionary masses), the staunch pillar (representatives of the People's Liberation Army) and the leading core (representatives of the revolutionary cadres) of the dictatorship of the proletariat, has further strengthened the unity between the army and the people, between the army and the government and between the cadres and the masses, and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat so that our state organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat will meet still better the needs of the socialist economic base and the need to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism.

Chairman Mao long ago taught us: **"Without extensive people's democracy, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated and political power will be unstable. Without democracy, without arousing the masses and without supervision by the masses, it is impossible effectively to exercise dictatorship over the reactionaries and bad elements or effectively to reform them; they will continue to make trouble, and there is still the possibility of a restoration. We should be vigilant on this question, and comrades should think about**

it carefully." (From the speech at the 7,000-strong meeting in 1962.)

The great proletarian cultural revolution has aroused the masses to the fullest extent. The broad revolutionary masses are paying attention to the major issue of consolidating proletarian political power and are taking an active part in exercising dictatorship over the class enemy. This is dictatorship by the overwhelming majority over a tiny minority, a dictatorship by the proletariat and the masses of the people over the bourgeoisie and all reactionaries, and a dictatorship by the masses of the people under the leadership of the political party of the proletariat. With the gradual winning of all-round victory in the great cultural revolution and the establishment, improvement and growth of revolutionary committees at all levels, the dictatorship of the proletariat, in which the masses of the people are aroused to participate, will display ever greater revolutionary power.

IV

The great historic contributions of the mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution are magnificent and indelible.

The victory of the mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution is irresistible.

With inveterate class hatred, the handful of class enemies, facing their last days but unreconciled to their doom, are frantically opposing the revolutionary mass movement and trying in vain to negate the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution. But the law of history is inexorable and operates independent of their will. No matter what criminal conspiracies and sabotage they may undertake, and no matter how much they may stir up the evil Right deviationist trend of trying to reverse correct decisions, they will end up crushed by the revolutionary mass movement.

The influence of the tremendous victories in our great proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years has spread throughout the world, inspiring the militant will of the revolutionary people of all countries. We can see that the great proletarian cultural revolution has played a certain role in pushing forward the revolutionary mass movement in countries ruled by the imperialists and their lackeys and in countries ruled by the revisionist renegade cliques. The great proletarian cultural revolution which is guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought has inspired the heroism of the revolutionary people the world over in daring to struggle and to win. It has won enthusiastic support from Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary masses throughout the world.

China's great proletarian cultural revolution has aroused extreme fear, hatred and panic among the imperialists, the modern revisionists and the reactionaries of all countries. These bourgeois overlords al-

ways pin their hopes on the "premature end" of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, on the "collapse" of China's proletarian political power. Like witches, they mutter vicious curses about "the gloomy prospects of the cultural revolution." But the fond dreams of these overlords have been crushed under the strides of the victorious advance of China's proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses.

The sweeping torrent of China's great proletarian cultural revolution is breaking through all obstacles and surging forward with powerful momentum.

We are at the key moment of winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We still face arduous struggles.

In this new situation, we should follow Chairman Mao's teachings, guard against arrogance and rashness, and advance from victory to victory. We should constantly sum up our experience, pay profound attention at all times to investigation and study, be alert to new trends, new characteristics and new problems in the class struggle, and hold firmly to the general orientation of the struggle.

We should resolutely safeguard the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Biao as the deputy leader, expose and smash all conspiracies and schemes by the class enemy to undermine the proletarian headquarters. We should further purify and consolidate our class ranks, unite and win over our allies, and continue to launch offensives against the class enemy. We should strictly differentiate contradictions between the enemy and ourselves from contradictions among the people. With regard to errors within the revolutionary ranks, we should persist in Chairman Mao's traditional policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, curing the sickness to save the patient."

We should proceed from the cardinal issue of the struggle between the two lines and deepen the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. We should repudiate the reactionary bourgeois ideas which come from the Right and from the ultra "Left," resolutely oppose Right opportunism, Right capitulationism and Right splittism, and completely smash the evil Right deviationist trend of trying to reverse correct decisions.

We should carry forward the enthusiastic mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought on a still wider scale, continue to exert great efforts to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes effectively, energetically strive to consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance on the basis of departments, trades and school classes and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, unite the great majority of the cadres and the masses, make a success of struggle-criticism-transformation in each and every unit, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and do still better in all fields.

The great Chinese People's Liberation Army has made tremendous contributions in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We should continue to develop the movement to support the army and cherish the people and strengthen the unity between the army and the people.

We should cherish and support the new-born revolutionary committees so that they are steadily consolidated and improved and become fighting headquarters which hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and put proletarian politics to the

fore. The revolutionary committees should lead the masses in their tens of millions to win new victories and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Let us rally firmly around the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely follow Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fight unrelentingly to fulfil in an all-round way the momentous historic task of the great proletarian cultural revolution which is the first of its kind in the history of mankind! New victories call to us, let us march forward courageously!

Nation's Armymen and Civilians Mark Second Anniversary of May 16 Circular

FILLED with revolutionary enthusiasm, the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses and the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army throughout China solemnly celebrated the second anniversary of the publication of the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and earnestly studied the important article entitled "An Epoch-Making Document" by the editorial departments of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*. They warmly acclaimed the victory of the great and unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution and the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

To celebrate the second anniversary of the Circular, various activities were carried out in factories, enterprises, government organs, schools and rural people's communes in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and the capitals of provinces and autonomous regions. Imposing rallies, attended by tens to hundreds of thousands of people, took place in many places. Those present cheered: "Long live the victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" and "Long live Chairman Mao, the red sun in our hearts! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Following the first broadcast of the important article "An Epoch-Making Document," the revolutionary masses in many localities listened to it many times over the radio. Many revolutionary mass organizations lost no time in getting their members to study and discuss this article the night it was broadcast. In many places, propaganda teams were sent to the grass-roots level to make it known to everyone.

Over the past two years, under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Biao as the deputy leader,

the broad revolutionary masses, who are inspired and guided by the Circular, have launched a sustained and fierce offensive against the enemies of the proletariat. They have smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov hidden in our Party, dragged out the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and a pack of counter-revolutionary revisionists, renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionary double-dealers, and shattered their criminal schemes to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and restore capitalism. This is a great political victory.

In Peking, the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses and the young Red Guard fighters reviewed the militant course they had travelled under the leadership of Chairman Mao. They said: Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we have crushed the resistance put up in one form after another by the bourgeois reactionary line and smashed the white terror created by China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary sinister gang headed by Peng Chen, dug out the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique in the old Peking Municipal Party Committee and the old Peking Municipal People's Council and seized the power they had usurped and put it back into the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries.

The proletarian revolutionaries of the organs of the P.L.A.'s three services in Peking said: The handful of top Party capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov represent the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries, of imperialism, the bourgeoisie, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. Quite a number of them are the dregs and bad eggs left by the Kuomintang reactionaries. This bunch of counter-revolutionaries are Khrushchovs nestling beside us and time-bombs buried in our Party. Under the conditions of socialism, they are the most dangerous enemies of the proletariat. That this hand-

ful of class enemies has been ferreted out in the last two years under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Today, to seize all-round victory in the great cultural revolution, it is necessary to continue to hold firm to the general orientation of the struggle. To cope with the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of the class enemies, we must make further efforts to arm ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, bring a resolute and thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit into play and raise our ability to wage struggles against our overt and covert enemies. We must be good at seeing through them, stripping them of their disguise and clearing them out, root and branch.

During the past two years, the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation campaign, in which hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses have participated, has incisively exposed and repudiated the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in various regions and departments for their crimes of opposing the Party, socialism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought. It has forcefully denounced the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. This campaign has promoted the widespread dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and brought about a tremendous change in the outlook of the people, enabling the proletariat to gain a more dominant ideological position. This is a great ideological victory.

Veteran workers in the Santiaoshih industrial district have always been at the forefront of the campaign in Tientsin. Referring to their bitter experiences in the old society, they vigorously denounced the crimes of China's Khrushchov and his agents in attempting a capitalist restoration. Over a hundred reports were made to the revolutionary masses in half a year by these old workers who had suffered greatly before liberation.

Poor and lower-middle peasants of the October People's Commune on the outskirts of Nanking said that holding high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism they had actively repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov in the countryside. This revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, they declared, has helped to consolidate the socialist positions in the countryside; the revolution has advanced from victory to victory and there have been bumper harvests for several years running. They pledged to unfold this campaign still more deeply in order to eliminate all poisonous revisionist influences, make the revolution push production ahead, and gain still higher yields.

Ku Ah-tao, a poor peasant before liberation and now a commune member in the Hongjing Production Brigade in Taitsang County, Kiangsu Province, said: "In the great cultural revolution, we have had all kinds of meetings, day and night, at home or in the fields, to criticize and repudiate China's Khrushchov and his agents. We have thoroughly refuted their counter-revolutionary revisionist junk, such as 'exploitation has its merits' and

their clamours for 'the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, increasing the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, fixing output quotas based on the household,' for the 'four freedoms' (freedom of usury, hiring labour, sale of land and private enterprise) and for 'material incentives' and their theory of 'the dying out of class struggle.' We have made all this stink to high heaven! We have been carrying out this campaign for a long time now, and it has made our eyes sharper and our revolutionary will even firmer."

The revolutionary committees began to appear a year ago on the basis of the revolutionary great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries and the broad masses of revolutionary people. They are a great creation, in the cultural revolution, of the hundreds of millions of China's revolutionary masses who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Now set up throughout the country, they are "three-in-one" combinations which closely integrate the basic forces (i.e., the representatives of the revolutionary masses), the staunch pillar (the P.L.A. representatives) and the leading core (representatives of the revolutionary leading cadres) of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have further strengthened the unity between army and people, army and government, and cadres and masses. They have strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a great organizational victory.

Throughout the nation, celebrations of the Circular's second anniversary were mostly carried out under the leadership and guidance of the new-born revolutionary committees at various levels. At the celebration meetings, the proletarian revolutionaries warmly exclaimed: "Revolutionary committees are fine!" and they hailed the great victory of the proletarian revolutionaries' struggle to seize power.

At one rally, a responsible comrade of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee pointed out that in Hopei, as in other parts of China, the situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution is excellent. Under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at various levels, Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have been formed throughout town and countryside and over 20 million people have taken part in them. They have promoted the growth of the great mass movement in the province to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and brought about tremendous changes in the people's outlook.

The revolutionary masses in many other places pointed out at rallies that the "three-in-one" revolutionary committees have shown great vitality in leading the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses in continuing the offensive against the class enemies. The revolutionary people must support and cherish their revolutionary committees with all their heart and help them to consolidate and develop steadily, and smash all schemes by the class enemies to sabotage them.

The armymen and people in every part of China expressed their determination that, in the excellent situation, they would study still more diligently the

theory, line, principles and policies for continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship as put forward by Chairman Mao in the Circular. They would resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, wage a fiercer offensive against the enemies of the proletariat, carry out the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation campaign in depth, bring the

great vitality of the revolutionary committees into play still more, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, carry out the movement to support the army and cherish the people, and strive for the all-round completion of the great historic tasks of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Foreign Friends in Peking Warmly Greet Second Anniversary of May 16 Circular

ON the occasion of the second anniversary of the publication of the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, drawn up under the personal guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, foreign friends in Peking have warmly acclaimed the Circular as a brilliant Marxist-Leninist document of great historic significance.

Japanese friends Michiyuki Oogi and Kazuko Funazu said, "The May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, drawn up under the personal guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao, is a clarion call for the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution."

They said that the practice in the great proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years has proved that the theory, line, principles and policies for the cultural revolution advanced by Chairman Mao in the Circular conform to the law of social development and are a universal truth.

They pointed out that the modern revisionists have usurped leadership in the Soviet Union, the first socialist country, and brought about an overall capitalist restoration. This poses new questions for the international communist movement: Is there class struggle throughout the historical stage of socialism? Does class struggle under socialism centre on the struggle in which the proletariat strives to consolidate its political power while the bourgeoisie seeks to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat? Is it necessary to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat? Who is the object of revolution and how to make revolution? Having summed up the historical experience of the Chinese revolution and of the dictatorship of the proletariat internationally, Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, has brilliantly advanced the theory, line, principles and policies for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He personally initiated and is leading the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution and has correctly solved the urgent problems facing the international com-

munist movement theoretically and practically. He has pointed out the bright road for the Marxist-Leninists of the world to carry the proletarian revolution through to the end. All this has advanced Marxism-Leninism to a new stage.

The Japanese friends said that the situation is excellent as regards China's great proletarian cultural revolution. China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top capitalist roaders in the Party, and renegades and enemy agents hidden in the revolutionary ranks have been brought to light. Revolutionary committees have been established in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Industrial and agricultural production is rising. Commodity prices remain stable and there are plenty of goods on the market.

Moreover, Mao Tse-tung's thought has been disseminated among the masses on an unprecedentedly wide scale during the cultural revolution. The 700 million Chinese people are using Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon to fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism and to bring about the revolutionizing of people's ideology. The revolutionary masses have a boundless love for Chairman Mao. They have complete faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought. They concern themselves with state affairs. All this provides a reliable guarantee for preventing the rise of revisionism and for opposing revisionism.

The great victory of the cultural revolution showed the world's Marxist-Leninists that Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism at its highest level of our era, it is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism.

Chairman Mao is the great leader and great teacher not only of the Chinese people but of the revolutionary people of Japan and the world over. China's great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally

by Chairman Mao has a great impact on the world revolution.

They said that this revolution has enabled their people further understand that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for the Japanese revolutionary struggle and that the Miyamoto revisionist clique is the enemy of the proletariat. The forces of the revolutionary Left of Japan have been developing. In their struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, the Soviet revisionists and the Miyamoto clique, they have begun to recognize that for the victory of the Japanese revolution, it is necessary to build a united and firm and strong Communist Party guided by Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought; and, under the leadership of the Communist Party, it is necessary to unite with the broad masses of Japanese workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals and all patriotic forces, integrate Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought with the concrete conditions of Japan, be armed with the great teaching of Chairman Mao that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun,"** and win the complete victory of the Japanese revolution.

Nida, a friend from Thailand, said that the May 16 Circular is a brilliant Marxist-Leninist document of great historic significance. It sounded the clarion call for the march of the great proletarian cultural revolution. For two years, it had guided the victorious advance of China's cultural revolution, in the course of which capitalist roaders in the Party, alien class elements who had wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks, and careerists who flew "red flags" to oppose the red flag and tried to wrest the victorious fruits of the socialist revolution, all were exposed.

She added: "Chairman Mao teaches us **'never forget class struggle.'** In 1949 he warned: **'After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly.'** The experience in the cultural revolution has borne out the complete correctness of Chairman Mao's prediction."

Nida stressed that the May 16 Circular, drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, and the great proletarian cultural revolution which was initiated and is being led by him had solved the question of carrying on the revolution in socialist society in theory and practice; that is, the question of preventing a capitalist restoration, thereby successfully opening up a bright road of transition to communism from socialism. This marked a new stage in the development of Marxism-Leninism, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

She went on to say that the victories of the cultural revolution had consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, ensured that China would always remain the red base of the world revolution and would be able to give still more powerful support to the revolutionary struggles of all peoples.

The theory, line, principles and policies regarding the great proletarian cultural revolution which Chairman Mao put forth in the May 16 Circular, she said, were of tremendous importance. They showed the people who had yet to gain political power the way to consolidate power after seizing it, the way to curb peaceful evolution and prevent the revisionists from usurping leadership. This revolution also showed the people in countries where revisionists had usurped power the way to seize it back from them.

The Thai friend pointed out: "Chairman Mao has given the revolutionaries of all countries the most powerful ideological weapon for making revolution. The revolutionary people of the world ardently love Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are making efforts to study and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought and are guiding their revolutionary struggles with it."

The revolutionary people in Thailand and the rest of the world warmly supported China's cultural revolution, she declared. Inspired by it, the revolutionary people in Thailand would do better in their revolutionary struggle and would show their support for China's cultural revolution by their own revolutionary actions.

Nida said that, in response to the call of the Communist Party of Thailand, the revolutionary Thai people were determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, exert every effort to raise their ideological and theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism, and integrate Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era, with the practice of the revolution in Thailand. They would stick to the road of seizing power by armed struggle, for if armed struggle was renounced, the revolution would suffer setbacks and the people would never gain liberation, she stressed.

In conclusion, Nida said that China's cultural revolution had brought forth the ringing slogan: To rebel against the reactionaries is justified. The revolutionary people of the world would act upon Chairman Mao's teachings and rise in rebellion against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and against the old society.

Diamandis, a friend from Greece, said that China's great proletarian cultural revolution was of tremendous significance to China's revolution and the international communist movement. It guarantees that China's red socialist power will never change its colour and that the revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao will be victorious.

Diamandis said that the people of the world have placed their hopes on China because it is led by the great leader Chairman Mao. He pointed out that to win victory in revolution it is necessary to uphold Marxist-Leninist principles as does the Chinese Communist Party. He said that Greece must establish a Party which really upholds Marxist-Leninist principles before the revolutionary struggle in Greece can be led to victory.

Referring to the excellent situation in China's great proletarian cultural revolution, Diamandis said that what genuine Communists welcome was what revisionists fear. No matter how the revisionist propaganda machines may vilify and slander China, they cannot fool genuine Marxist-Leninists. People know that because the revisionists oppose China, this shows that China is doing very well. He pointed out that what the revisionists fear was in essence the communist road pointed out by Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Leopoldo Cruz, a Colombian friend, said that the Circular puts forward the theory, line, principles and policies for carrying on revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and that it has thus solved the problem of the consolidation of the political power of the proletariat.

"It points out to us," he said, "the only effective method of opposing revisionism and seizing back the leadership usurped by revisionists. This is Chairman Mao's great contribution to Marxism-Leninism."

He said: "The Circular is a historic document of decisive significance. The cultural revolution is a great revolutionary movement being carried out under the dictatorship of the proletariat, something without precedent in the history of mankind. It represents the struggle of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people against a capitalist restoration. The revolutionary people of the world are paying much attention to this great revolution in China."

Leopoldo Cruz added: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, '**The present great cultural revolution is only the first; there will inevitably be many more in the future. The issue of who will win in the revolution can only be settled over a long historical period.**' Chairman Mao has wisely indicated the protracted nature and complexity of class struggle in a socialist society."

He said that Khrushchov and his heirs in the Soviet Union had betrayed the proletarian revolution. This was an extremely profound lesson to the world proletarian revolution. He then declared, "Whether or not China will always remain a red socialist state, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and persist in taking the road indicated by Chairman Mao, constitutes not only a vital question determining the fate of the Chinese revolution, but is also one related to the world revolution as well as the revolution in Latin America."

"China is a mighty base for the world's revolutionary people in their fight against imperialism. The great proletarian cultural revolution in China has accelerated the awakening of the revolutionary people in Latin America, and has promoted their struggle and the revolutionary struggle of the people all over the world.

"During the cultural revolution, Chairman Mao has issued a series of instructions, which have provided

the people in Latin America with powerful political and ideological weapons in their struggle against revisionism. China's cultural revolution has brought Mao Tse-tung's thought to the workers, peasants and intellectuals in Latin America. Chairman Mao's ideas on military affairs and on Party building are of great importance in guiding the liberation struggle of the people in colonies and semi-colonies," he stated.

Concluding, Leopoldo Cruz said: "With the extensive dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Latin America, the Latin American people will better grasp and apply the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and thus give further impetus to the revolutionary struggle there."

Soulaiman Habib from Africa said that China's great proletarian cultural revolution is of world importance. It is supported by the people of all countries.

He said that China's great proletarian cultural revolution was important not only for the Chinese people, but also for the whole world and the world revolution. The whole world now placed its hopes on the Chinese revolution, particularly on China's great proletarian cultural revolution. Revolutionaries of all countries had complete faith in the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world revolution. China's cultural revolution, Soulaiman Habib added, had had tremendous influence on the whole world, particularly on Africa. It had accelerated the awakening and the liberation of the Africans still under the yoke of imperialism and of old and new colonialism. The people of Africa yearned for liberation. They rejoiced at the victories won by the Chinese people during the cultural revolution.

He referred to the victories for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line which he had witnessed on a tour of China. He said: "I saw the brave revolutionary, rebel spirit displayed by millions of people in Shanghai who have exposed the handful of capitalist roaders. This encouraged me greatly. What I saw in the Chinggang Mountains, in Yenan and in Shanghai, is, in fact, Mao Tse-tung's thought being put into practice. All this has shown me what a great man Chairman Mao is."

He stressed that China was the best and most sincere friend of the African people and also served as their great rear area. China helped the people of Africa understand revisionism and how the revisionists betrayed the revolution. China also showed the African people how to combat imperialism, old and new colonialism and revisionism. People in many countries still fighting for national liberation had come to realize that the Chinese road, the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, was the road they must follow.

"The most urgent task confronting Africa is to study Mao Tse-tung's thought, for that is the only ideological weapon to guide us in our fight against imperialism, old and new colonialism and revisionism and for liberation," Soulaiman Habib stated.

Peking Demonstration in Support of People's Struggle in France, Europe And North America

FULL of proletarian revolutionary enthusiasm, over half a million Peking workers, Red Guards, revolutionary teachers, students and cadres held a mammoth demonstration on May 21 to express their firm support for the just struggle of the workers and students of Paris, the revolutionary people of the whole of France and the people of Europe and North America. The demonstration was held amidst the triumphant strains of the winning of all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The demonstrators warmly acclaimed the fact that the progressive student movement in Europe and North America, steadily merging with the workers' movement, was demonstrating its great might. The rise of the people's movement in these regions has shaken the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class in various countries headed by the United States. The revolutionary people described the new upsurge of the people's movement in Europe and North America as a new and striking manifestation of the excellent world revolutionary situation.

The surging people's movement in the very heart of the capitalist world has dealt a new powerful blow at U.S.-led imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and reactionaries in all countries. It is an immense inspiration and support to the revolutionary people in every country and to the revolutionary people in China who are winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The demonstrators expressed the determination of the Chinese people to unite with the revolutionary people of the whole world and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, and all reaction.

Red flags fluttered all over Peking that day and slogans in big characters were on the walls throughout the city, presenting a fiery scene of revolutionary militancy. An endless stream of demonstrators from every part of the city, carrying big portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao and red flags, and holding their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and singing revolutionary songs, converged on the majestic Tien An Men Square. They

shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet revisionism!" "Down with the reactionaries of all countries!" "Resolute support for the just struggle of the workers and students of Paris!" and "Long live the revolutionary tradition of the great Paris Commune!"

With profound class feelings for the French working class and the oppressed peoples of the whole world, the masses of workers in the capital demonstrated in support of the struggle being waged by the progressive students and their worker brothers in France. They paid high tribute to the present just struggle of the French revolutionary people and described it as a continuation of the Paris Commune's tradition of revolutionary struggle in the sixties of the 20th century. They said: "The revolutionary principle of the Paris Commune is immortal. We workers firmly believe that the revolutionary struggle of the French people will advance from victory to still greater victory and that the Paris Commune's tradition of revolutionary struggle will be kept alive and developed."

Many revolutionary workers said with great feeling that the just struggle of the French workers and students who have a revolutionary tradition has advanced to a new stage. The revolutionary students have embarked on the road of merging themselves with the workers' movement and seek leadership by the working class. This is a revolutionary road. This is a great inspiration to us Chinese workers. We resolutely support their revolutionary rebellious actions! Workers on Peking's outskirts held demonstrations near their factories. They said that the experience of the victorious struggle waged by the Chinese working class and other labouring people under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought had proved that a new world could only be built by giving play to the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and completely smashing the old world.

The workers pointed out that the people of all countries always supported and inspired one another in their revolutionary struggles. They declared that the Chinese working class, guided by the invincible thought

of Mao Tse-tung, would give support to the struggles of the revolutionary people of various countries in Europe and North America through the concrete action of firmly grasping revolution and vigorously promoting production and winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

They also said that the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Afro-American fight against U.S. imperialism and the struggle of the workers and students in Europe and North America all testified to the truth of our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers.

The revolutionary workers who took part in the demonstration were filled with indignation when they denounced the acts of betrayal of the Soviet revisionist leading clique and the French revisionist clique. They said that the modern revisionist cliques and renegades and scabs of all types viciously attacked and tried to undermine the workers' movement and the student movement in Western Europe and North America, openly serving the interests of imperialism and the monopoly capitalist class and playing an extremely shameful role. But history had foreordained the destruction of the reactionary forces and the victory of the revolutionary forces. The vicious plots of the modern revisionists and all renegades and scabs could never succeed. Their acts of betrayal would inevitably bring about a new awakening of the revolutionary people throughout the world. The irresistible torrent of the

people's movement in Western Europe and North America would surely surge forward.

Over the last few days, Red Guards in the capital have been closely watching the development of the just struggle of the French workers and students. The school broadcasting systems gave out news of the heroic struggle of the French students, told how the French workers supported the students' just struggle and exposed the renegade features of the modern revisionists in trying to sell out the student and workers' movement. The Red Guards said: Chairman Mao has taught us: "Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boil down to the one sentence, 'It is right to rebel.'" The revolutionary rebellious actions of the workers and students in France and other countries in Europe and North America are splendid!

Young Red Guard fighters in the capital warmly praised the struggle of the French progressive students and the French working class which has a glorious revolutionary tradition. They said that the students of Paris, fired with a dauntless spirit, overcoming suppression and persecution by the army and police and braving poison gas and tear bombs, had courageously challenged the rotten bourgeois educational system and the decaying capitalist system. The big-scale student movement had merged with the daily-growing French workers' movement to form an irresistible revolutionary torrent that had swept the whole of France and shaken the capitalist world. They expressed the firm belief that the future of France belongs to the French working class and the French labouring people.

Statement Resolutely Supporting the Revolutionary Struggle of the French Workers and Students

On May 21, the Standing Committee of the Conference of Representatives of Peking Revolutionary Workers, the Standing Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in the Peking Municipality, the Committee of the Congress of the Red Guards of the Universities and Colleges in Peking and the Committee of the Congress of the Red Guards of the Middle Schools in Peking, issued a statement in resolute support of the revolutionary struggle of the French workers and students. The statement follows in full. — Ed.

At a time when political and economic crises are fast developing in the whole capitalist world headed by U.S. imperialism, tempestuous student and workers' movements are rising vigorously in France and in other countries in North America and Europe. For days, the

masses of French students, holding high the great banner of revolution, have refused to attend classes and taken to the streets in demonstrations, occupied colleges and schools and fiercely rebelled against the antiquated educational system of the bourgeoisie; they are waging a courageous struggle against the French reactionaries. Breaking through obstacles one after another, large numbers of French workers have occupied a considerable number of factories and mines and set off an angry tide of political and economic strikes. In the face of the people's struggle, the reactionaries of all countries are thrown into utter consternation and the revisionists of all countries are panic-stricken.

The workers' movement and the student movement in France are, in their magnitude and momentum, without parallel since World War II. Like raging waves of the sea, they are pounding against the moribund capitalist society.

The just struggle of the French workers and students shows that the people of France are awakening and the revolutionary forces are growing with each passing day. It heralds the approaching of the great revolutionary storms which will overthrow the rule of monopoly capitalism. The struggle is giving tremendous inspiration to the revolutionary people all over the world, particularly the proletariat and the masses of working people in Europe, North America and Oceania. We, the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants and Red Guards in the capital of China, give our most resolute support to the French workers and students in their revolutionary struggle, to the workers and students of all countries in North America and Europe in their revolutionary struggle, and to all oppressed peoples and nations in the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

Although mountains and oceans stand between Paris and Peking, the struggle of the French people is close to our hearts. With excitement we are following every revolutionary action by the working class and the youth and students of France. We rejoice at every victory won by the French workers and students. No matter what storms and twists and turns are encountered by the French people in the course of their revolutionary struggle, we are always on the side of the French working class, youth and students and our hearts are always linked with theirs.

The struggle of the French workers and students is no accident. It is the inevitable result of the development of the contradictions inherent in the entire capitalist system which is headed by U.S. imperialism. In the same way as in other capitalist countries in North America and Europe, France is confronted with a grave political crisis and economic crisis, and the monopoly capitalist class is oppressing and exploiting the workers more brutally than ever before and the working people are correspondingly more crushed by poverty. Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: **"Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance."** The revolutionary struggle of the French people is absolutely inevitable. The revolutionary struggle of the people of all capitalist countries headed by U.S. imperialism is absolutely inevitable. The revolutionary struggle of the people in countries under the control of the revisionist renegade cliques is absolutely inevitable.

The French reactionaries are resorting to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of alternating between violent repression and political trickery in dealing with the struggle of the French workers and students; the despicable renegades from the proletariat, the modern revisionists, and the social democrats, are acting as accomplices and engaging in every kind of deception and sabotage. But the raging fire of the French people's revolutionary struggle cannot be put out.

It will burn ever more fiercely and start a blazing prairie fire.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: **"All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."** This is an indestructible truth. Lenin said long ago: **"Imperialism is moribund capitalism, capitalism in transition to socialism."** Comrade Mao Tse-tung declares: **"It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off."** The present era is a new era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. In this excellent revolutionary situation, the merging of the student movement with the workers' movement in France will inevitably make the revolutionary struggle develop still more deeply and widely and create a new situation. We are fully convinced that the French working class and labouring people, who have the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Paris Commune, and the working class and labouring people of other countries in North America and Europe — the heartland of the capitalist world — will link their struggle with the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and form a mighty revolutionary torrent to wipe out completely the criminal capitalist system and bury the imperialists, modern revisionists as well as all other man-eating monsters.

Workers of all countries, unite!

Workers of all countries and all the oppressed peoples and nations, unite!

Resolute support for the just struggle of the Paris workers and students!

Resolute support for the struggle of the revolutionary people of France!

Resolute support for the just struggle of the workers and students of Europe, America and Oceania!

Resolute support for the liberation struggle of all the oppressed peoples and nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America!

Resolute support for the great Vietnamese people's just war against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national salvation!

Firmly oppose the French reactionaries' suppression of workers, students and all revolutionary people!

Down with U.S. imperialism!

Down with Soviet revisionism!

Long live the great revolutionary tradition of the Paris Commune!

Long live invincible Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

New Upsurge of the People's Movement in West Europe and North America

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

A TORRENT of powerful mass struggles has recently burst forth in the capitalist countries in West Europe and North America. From the United States to Britain and from France to West Germany, wave upon wave of struggles has been rolling onward, each surging higher than the previous one. The broad masses of students have taken to the streets to oppose the decadent educational system and the reactionary home and foreign policies of the ruling circles. They have occupied their own universities and fought bravely against the reactionary troops and police. The broad masses of workers have launched an angry tide of political and economic strikes and occupied factories in protest against the reactionary ruling circles' onslaught on the working class. This torrent of struggle has dealt a telling blow at the rule of the monopoly capitalist class in these countries.

A prominent feature of the mass struggles in West Europe and North America is that great numbers of students and workers are supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder. The students and workers of West Germany and Western Berlin have jointly held rallies and demonstrations. The student movement in Spain is supported by underground trade unions. In France in particular, the student movement which is in an unprecedented upsurge is now merging with the tide of workers' strikes which is sweeping through the whole country. This marks an important development in the people's movement in the capitalist countries.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out in his brilliant work *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* that "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." This is also true in the capitalist countries where the student movement is one important force of the people's movement as a whole. The rise of the student movement will promote the upsurge of the mass struggle. But the main force of the mass struggle is the broad worker-peasant masses. Only when the student movement is merged with the workers' movement and peasants' movement can final victory be won in the revolutionary struggle.

The gradual incorporation of the student movement with the workers' movement in many countries in West

Europe and North America at present marks the further awakening of the people and a further growth of the revolutionary forces in these countries. At the same time, it shows that the broad masses of the people will, in the course of their struggles, find the correct path.

West Europe and North America constitute the heartland of the capitalist world. The tremendous growth of the people's movement in these regions reflects the sharpening of the various basic contradictions in the world of today, the sharpening of the class contradictions within these countries in particular. The monopolist groups of the imperialists have incessantly intensified their attack on the broad masses of the people in an attempt to save themselves from the daily aggravating political and economic crises. This will inevitably arouse a still stronger resistance. From their own experience, the people of various social strata in West Europe and North America are becoming more aware that the goal of their common struggle is to oppose the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class, to oppose the entire capitalist system. This is precisely why the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and all other revolutionary forces of these countries will certainly unite ever more closely and steadily push forward the people's movement as a whole.

As proved by the experience of revolutionary struggles in history, all political forces undergo a test in face of the great mass movement. All genuine revolutionaries never fail to warmly support the just demands of the masses of the people and take an active part in the struggle, whereas the counter-revolutionaries of all shades, including the reactionary ruling circles and their hired renegades and scabs, always suppress, disrupt and slander the struggle of the masses, trying in a thousand and one ways to stamp out the flames of the struggle. In a number of countries where the mass movement is raging fiercely, have not the modern revisionist cliques stepped forward with their heinous performances and thus revealed their own despicable features?

The working people in their tens of millions are awakening and have begun to take action. No amount of slander, intimidation, deception or persecution by the imperialists and their lackeys can hold back the advance of the movement. The future of West Europe and North America definitely belongs not to the reactionary forces riding roughshod over the people, but to the broad masses of the people of these regions.

(May 19)

The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Powerful People's Movement in Europe and North America

A POWERFUL people's movement, seldom witnessed before, has arisen in France, West Germany, Britain, Italy and other European countries as well as in the United States. Fighting for democratic rights and against the decadent bourgeois educational system, fighting the reactionary internal and external policies and fascist atrocities of the ruling circles, and giving rein to their opposition to the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam, great masses of students have marched out of their colleges and into the streets. They have demonstrated and paraded and fought bravely against reactionary police and troops. Under the impact of these powerful student campaigns, broad sections of the working class have joined in the struggle, starting wave upon wave of strikes which have shaken the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class.

* * *

In France

Workers' Strikes and Student Movement Sweep The Country

The first week of May was a week during which the French student movement went forward by leaps and bounds. From the beginning, it revealed unparalleled force.

On May 6, more than 10,000 students and teachers staged a massive and stirring demonstration in Paris against the prevailing decadent system of education in France and the repression of the mounting student movement by the authorities who, resorting to fascist measures, had some days earlier closed the Nanterre Faculty of Letters in the suburbs and the University of Paris, in addition to manhandling the students.

Day after day the courageous students and teachers continued with still more massive demonstrations and fought the police who were out to put them down. From more than 10,000, the ranks of the demonstrators rapidly swelled to over 30,000. From the universities, the movement spread to the schools, and from Paris it soon engulfed other cities such as Grenoble, Strasbourg and Dijon.

The country's 18 universities are now in the hands of the students. Red flags flutter over university buildings. Portraits of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung are on conspicuous display around the campus of the University of Paris.

The French working class went into action with a vengeance on May 13. Joining the struggle, it called a 24-hour nationwide general strike to demonstrate its solidarity with the Paris students' just struggle against violent government repression of the student movement and against the rotten educational system. Infuriated by the fascist police brutalities, well over 10 million workers downed their tools and walked out of factories, mines and other work-sites.

The same day, 800,000 workers and students and teachers in Paris held a mass demonstration, the largest in France since World War II. The columns of demonstrators, holding red banners and singing *The Internationale*, shouted "De Gaulle, assassin!" and other slogans in protest over police violence.

Supporting each other and fighting together, the workers and students mounted a powerful attack against French monopoly capitalist class rule. In two weeks the heroic struggle by the students in Paris and throughout the country has given great momentum to the struggle of the French working class.

Waves of strikes swept France as the working class, stirred by the country's unprecedented student movement, arose to fight for their political and economic rights. The pent-up burning indignation let loose by the workers burst into roaring flames spreading throughout the land. The number of striking workers jumped from 100,000 on the morning of May 17 to 500,000 in the afternoon and exceeded 2,000,000 on the morning of May 19. By mid-day on May 21, the number increased to more than 8,000,000, which is well over half of all the workers, government employees and teachers in France.

The great storm of factory strikes, together with the raging student movement, hit more than 90 of France's departments. More than 300 key factories and mines were occupied by the workers. The country's entire railway network, its air, postal and telegraphic services, as well as land and water transport were crippled. The strikers took over factories, held directors and managers captive and hoisted red flags atop the factory buildings.

It is noteworthy that the mammoth strike wave started at the basic level of industrial and mining enterprises. Under the impact of the students' struggle,

workers of a number of factories refused to obey the orders of the scab unions above and revisionist union bosses and resolutely went on strike to safeguard their vital interests. Others followed suit, and in a few days a nationwide general strike was in progress.

Following the example of the 66,000 workers at Renault, the biggest automobile monopoly enterprise in France, who on May 16 took over all of the company's factories in the country, 65,000 workers and staff of the Citroen Automobile Company, 25,000 workers of the Peugeot Automobile Company, and workers of the Simca Automobile Company and others occupied their factories one after another.

Paris itself is more or less paralysed, with trains on the sidings, aeroplanes grounded and underground and bus traffic at a standstill. The value of French shares has fallen sharply on the Paris Bourse, with a big rush on gold. Worried housewives have been stocking food. Rice, sugar, coffee and tinned food were bought up in no time. The capital is in chaos. In the

opinion of Western news agencies, France is faced with "the greatest social upheaval" since World War II.

The surging wave of strikes has thrown the French Government into utter confusion. President de Gaulle, who cut short his tour abroad to return to Paris on May 18, conferred again and again with Premier Pompidou, Minister of the Armed Forces Pierre Messmer, Minister of the Interior Christian Fouchet, Minister for Transport Jean Chamant and others to deal with the impending "grave crisis."

The French workers' strikes have shaken Europe and instilled fear into the hearts of the capitalists in London, Bonn, Rome and Vienna. They are afraid that the militant actions of the French workers would inspire the workers in their own countries to rise in rebellion. They are also afraid that there would be a devaluation of the franc under the impact of the strikes, which would touch off a chain reaction and bring about a new financial and monetary crisis in the capitalist world.

Secretariat of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Issues Statement Firmly Supporting Students' Just Struggle

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France in a recent statement published in *l'Humanité nouvelle* has declared its support for the surging student movement in France, according to a report from Paris.

The statement said that the heroic struggle of the students, which is developing vigorously, has won the admiration of the French people.

The Marxist-Leninists who have rallied in the Communist Party of France (Marxist-Leninist) have confidence in the youth and are taking part in all their revolutionary actions.

The struggle of the students is essentially just. It pounds at the decadent bourgeois society. This is an anti-monopolist and anti-fascist struggle.

The recent developments as a whole have clearly revealed the illusive character of the theories on the "peaceful" or "parliamentary" road preached by the revisionist leaders of the French "Communist" Party.

The violent repression by the monopoly capital authorities proves that the bourgeoisie is always the first to use violence and that countering it with revolutionary violence is justified.

The students are justified to rebel and defend themselves.

If the labouring masses of our country, headed by the working class, do not stand up im-

mediately against this policy, the current measures of fascization could bring about a fascist regime which would establish a permanent rule of violence and terror and which would no longer even bother about its own bourgeois legality. In the present student movement, the decisive factor is the revolutionary movement of the masses.

No doubt, the situation is not yet ripe because of the particular reason that the betrayal by the revisionists has rendered powerless a part of the working class, the revolutionary class in the leading position from beginning to end. But today, the student struggle is a tremendous contribution to the entire revolutionary struggle of the French people in the sense that it inspires the revolutionary consciousness of the labouring people of our country. The Communist Party of France (Marxist-Leninist) resolutely supports the demands of the students.

The Communist Party of France (Marxist-Leninist) exposes the attempts which, already in progress, will be stepped up in the days to come to distort the essence of the student struggles to the advantage of the old parties in the hands of bourgeois politicians or of those who support them. Therefore, it appeals to all students to raise their vigilance.

The French people will eventually sweep away the capitalist system, even though their struggle is difficult and prolonged.

In West Germany

"Democracy, Yes! Emergency Law, No!"

In France's neighbour West Germany the people's movement has also been on the upswing. From the second week of May, the people of West Germany and West Berliners have been holding unprecedentedly big demonstrations in protest against Bonn's proposed "emergency law," which is designed to suppress and strangle the progressive and democratic forces.

This notorious "emergency law," up for discussion in the Bundestag during the past ten years, never had a chance of adoption as a result of the strong opposition by the West German people. As the workers' and students' movements mounted in West Germany, the Bonn authorities once again picked up this fascist bill and tried to obtain parliament approval.

Bonn's latest action has aroused great fury among the West German people. Huge numbers of workers, peasants, college and middle school students, youth and progressives rushed to Bonn from many parts of West Germany and from West Berlin to show their determined opposition to this fascist bill.

On May 11, more than 60,000 people converged on the square of Bonn University in the centre of the city to demonstrate. Huge streamers with slogans were hung on the rostrum in the middle of the square and between the trees surrounding it. They read: "Democracy, yes, emergency law, no!" "Emergency law serves monopoly capital," and "Workers and students together oppose emergency law." The streamers were also inscribed with slogans against the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam.

In Britain

Three Million Engineering Workers Down Tools

About 3 million engineering workers in Britain held a one-day strike on May 15 in protest against the capitalists' refusal to meet their demand for wage increases.

The strike was a strong protest and a warning against the Labour government's wage freeze policy. Many strikers stressed that this was the "first shot of a battle."

The strike seriously affected the British auto, machinery, metal, shipbuilding, aircraft and electrical equipment industries. In the Midlands, the most industrialized area in Britain, about 1,000 firms were hit and nearly a million workers were involved. The British Leyland Motor Corporation alone suffered a production loss of 4,000 vehicles because of the workers' strike.

The London editions of all national newspapers failed to appear on May 15 because the maintenance engineers for the printing machines held a sympathy strike the previous night in support of the engineering workers' struggle.

In Italy

Students Protest Against Government Persecution

Since the end of last year, Italian students have carried on a series of struggles for a reform in the decadent system of education and against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. The students' just struggles have been brutally suppressed by the reactionary Italian authorities.

But repressive measures failed to frighten the students. On May 8, a demonstration was held by some 3,000 university students in Milan, north Italy, in protest against the persecution by the Italian authorities of the students arrested during a recent demonstration who demanded reforms of the educational system in Italy.

On May 15, the students of Milan University occupied the lecture halls.

In Spain

"Franco, No!"

In Franco Spain where stringent fascist rule hangs over the people, the students have also come out openly to give battle. On May 16, eight hundred students of the University of Madrid held a demonstration against the Franco dictatorial regime, protesting against an unjustifiable ban on student rallies by the government authorities. The demonstrators shouted "Franco, no!" "We want freedom of speech!" and other slogans. The students bravely fought back when the reactionary Spanish authorities called out a great number of policemen and mounted police to suppress them with clubs and hoses. They built barricades on the campus with benches, chairs and buses to stop the police from advancing. They also fought back against the police with stones, bottles and fire-bombs made from empty bottles.

On May 18, several thousand students of the University of Madrid made a protest march again to voice their opposition to the Franco regime. The placards they carried were inscribed with the slogans "People's democracy," "Workers and students, unite!" and others. They marched round the university and shouted "Down with Franco!" "We want democracy, not dictatorship!"

In the United States

Progressive Student Movement Gathers Momentum

Across the Atlantic, progressive students in the United States are also in rebellion. They have struck against the reactionary educational system and racial discrimination and are fighting for students' democratic rights, in defiance of fascist suppression and persecution by the ruling circles. What began as sit-ins at Columbia University in New York City has developed into a persistent struggle, going on for several weeks and spreading to other parts of the country.

Demonstrators Take Over President's Office

On April 23, Columbia University in the borough of Manhattan was in turmoil as many Black and white students staged sit-ins in protest over racial discrimination and also demanded the removal from the campus of the "Institute for Defence Analysis," a U.S. Defence Department programme serving the war of aggression against Vietnam. The protesters seized five buildings on the campus the next day, took over the president's office and held the dean and two aides for more than 20 hours. Classes were suspended as of April 26.

The Columbia students' struggle received great support from the Afro-American community in nearby Harlem. Large numbers of high school students also came to their aid. Shaken by the turn of events, the reactionary authorities decided to cut off all student contact with the outside and brought in a big police force to seal off the university.

In the small hours of April 30, more than 1,000 fully armed cops forced their way into the university. The students barricaded themselves in the five buildings they controlled, but were manhandled for over an hour and savagely beaten up. More than 600 were arrested.

These brutalities aroused widespread indignation and condemnation. Several thousand university lecturers and students rushed to the scene from all directions to make common cause with the demonstrators, and together they put up a stiff fight against club-swinging cops and rampaging mounted police. At a mass rally on the campus in the afternoon, it was decided to embark on a general boycott of classes to protest the police outrages and demand the immediate resignation of the president and vice-president. Some 250 faculty members expressed support by issuing a statement to hold a solidarity strike.

Black and White Students Fight Together

The struggle set off by Columbia students won popular sympathy and support in New York and other cities. On May 1, the students of New York State University seized one of the administration buildings there. On May 3, more than 100 Black students occupied the business office of Northwestern University in the State of Illinois, and made demands of their own. White students instantly went into action in support and seized the dean's office. On May 6, several hundred Black and white students at Cheyney State College in Pennsylvania compelled the authorities to suspend classes after moving into the administration building.

Awakening of American People Heightens

The progressive student movement in the United States has been moving rapidly in recent months. Available statistics show that the number of universities, colleges and high schools where students have demonstrated against the authorities or gone on strike at one time or another this year is well over a hundred.

This is a sign of the growing political awakening of the American youth and broad sections of the American people. It is a result of the sharpening contradiction between the great mass of oppressed and exploited working people and the monopoly capitalist class. And it is closely tied in with the soaring struggle of the Black Americans against violent repression and the fight by the American people in general against the war of aggression in Vietnam.

As the struggle goes forward, more and more progressive-minded students have come to realize that students and workers face the same enemy and share common interests. Many have begun to go among the masses of the workers, join their strikes and actively promote the merging of the student movement with that of the workers.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the proletariat, said: **"The young people are the most active and vital force in society."** It is obvious that the vigorously growing American student movement will add impetus to the fight by the American people against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class, and this is a harbinger of a new storm in their revolutionary struggle.

Exacerbated by the movement, the U.S. ruling clique, while using naked violence against students taking part in the struggle, has got Congress to pass a law aimed at preventing university students from joining the movement by threatening to "cut off federal aid." But however high-handed the Johnson Administration's fascist measures may be, they will only speed up the political awakening of the American college students and bring more of them into the struggle.

* * *

The world's revolutionary people and all progressive forces support the student movement in North America and Europe; but imperialism and all reactionary forces hate it bitterly and desperately oppose it. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has, once again, come out in the role of counter-revolutionaries. In tune with the reactionary police, the Soviet revisionists have attacked the student movement in Europe as "riots" and "revolts," and have openly tried to justify the reactionaries of these countries. This has revealed them more clearly than ever as an out-and-out gang of renegades.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out that **"the student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement."** Large numbers of young intellectuals in North America and Europe have risen in action and their just struggle is receiving support from the people of different circles in their own countries. It is certain that through practice in their repeated struggles, they will find the correct road, merge their struggle with the worker-peasant movement of their own countries, unite with all oppressed nations and peoples and make their own contribution to the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism.

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Everyone Concerns Himself With State Affairs

During the great and unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of the revolutionary people have responded to our great leader Chairman Mao's call that "you must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!" With soaring spirits and militant determination, they have plunged themselves into this mighty revolutionary movement. Following are three reports written by personnel of the People's Liberation Army. They will give our readers some idea of how, under the brilliant guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, our people are participating in the great cultural revolution with a high sense of political responsibility, how they are combating self-interest and repudiating revisionism and transforming the objective world and their own spiritual outlook. — Ed.

Spring Spreads Through An Islet

by Chiao Jung-ching, Political Instructor of
A P.L.A. Company

Guarding an outpost of the motherland, we are stationed on an islet far off the mainland in the East China Sea. This islet is only 0.4 square kilometres in area and has a population of just 27 households. When a gale blows, normal communications with the mainland are cut and sometimes we aren't able to get a letter or read a new newspaper for ten days or a fortnight.

Ever since the great cultural revolution got going, all the fishermen on the islet have concerned themselves with state affairs and studied Chairman Mao's writings. Their spiritual outlook has undergone a profound change.

A loudspeaker installed on the islet was originally used to broadcast weather forecasts, but it was switched off at 8:30 p.m. When the great cultural revolution began, the fishermen asked their production team leadership to prolong the broadcast so that they could listen every day to the important news from the Central People's Broadcasting Station. They said: "We should concern ourselves with the weather, but we should all the more concern ourselves with the political climate. Weather only has a bearing on the work of

the production team and our own physical safety, while the political climate concerns the security of the state and the destiny of mankind!"

Living opposite our barracks is an old woman named Chang Ah-feng. One day some time ago, two big-character posters were pasted on the door of her house. Both were written by her daughter Chao-ti. One criticized her mother for being indifferent to state affairs, while the other criticized her elder brother for withdrawing from his fighting group—a kind of mass organization formed by the revolutionary masses to meet the needs of their struggle against the class enemy during the great cultural revolution.

As it turned out, Chao-ti and her brother had joined two different fighting groups. They held different views on certain problems which had cropped up in the course of the great cultural revolution, so they used to argue with each other whenever they met. One evening, they were again at loggerheads with each other and neither gave ground. Hearing their dispute, Granny Chang was cross and cried: "Don't quarrel! Both of you withdraw from your fighting groups tomorrow!" Already angry, the brother did withdraw from his fighting group the next day. Disapproving of how her mother and brother had acted, Chao-ti wrote these two posters.

Though she felt that her daughter's posters were well-reasoned, Granny Chang still considered the dispute between brother and sister unnecessary. So she paid no heed to the posters.

Shortly afterwards, Granny Chang attended a meeting held by the production team to criticize and repudiate

revisionism. The participants denounced the crimes of China's Khrushchov and a local tyrant of the fishing grounds. This brought to mind her sufferings in the old society. In those dark days, the fisherman did not own a boat nor could the tiller call a piece of land his own. Her family had its fill of bullying and insults from the fishing-ground tyrant. Speaking in the interests of this odious despot, China's Khrushchov went so far as to put about such a lie as "exploitation has its merits" in a vain attempt to drag the broad mass of fishermen back to the miseries of the old days. Thinking of this, Granny Chang shouted angrily: "Down with China's Khrushchov!"

It is just as Chairman Mao has said, "**Grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved.**" This meeting enabled Granny Chang to understand that, headed by China's Khrushchov, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party are agents of the landlords, fishing tyrants and capitalists. If there had not been the current great cultural revolution and China's Khrushchov had been allowed to impose a dictatorship on us, our country would change its political colour, the fishing tyrants would stage a come-back and the fishermen would be thrown again into the abyss of suffering. Since that meeting, not only has she encouraged her sons and daughters to take an active part in the great cultural revolution but she herself has joined the fighting group of the masses and persuaded her husband to do the same. Her youngest daughter who is nearly ten years old has also joined the organization of "Little Red Soldiers" in her school.

What is the force that has brought about such a change in Granny Chang? It is the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought that has lighted up her heart. It is the great proletarian cultural revolution that has broadened her mind. Thus she is able to see the whole of China from her threshold and concern herself with state affairs.

New Spirit in "Coal City"

by Kuo Hua-chang, a P.L.A. Squad Leader

Huainan, Anhwei Province, is a famous "coal city" of China. Both of the two top capitalist roaders in the Party came here in a desperate attempt to push the revisionist line in enterprise management.

But the great cultural revolution which was initiated and is being led personally by Chairman Mao has smashed the fond dream of China's Khrushchov and his agents in Huainan to restore capitalism. The big-character posters written and the repudiation meetings held by the workers and staff have denounced wholesale revisionist fallacies and systems of all kinds, making them stink to high heaven.

In the past, China's Khrushchov used "putting bonuses in command" and "material incentives" to lure the workers and he corrupted some of them with bourgeois ideology. To earn more money, some workers neglected safety installations. They did not bother about worn-out props in the pit. Some vied for the use of the best tools, leaving the poor ones for others. Now they have smashed to pieces the mental shackles put on them by China's Khrushchov and brought into play their socialist initiative in labour and their communist spirit. When some teams are short of manpower, others volunteer to give a helping hand. Some workers take the initiative to send good materials to other teams' work faces. Still others get to work ahead of time to prepare beforehand for the shift.

A worker by the surname of Chu used to care only about his own family. Down the pit, he worked simply to overfulfil his quota in order to get more pay. After attending the meetings to repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionists during the great cultural revolution, however, he came to realize that the theory of "material incentives" advocated by China's Khrushchov fostered self-interest and was the root cause of "peaceful evolution." He said: "To emancipate the whole of mankind, we of the working class must, first and foremost, emancipate ourselves from the yoke of self-interest. To destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest, we must rely on the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and on the 'three constantly read articles' [Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*]." Once, he got up at midnight. Braving wind and rain, he went to the city to buy more than 50 copies of the "three constantly read articles" and over 60 portraits of Chairman Mao to distribute among his fellow workers. From that time on, he has always carried with him one or other of Chairman Mao's works and examined his words and deeds in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching to serve the people "**wholly**" and "**entirely**." With still greater drive and enthusiasm in both revolution and production, he always does the harder job down the pit and takes pains to pick out pieces of coal that mix in with stones.

The Red Sun Lights the Gullies

by Chuang Ao-hung, a P.L.A. Fighter

Last year, I was engaged in the work of helping the Left in the Chuanjun People's Commune in the Tapien Mountains of Anhwei Province. This commune em-

braces more than 1,300 households scattered around a hundred gullies. Previously, as a result of the desperate efforts made by China's Khrushchov and his agents to obstruct the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the whole commune had only two volumes of Chairman Mao's works.

Since the start of the great cultural revolution, all the commune members have set themselves to study Chairman Mao's works. They have hung up portraits of Chairman Mao on the walls of their homes, and Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have been set up in every village. The never-setting red sun has risen over the gullies.

Two years ago, in poor peasant Grandma Kuo's house, there was still a small shrine such as the people used in feudal times for the worship of the gods and of their ancestors. When the great cultural revolution came, the whole family united to put an end to this shrine. Making a journey of more than a dozen kilometres, the daughter-in-law bought 30 pictures of Chairman Mao and arranged three picture corners in the house. Now everyone in the family is studying Chairman Mao's works and using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon in sweeping the dust from their minds and guiding their day-to-day activities.

Grandma Kuo is illiterate and has poor eyesight but she is very diligent in her study of Chairman Mao's works. Asking her eight-year-old grandson to teach her word for word, she has learnt to recite the "three constantly read articles," and has memorized many quotations from Chairman Mao.

Enlightened by Mao Tse-tung's thought, she has freed herself from the "small circle" of her family. Previously, such trifling matters as fuel, rice, cooking oil and salt absorbed her attention; and she concerned herself only with her children, grandchildren and her

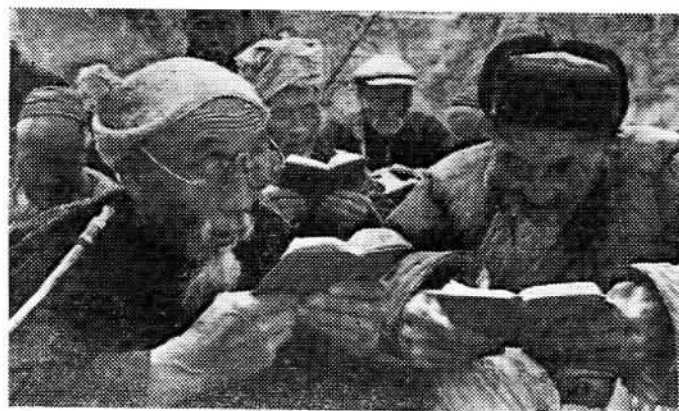
husband; now, she devotes herself heart and soul to the whole collective, the state and the revolution.

Grandma Kuo's household plots border on the land of the production team. One day, prompted by selfish ideas, Grandpa Kuo raked in a strip of land belonging to the production team. Grandma was very angry when she happened to see this and upbraided her husband. Refusing to admit his wrong, Grandpa went off with his hoe slung defiantly over his shoulder.

That same evening, at the family study class, the three generations gathered to study first this quotation from Chairman Mao: **"Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests."** Then, Grandma Kuo took up the matter of her husband's mistake in taking over the strip of collective land for his own private use and criticized it with this remark: "That strip of land is small but involves the big question of the public interest and self-interest! To look after oneself solely and benefit at the expense of the collective does not conform with the teachings of Chairman Mao." Their elder son said: "Selfishness is pernicious. China's Khrushchov tried to exploit the selfish ideas in our minds to drag us back to the misery of the old society. We must not be trapped." Their grandson also asked: "Haven't our P.L.A. men often told us that there are many poor people in the world today who are still suffering? If we have selfish ideas in our minds, we won't be able to give thought to this. We should on no account forget them."

Every sentence of the quotations from Chairman Mao and the criticism from his family moved the grandfather deeply. They carried him back to how he had suffered before liberation: his forefathers had been hired labourers and beggars subjected to ruthless exploitation. One year when there was a severe drought, their land yielded no crops. Moreover, they were so hard pressed by the landlords to pay their rent that the whole family had to leave their famine-stricken village and go begging in other places. In late winter when heavy snow fell, they were at a loss where to beg their daily meals. Helpless, they huddled together weeping in their crumbling house. After liberation, a great change took place in their life. As he looked at his new house and his new furniture, the old man was moved to tears, saying: "If it were not for Chairman Mao leading us in our advance along the socialist road, how could we enjoy our present happiness? If self-interest overcomes me, I will be led by the nose on to the old path by China's Khrushchov. I must not be misled. I am determined to follow Chairman Mao all my life along the socialist road."

At dawn the next morning, Grandpa Kuo went to his private plot and returned the strip of land to the production team.



Poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chaijia People's Commune, Shansi Province, north China study Chairman Mao's works.

ACROSS THE LAND

Excellent Situation on Railways In Revolution and Production

FIRMLY carrying out Chairman Mao's policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production," the revolutionary workers and staff of China's railways have brought about an excellent situation in both revolution and production in the nation's rail system. Today, either revolutionary committees or revolutionary leading groups have been established in the vast majority of railway bureaus and sub-bureaus, railway stations and engineering sections. Revolutionary mass criticism is in full swing. Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in large numbers and of various types are being well run. This has led to victories in both revolution and production.

Many stations and sections of the Peking Railway Bureau, pivot of the nation's railways, have month after month overfulfilled the state transport plans. In certain targets they have surpassed the highest records of the past. Daily freight wagon loadings, the main index reflecting railway transport efficiency, have been rising steadily. Compared with the first quarter of 1968, it increased by 21 per cent in April; and in the first ten days of May it rose by another 6 per cent over the April figure.

The lines under the Shanghai Railway Bureau link up a number of China's important industrial and mining districts and industrial cities. Its railway workers, with a deep understanding of the important duties they shoulder, do their utmost in giving priority to deliveries of coal, timber, oil, iron and steel, grain and other materials important for the national economy. Working in co-ordination with neighbouring rail-

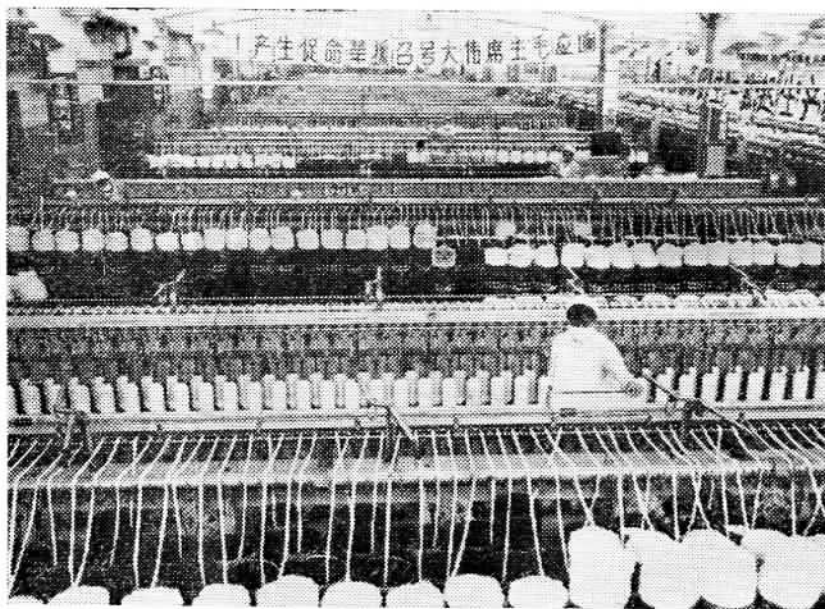
way bureaus, the Shanghai Railway Bureau has since the start of the year dispatched many special freight trains to get the coal produced by the important collieries rapidly distributed to various parts of the country. It makes daily enquiries at nearby bureaus and the departments concerned about the production situation of important materials, and organizes or arranges the movement of trains accordingly. As a result, all such freight can be transported on time. Its timely delivery of large amounts of industrial and farm products and industrial articles of daily use to the cities and rural areas gives powerful assistance to the markets in various places.

The Tsinan Railway Bureau has taken the initiative to co-operate closely with other transport departments and departments distributing materials and thereby ensures timely deliveries of iron, steel and grain and the goods needed to support agriculture. No matter how much coal the collieries mine, it manages to get practically all of it transported.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." During the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past two years, the revolutionary railway workers and staff put the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought above all else. Offices, stations, workshops, shifts or groups, and dormitories and households of the workers and staff have all become classes for the study of Chairman Mao's works. Resolutely putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of railway transport and production, they are ensuring that railway transport advances along the revolutionary road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Textile Production Rises

IN response to Chairman Mao's call to "pay close attention to cotton cloth," the masses of revolutionary workers and staff in China's textile industry have persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production. The situation as regards revolution and production in the textile industry is unprecedentedly good and getting better and better.



Responding to Chairman Mao's call to "pay close attention to cotton cloth," workers of the Northwest No. 4 Cotton Mill in Shensi Province are stepping up production

The value of the Shanghai textile industry's total output has gone up each month this year. Production of cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, printed and piece-dyed fabrics, wool fabrics, towels, sheets, knitwear and silk and rayon fabrics has increased considerably. The quality of these products continues to improve and many new varieties and designs have been introduced. Production has become still better, especially since April. More than 10 per cent of the cotton, printing and dyeing, weaving, knitting, wool processing, ramie and jute mills have surpassed all previous production levels. A large number of factories report sizable increases in output and output value as compared with the corresponding period last year. As a result of the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, many factories have introduced a number of new technological processes, new techniques and new equipment. This has resulted in a step forward in both production and technical levels in Shanghai's textile industry.

The textile industry in Shihchiachuang in Hopei Province has followed up its overfulfilment of the 1967 state plan in an all-round way by overfulfilling the monthly state quota from January to April this year. Average daily output of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods in these first four months is 7 per cent above that of last year, and a 50 per cent rise has been registered in the average daily output of printed and piece-dyed fabrics. Output of knitwear, yarn-dyed fabrics and fabrics made from chemical fibres has gone up a good deal. Quality is well-established and new varieties have been introduced.

Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has stimulated production. The proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses of Shihchiachuang's State No. 1 Cotton Mill closely link revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with struggle-criticism-transformation in their mill.

They study Chairman Mao's revolutionary theses and use each of them to refute a specific reactionary fallacy of China's Khrushchov so as to eliminate the latter's pernicious influence in the mill and establish a new revolutionary system. This has spurred production greatly and the state quota is being fulfilled every month.

Through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the revolutionary workers and staff of Peking's State No. 3 Cotton Mill have rooted out a handful of class enemies. There has been a great change in the situation in revolution and production. The workers' tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm which burst forth in the great cultural revolution has now been translated into the vigorous, practical action of grasping revolution and promoting production. Since the end of March, productivity has increased by 32 per cent.

Peking and Tientsin Industrial Workers' Successes in Revolution and Production

TAKING class struggle as the key to all work, Peking and Tientsin revolutionary workers and staff on the industrial front are implementing the latest series of Chairman Mao's instructions in an all-round way. The revolution is in full swing, and production is moving ahead.

At the start of this year, by closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff in Peking's industrial enterprises began an upsurge in consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and developing the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination. Revolutionary committees have now been set up in 97 per cent of the factories, mines and enterprises under the central and the Peking municipal admin-

istration. These revolutionary committees at the basic level have held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought ever since their founding. In conformity with Chairman Mao's great teaching "**never forget class struggle**," they have led the revolutionary workers and staff in making incisive and sustained revolutionary mass criticism against the handful of Party capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov, and have taken the initiative in launching a fierce attack on the class enemy. This has greatly raised the revolutionary workers' class consciousness and consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. It has pushed to a new high the industrial workers' mass movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and further increased their enthusiasm in revolution and production.

Total industrial output in March in Peking soared 28 per cent above that of February. Increases in output were registered for 41 of the 47 major industrial products. Output of benzene, plasticizer, sewing machines and 11 other major items has doubled. In the wake of the big March increase, total April industrial output in the city climbed another 7.2 per cent. Steel, chemical fertilizer, electric motors and generators, agricultural pumps, machine-made paper and other important products all showed solid gains.

Tientsin workers have translated Chairman Mao's policy of "**grasping revolution and promoting production**" into conscious action. Spurred on by the cultural revolution, total value of industrial output in the city has markedly increased. There is a thriving and inspiring situation. As compared with March, April found a higher output in 70 per cent of 130 products in the state plan. Among these, there were fairly big increases in rolled steel, metal-cutting machine tools, chemical insecticides, bicycles, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and knitwear.

Vigorously Foster the Proletarian Concept Of the Public Interest

— A Summary of the Forum of the Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation Attended by Delegates to the First Congress of Activists in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works From the Higher Military Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

THE great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the matter of world outlook, however, today there are basically only two schools, the proletarian and the bourgeois. It is one or the other, either the proletarian or the bourgeois world outlook." "The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie."

The core of the proletarian world outlook is the concept of public interest, and the core of the bourgeois world outlook is the concept of self-interest. The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to the concept of public interest and the bourgeoisie seeks to do so according to the concept of self-interest.

China's Khrushchov was the most stubborn defender of bourgeois ideology and the chief representative of the concept of self-interest. He was rooted out during the great proletarian cultural revolution and his fond dream of restoring capitalism in China was smashed to pieces. Yet, in the words of Lenin, the decadent bourgeois world outlook that he preached still "disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and infects us." Therefore, we must repudiate it relentlessly and thoroughly eliminate its evil influence.

"Utter Devotion to Others Without Any Thought of Self" or "Losing a Little to Gain Much"

In class society everyone belongs to a particular class. The ideas of different classes fully represent their respective interests.

The proletariat is the most progressive and revolutionary class in the history of mankind. It fully realizes that only by emancipating the whole of mankind can it finally achieve its own emancipation. In the eyes of the proletariat, the interests of the people, of the proletarian class and of the revolution are above everything else.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us to foster "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and "absolute selflessness" and to "serve all the people of China and the world" "wholly" and "entirely." This represents the proletarian world outlook.

One who is trained in this great idea of being wholeheartedly devoted to the public interest is noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people. Chang Szu-teh, Huang Chi-kuang, Lei Feng, Li Wen-chung and innumerable other heroes are just such men of a new type, men imbued with the spirit of communism. In their minds, there is no place for themselves, only place for Chairman Mao, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and all the people of China and the world.

The ideology of all exploiting classes safeguards the system of exploitation and defends private ownership. The bourgeoisie is the last, the most cruel and the most savage exploiting class in the history of mankind. Its ideology is saturated with the concept of self-interest. The saying "everybody for himself, and the devil takes the hindmost" is a concentrated expression of the bourgeois philosophy of life.

China's Khrushchov is the chief representative of the bourgeoisie in our Party and the general manager of the sinister shop retailing this concept of self-interest. In the ugly soul of this long-standing counter-revolutionary is crystallized the extreme-egoism characteristic of all exploiting classes.

"Utter devotion to public interest does not exclude, but includes, consideration of self-interest; due consideration is given to both public interest and self-interest and the latter comes after the former." "Gain a little, lose much, and lose a little, gain much." These two remarks by China's Khrushchov which are nothing but the jargon of the stock exchange vividly portray the ugly features of this selfish worm.

All such nonsense as "utter devotion to public interest includes consideration of self-interest," "self-interest comes after public interest" and "due consideration is given to both public interest and self-interest" is synonymous with being utterly devoted to self-interest. Their purpose is to use public interest as a means to achieve the goals of self-interest. In a word, they

amount to utter devotion to self-interest with no consideration to public interest.

China's Khrushchov clearly knew that, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the landlords and capitalists were unable to exploit the people as before. The new characteristics of our era determine that this bourgeoisie's No. 1 representative in the Party could no longer spread the fallacy that "everybody lives for himself" in such a flagrant manner as did his predecessors. This is why he invented the fantastic concept of using public interest to cover up self-interest and to seek self-interest under cover of public interest.

The devil, after all, is the devil no matter how hard he tries to disguise and beautify himself. Under the piercing light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, China's Khrushchov who is devoted heart and soul to self-interest is revealed for what he is.

According to China's Khrushchov, "self-interest comes after public interest" meant "losing a little to gain much." He said: "I only finished middle school. I never attended college. . . . Did I lose? Not necessarily. I found many people who were worse off than I was. . . . I was among those of the first generation participating in the revolution, I am now a member of the Central Committee." In his eyes, he "lost a little" because "I never attended college," but "gained much" because "I am now a member of the Central Committee."

What China's Khrushchov called "losing a little" was nothing but the investment he made in joining the revolution. To do some revolutionary work was regarded by him as a way to seek fame and fortune and to climb the ladder. The revolutionary cause and the people's interests meant nothing to him. Yet he had the shameless impudence to say that "this is in conformity with the Marxist-Leninist, proletarian world outlook."

The fundamental idea of Marxism-Leninism is to make revolution. The proletarian vanguard fighters think about, speak about and do nothing but this. They seek neither fame nor fortune, fear neither hardships nor death, work heart and soul for the public interest all their lives and never give a thought to personal "loss" or "gain." Such a lofty spirit is beyond the understanding of China's Khrushchov, the rank renegade to the proletariat.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has pointed out: "Any ruling class in any country will never tolerate the dissemination of the ideology representing the stand of its opposing class. It invariably upholds its own ideology so as to consolidate its political and economic systems."

To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the socialist system and carry the revolution through to the end, we must firmly establish the dominant position of Mao Tse-tung's thought in all spheres and vigorously foster the communist world outlook of being wholeheartedly devoted to the public in-

terest. This is the demand of our time and a requirement for social development.

"Die for the People" or "Protect One's Own Life"

All men must die, but two world outlooks give two completely different answers on how to regard life and death.

A proletarian vanguard fighter lives serving the people all his life — **"to serve the people wholeheartedly";** to be always **"a man who is of value to the people."** He is ready to give his life in the interests of the people and of the revolution. **"When we die for the people it is a worthy death."**

To live fighting for the people's interests and to die for the people's interests! This is the proletariat's world outlook and also the proletariat's outlook on life and death.

The interests of the people find no place in the depraved soul of China's Khrushchov. He lives to seek his own greatest interest under the pretext of "revolution" and to "become a big shot, No. 1 or No. 2." Like people of all exploiting classes, death is what China's Khrushchov fears most.

He has always faithfully observed the renegade philosophy of self-survival. For "what is the use of principle if one dies?" "What is the use of aspiring to wealth and high position all his life" if a person dies in the process? This is the outlook held by China's Khrushchov on life and death. And it is determined by his extremely reactionary egoistical world outlook.

Posing as "a leader of the Party at a high level," China's Khrushchov most hypocritically and maliciously publicized these ideas: A Communist should "take good care of himself and protect his own life and health." "When conditions permit, the Party . . . will give up some of its work in order to preserve comrades." In order to "preserve cadres," they may be allowed to write anti-Communist confessions in newspapers and to go through various "formalities" of betraying the revolution so as to be set free by the reactionaries.

He even attempted to insert into the report of the Party's congress such vicious fallacies as "those who once confessed to the enemy and lost their integrity can still be members of the Central Committee of the Party." All this very clearly delineates his soul as that of a renegade and a coward. The renegade clique headed by China's Khrushchov, which was hidden in the Party for a long time, is the most concentrated and most typical living "specimen" of his bourgeois outlook on life and death.

It is absolutely impossible for a person who devotes his efforts to "taking good care of himself" and strives to "protect his own life and health" to give his life for the people. In the eyes of China's Khrushchov, all those

martyrs who gloriously laid down their lives for the interests of the people were "fools."

While working in the areas under reactionary rule, he, the very Khrushchov of China, never courted danger and never went into the midst of the workers and peasants or stood in the van of the struggle. In the revolutionary war, he feared death and spent money freely to protect his own health and life. Isn't all this a vivid description of his "taking good care of himself" and "protecting himself?"

What China's Khrushchov fears most is revolutionary war. He has always been a follower or initiator of every capitulationist line. During the period of the democratic revolution, he advocated handing over the people's guns and carrying out class capitulationism.

In the period of the socialist revolution, he was overwhelmed by imperialist nuclear blackmail and energetically pushed the international capitulationist line of liquidating the struggle against the imperialists, modern revisionists and the reactionaries and cutting down assistance and support to the revolutionary struggle of other peoples. Are these facts not a big exposure of his bourgeois outlook on life and death?

We revolutionary fighters have boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must be resolved to give our lives for Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is the concentrated expression of our boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and the main indication of the thorough establishment of the proletarian world outlook.

"Make Revolution" or "Seek Official Posts"

To make revolution or seek official posts is a struggle between two different world outlooks. The central question is whether one devotes oneself to the public interest or self-interest. Since the founding of New China, our Party has become the Party in power. The contradiction between making revolution and seeking official posts has become more apparent in the new historical conditions.

Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us: **"To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li... The road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous."** **"We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution."**

Under the cloak of "revolution," China's Khrushchov has always been a big careerist who thought of nothing but becoming a big official and a "leader." For a long time, he did his utmost, through such bourgeois egoist ideas as gaining fame, wealth and position, to instil into Party members and the revolutionary masses the poison of "seeking official posts."

China's Khrushchov babbled: "A Party member who wants to play a role must have a fairly high position." What does he mean by "fairly high position?" Expressed so explicitly in his words, it means the "important position" of a "leader." Do you want "me" to serve the people? First of all, give me a "position!" This plainly shows that the real intention of his sinister statement was to get an official post.

How then to become an "official"? China's Khrushchov said: "In the old days, one could enter officialdom if he passed the first imperial examination. Nowadays, one can also become an official when admitted into the Communist Party." He told the people very clearly that "to be admitted into the Communist Party" today and "to pass the first imperial examination" in the times of feudalism were the same thing. The aim in both was to become an "official" and gain a "position." China's Khrushchov went to such lengths in defiling the honourable title of Communist.

It may be recalled that, obsessed with the idea of becoming an official, China's Khrushchov, after the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, had no scruples about sacrificing all the interests of the Party and people and blatantly urged handing over the people's arms and capitulating to Chiang Kai-shek so as to obtain "official positions" in the Kuomintang government. Doesn't all this show clearly that in the eyes of China's Khrushchov, it is "both natural and right" for one to capitulate openly so long as he is able to become a "big official."

To achieve his ambition of usurping the leadership of the Party and the state, China's Khrushchov on the one hand openly publicized the striving for fame, wealth, power and position so as to corrupt some Communists whose revolutionary will was not firm and turn them into tools for restoring capitalism. On the other hand, he recruited deserters and renegades and formed cliques which pursued their private interests, brought renegades, enemy agents, monsters and demons, conspirators and careerists into the Party and secretly established a bourgeois headquarters within the Party to make preparations for carrying out counter-revolutionary subversion. The handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and the counter-revolutionary revisionists who were dragged out during the great proletarian cultural revolution were just such a bunch of bad elements.

The fundamental question of revolution is political power. Whether our political power is in the hands of those who are loyal to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought or in the hands of those who oppose Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought is a very serious matter. It is to solve this question that proletarian revolutionaries have seized power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. We do not strive for personal power, but must strive for power for the Party and people.

Since we proletarian revolutionaries took power into our hands, our status has changed, but we must

never change our revolutionary qualities. We must thoroughly eliminate the poisonous influence of the reactionary idea of "seeking official posts" that China's Khrushchov advocated. Ever mindful of Chairman Mao's teachings: **"Remain one of the common people while serving as an official"** and **"All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people,"** we must always remain **"modest, prudent"** and **"preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle."** We must always have the masses in our hearts and never divorce ourselves from manual labour and all our lives remain loyal to Chairman Mao, make revolution and be "oxen" for the people, thus ensuring that our state under the dictatorship of the proletariat will remain red from generation to generation.

"Fight Self, Repudiate Revisionism," Establish the Proletarian World Outlook of Wholehearted Devotion to the Public Interest

Chairman Mao's latest instruction **"fight self, repudiate revisionism"** is a great militant call. It is a fundamental principle for the great proletarian cultural revolution. We proletarian revolutionaries must relentlessly combat self-interest, thoroughly repudiate counter-revolutionary revisionism represented by China's Khrushchov and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way.

One cannot distinguish Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, from revisionism if one has self-interest in mind. Nor will he hate revisionism, let alone struggle against it. And he will easily be poisoned by revisionism and get bogged down by it.

Dauntlessness stems from selflessness. Only by thoroughly eliminating self-interest and vigorously fostering devotion to the public interest can we carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and always be revolutionaries.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years, we proletarian revolutionaries heroically defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the proletarian headquarters headed by him. We have passed severe tests in struggle and greatly raised our class consciousness. However, as the cultural revolution develops in depth, self-interest in the minds of certain comrades manifests itself in one new form or another.

The great and unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution is a revolution that touches people to the depth of their souls. In the last analysis, it is a revolution to destroy the bourgeois world outlook and establish that of the proletariat, a revolution to eliminate the concept of private ownership and establish that of communist public ownership. In short, it is a great revolution to remould the people by means of Mao Tse-tung's thought and achieve the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

We proletarian revolutionaries must always be loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. With profound proletarian feeling, we must study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, conscientiously make revolution in the depth of our souls and thoroughly remould our world outlook, so as to become new men with the communist spirit of wholehearted devotion to the public interest.

Persistence in Armed Struggle Means Victory

by **"RENMIN RIBAO"** COMMENTATOR

TODAY is Palestine Day. The Palestinian and other Arab people have been persisting in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its tool of aggression, Israel. The Chinese people firmly support this just struggle.

The armed struggle launched by the Palestinian people to resist the U.S.-Israeli aggressors is developing in depth. Since the beginning of this year in particular, the Palestinian guerrillas have, in more than four months, mounted about 200 big and small attacks and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. The flames of the armed struggle have spread to the whole of the Israeli-occupied zone and reached even the vicinity of Tel Aviv, the centre of Israeli rule. The activities of the people's anti-imperialist armed forces have never before been so extensive, so large in scale, so frequent and so

fierce as they are now. Learning warfare through warfare, the Palestinian people's guerrillas have been steadily accumulating experience and are growing ever stronger.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out with great wisdom: **"A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war."**

So long as the Palestinian people persist in their armed struggle they will win final victory. The fundamental reason for this is that it is a just struggle enjoying the support of all the other Arab people as well as the sympathy and support of the revolutionary peo-

ple of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world.

The more than one million Arab refugees, who have been brutally expelled from their homeland by the Israeli aggressors, and the Arab people in the Israeli-occupied zone constitute the mainstay of the Palestinian people's armed struggle against imperialism. The Palestinian guerrillas have taken root among the Arab people who have been subjected to ruthless national oppression; they have been boldly arousing and relying on the masses and building base areas for the armed struggle. These are the fundamental guarantees for their persistence in and development of this struggle.

U.S. imperialism and its tool of aggression, Israel, are the common enemy of the 100 million Arab people. Seeing the aggressors trampling on and seizing Arab land and their own brothers being oppressed and bullied, the people of all Arab countries are filled with hatred for their common enemy and are fighting against the U.S.-Israeli aggression. A vivid example of this was provided during the recent counter-attacks on the Israeli aggressor troops when the patriotic troops of Jordan fought bravely side by side with the Palestinian guerrillas and beat back Israel's military attacks.

U.S. imperialism and its No. 1 accomplice, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, have been trying in a thousand and one ways to stamp out the armed struggle of the Palestinian people and to prevent the Arab people from following the road of armed resistance against aggression. They have worked as hard as they can for a so-called "political solution" through the United Nations in an attempt to split and control the Arab countries so

that they could, from within, undermine the armed struggle of the Palestinian people. By pursuing counter-revolutionary dual policies of sham support for and real betrayal of the Arab countries, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has exposed itself as a most dangerous and ferocious enemy of the Palestinian and other Arab people, just as U.S. imperialism is.

The Palestinian and other Arab people have come to see more and more clearly from their own experience that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's so-called "political solution" is, in essence, an attempt to induce and force the Arab people to abandon armed struggle and to make a compromise with and surrender to U.S. imperialism and its tool Israel. This the Palestinian people and other Arab people will never allow.

The struggle against aggression waged by the Palestinian and other Arab people has actually landed U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Israeli ruling clique, in a precarious position. U.S. imperialism has had its head broken on the Vietnam battlefield and it is beset with worsening political and economic crises. By occupying large tracts of the Arab countries' territory, Israel has overburdened itself with long battle lines and a multitude of difficulties. In appearance, the U.S.-Israeli aggressors are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. So long as the Palestinian people persevere in a protracted guerrilla war, and so long as the 100 million Arab people unite still more closely to wage armed struggle against aggression, the U.S.-Israeli aggressors are bound to suffer final and ignominious defeat.

Palestinian guerrillas, fight on heroically!

(May 15)

Palestinian People Have Found the Way to Free Their Homeland

THE anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist storms which have been sweeping over Asia, Africa and Latin America have inspired the Palestinian people. Their 20 years of bitter experience as refugees, filled with blood and tears, has educated them. They have begun to find the only correct way to free their homeland. Ever more awakened, they are now fighting on the front against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

The Palestine question was created by U.S. imperialism solely for the purpose of suppressing the ever-growing national-liberation movement of the Middle East peoples. On May 14, 1948, amidst the blood and tears of the Palestinian Arabs, it set up "the state of Israel" as a tool for its aggression. The next day, on May 15, the Zionists launched an all-out aggressive war

against the Arab states. Burning, killing and plundering everywhere, they occupied over 6,700 square kilometres of Arab territory. Arabs who had for generations lived in Palestine were thus driven out of their homeland. These refugees numbered more than one million. Then, the United States signed a series of pacts with the Israeli reactionary authorities who were supplied with large quantities of weapons and other "aid." Thus, Israel became a dagger of the U.S. imperialists stuck in the back of the Arab people. In 1956, with the connivance of U.S. imperialism, Israel joined with British and French imperialism in an aggressive war against Egypt. In June last year, instigated by U.S. imperialism and encouraged by the Soviet revisionist clique, Israel brazenly launched another war of aggression against the Arab states. It invaded and occupied the west bank of

the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula of the U.A.R. and Syria's Golan Heights. More Arabs have been driven out by the Israeli aggressors and new hatred added to the old.

The torch of people's armed struggle was lit in Palestine in 1965. It burnt still more furiously in the Israeli-occupied areas after the U.S.-Israeli war of aggression against the Arab states last June. As Yaser Arafat, a leader of the Palestinian nationalist organization "Al Fatah," has said: "All other methods have failed us; Palestine can only be liberated through armed struggle!" A young man who joined the guerrillas not long ago proudly raised his gun and said: "Now we have guns, I feel full of strength. We need resolute struggle to change our status as refugees. For 20 years I have hated the word 'refugee.' Now, we feel for the first time that we are Palestinians who are fighting for Palestine!"

For some years now, the watchword "Give us guns, we want to fight!" has been heard everywhere in Arab countries at meetings and demonstrations against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. The heroic words "turn the refugee camps into military camps" are on the lips of every refugee. At the risk of their lives, large numbers of young men and women have made their way along secret mountain paths to reach the training bases of the guerrillas.

In the training camps, the guerrillas assiduously study the pamphlet *The Experience of the Chinese Revolution* which they themselves have mimeographed. Not long ago, an Arab writer translated some of Chairman Mao's military writings into Arabic and dedicated the book to "Arab fighters of the occupied land—Palestine." In the foreword, he wrote: "At this particular juncture when we are called upon to engage in a protracted struggle against Zionism, imperialism and their agents, the translation of Chairman Mao's works has become an important and essential task." A young man, Mohammed, said, "After the Middle East war in June last year, I thought over many problems and read a large number of articles and I found that only Chairman Mao's teachings can save Palestine." Another youth by the name of Youssef said, "To us the Palestinian

people, the only way is armed struggle. Just as Chairman Mao teaches us: 'The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution.' "

The Palestinian guerrillas have to their credit many stirring exploits of revolutionary heroism in the course of their fighting. In an engagement, the leader of a guerrilla unit, Abu Gazala, provided cover so that his comrades could withdraw safely. He held up the enemy by his resourcefulness and flexibility but was finally surrounded when he had expended all his ammunition. Before he died he used his last two grenades to kill many enemy troops. A guerrilla was seriously wounded in a raid in the Gaza Strip. With amazing endurance, he crawled to a village and wrote on a wall the slogans "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Final victory belongs to us!" with the last drops of his blood. This has demonstrated the unshakable determination of the Palestinian people to fight to the death to defeat the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and to recover their homeland.

Inside the Israeli-occupied areas, the broad sections of the people actively support the guerrillas. They supply them with information and food, tend the wounded and shield them in their activities. In an attempt to sever the flesh-and-blood ties between the people and the guerrillas, the enraged Israeli aggressors adopt the most barbarous fascist means. They often drive the people of several villages together and use threats and cajolery to try to make them squeal on the guerrillas. But none of the patriots have acted as informers. On the contrary, more and more Palestinian youth have joined the guerrillas and taken up arms. Even teenagers and children are no exception. Some have distributed leaflets urging the people to rise against the Israeli aggressors. Others have taken direct part in the fighting.

On May 14, "Al Fatah" issued a statement reiterating the determination of the Palestinian people to strengthen their armed struggle to return to their homeland. It declared: "We reject all resolutions passed by the United Nations on Palestine, including the 1948 partition resolution and the U.N. Security Council's resolution of November 22 last year." "Al Fatah," it said, rejected all "political solutions" cooked up by U.N. "special envoy" Jarring.

Daring Palestinian Guerrillas

Ever More Brilliant Battle Results

BOTH in the countryside and cities of the Israeli-occupied areas and within Israel, the "Assifa" (Hurricane) commandos under the Palestinian nationalist organization "Al Fatah" have since April launched successive attacks against the Israeli aggressors who are a

tool of U.S. imperialism and everywhere dealt the enemy powerful blows.

Enemy posts and installations destroyed. On the night of April 3, the commandos mounted a rocket and mortar attack on an Israeli troop concentration at the Shu-

wayer military camp in south Beisan Valley, destroying several barracks (one for officers) as well as four vehicles.

The following night, two commando units attacked enemy establishments and positions near Al Afula inside Israel, destroying a large part of a manufacturing centre for petroleum pipes, several camps for border guards and three military vehicles. Meanwhile, another unit attacked an enemy camp in Kfar Rubin in Beisan Valley. They destroyed several barracks, an observation post and five vehicles.

On the night of April 6, another "Assifa" unit demolished a road between Beisan City and Beit Yuseef, destroying two military jeeps and killing all those in them.

"Pitting one against ten," the commandos hit the enemy hard. Recently the Israeli aggressors committed numerous acts of provocation against the Jordanian troops on the east bank of the Jordan River. To punish them, the Palestinian commandos laid a number of ambushes for the enemy.

On April 8, when the aggressor troops crossed the Jordanian border south of the Dead Sea, a unit of seven commandos fought with the Israeli paratroops for over three hours and killed or wounded 60 of them.

On April 10, Israeli armoured units, aided by airborne troops, attempted to cross the Jordan River. They fell into an ambush laid by the commandos and lost 15 men killed and wounded.

On April 13, the Israeli aggressors mobilized large numbers of infantry and paratroops and used tanks, armoured cars, helicopters and bombers in a "sweep" against the Nablus Mountain region. They suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the commandos, who wiped out 60 enemy troops that day and more than 30 on April 14.

On the morning of April 28, the "Assifa" commandos engaged the enemy south of Al Uja in the Negev Desert. Despite the use of heavy artillery by the enemy who also airdropped many paratroops on the surrounding hills, the commandos fought a successful battle lasting nine hours with machineguns, hand-grenades and rockets. Three Israeli helicopters were shot down; seven tanks and half-tracks and three jeeps were destroyed; altogether 60 aggressor troops were killed or wounded.

Night attacks catch the enemy unprepared. That night, the commandos attacked the enemy in Kfar Rubin and Maouz Hayem in Beisan Valley, Beit Ora in the Negev Desert and in localities north of Areeha. They destroyed many military vehicles and killed or wounded 15 enemy troops.

On the night of April 29, the commandos attacked the enemy who were trying to lay an ambush in the Kawkab Mountains, southeast of Beisan Valley. The

guerrillas killed nine Israeli troops and destroyed one military jeep. On the same night, other commandos attacked the enemy in this area and demolished a number of enemy barracks with rockets and mortars. Ten Israeli troops were killed or wounded and four military vehicles destroyed. Next morning, when 35 Israeli planes wantonly bombed the entire area, the commandos had already slipped away unscathed.

Provocation by aggressors rebuffed. On May 2, the Israeli aggressors, in the name of celebrating the 20th anniversary of Israel's "independence," staged a military parade in the occupied Arab quarter of Jerusalem. To rebuff this provocation, the Palestinian commandos attacked Israeli troops on the road between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, killing five and wounding more than 20. On the same day, more than 70 Israeli troops were put out of action south of the Dead Sea.

The population in the occupied areas also acted. Workers struck, students boycotted classes while merchants closed down their shops in protest against the aggressors' provocation. Meanwhile, the people of Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and other Arab states also staged large-scale demonstrations.

Celebrating Palestine Day by intrepid battles. To mark the 20th anniversary of Palestine Day, the guerrillas stepped up their activities and launched more than 30 attacks on the Israeli aggressors during the first half of May. They killed or wounded more than 300 enemy troops and destroyed two tanks, two armoured cars, five half-tracks and 19 other military vehicles.

On May 7 and 8, the "Assifa" commandos launched several attacks on enemy camps and patrols in Beit Aksaa, Manara Village and the Chameir area on the west bank of the Jordan River, killing 20 aggressor troops and wounding another eight, and destroying nine enemy military vehicles, one oil depot and a number of military installations.

On the night of May 7, the guerrillas killed and wounded 30 enemy troops in Beit Yuseef, while in Kfar Rubin they hoisted the Palestinian flag. Throughout these days, the guerrillas were everywhere on the attack and had the enemy reeling under their blows.

Arab people fight shoulder to shoulder. At present, the Palestinian people's armed struggle presents a wonderful picture. The new-born people's armed forces have demonstrated their power ever more clearly. And they have the full sympathy and backing of the Arab peoples. In a demonstration of solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people and against the crimes of the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, the workers, students, teachers and lawyers of Syria, the U.A.R., Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon staged token strikes, rallies and demonstrations on May 15. In Syria, the U.A.R., Iraq and Jordan, the workers collected donations for the Palestinian guerrillas.

(Continued from p. 7.)

said: Guinea, Mali and China, which were victims of imperialist aggression and oppression, waged protracted anti-imperialist struggles in the past. Today, the people of our three countries face a common enemy — U.S. imperialism. As the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, **"We all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other."** I am deeply convinced that the present visit of our distinguished guests will greatly contribute to the further strengthening of our militant unity against imperialism.

The Vice-Premier went on to say that since China established diplomatic relations with Guinea and Mali, their relations have developed considerably on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He expressed his gratitude to President Sekou Toure and President Modibo Keita for their contributions to the development of Sino-Guinean and Sino-Malian friendly co-operation.

Referring to the excellent revolutionary situation in Africa, he said: The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the African peoples is reaching a new high. He praised Mali and Guinea for consistently giving vigorous support to the African peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. He also paid tribute to the sister countries — Mali and Guinea — which were co-operating still more closely in the common cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Not long ago, Vice-Premier Chen Yi added, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued a statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, in which he incisively exposed the criminal nature of the colonialist and imperialist system and made the call: **"People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against**

our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices!" Chairman Mao's statement constitutes an immense support not only to the liberation struggle of the Black people in the United States but also to the liberation struggle of the African peoples.

He continued: U.S. imperialism is now having an increasingly difficult time. On May 8, President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam exposed the U.S. imperialist scheme of peddling the "peace talks" swindle while stepping up the war in Vietnam and once again called upon the Vietnamese army and people to **"increase the resolve to fight and to win," "brave all hardships and sacrifices, fight continuously and on all battlefields, in order to win still bigger victories."** We are convinced that the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and persevering in the protracted war of resistance, will win final victory in their war-against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Speaking of the Middle East question, the Vice-Premier pointed out that the U.S.-Israeli aggressors were bound to suffer ignominious defeat in the face of the Arab people's sustained resistance.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi went on to say: Of late, just when the whole capitalist world is in the midst of extremely grave monetary, financial and economic crises, there have arisen powerful student movements and workers' struggles in the United States and Western Europe on a scale never known before. This is an important sign of the daily awakening of the people in the heartland of capitalism, a striking manifestation of the increasing instability of the reactionary rule of the world monopoly capitalist class and a significant symbol of the deepening and intensification of the great upheaval, great division and great reorganization within the capitalist world. All this has fully borne out the remark about the general characteristic of the international situation made by the

great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tse-tung that **"the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."**

Vice-Premier Chen Yi strongly condemned the modern revisionist clique for trying to put out the flames of the armed struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, the Middle East and other places in Asia, Africa and Latin America by adopting the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of sham support but real betrayal, for supporting U.S. imperialism in suppressing the Afro-Americans and for viciously assailing the workers' and students' movements in Western Europe and North America, thereby openly aiding and abetting the imperialists and reactionaries of all countries. He said that all this only served to further expose them as renegades and speed up their destruction.

The Vice-Premier heartily thanked the people of Guinea, Mali and other parts of Africa and the world for their warm support and encouragement to China's great proletarian cultural revolution. He said: We will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and give still more powerful support to the African people and all the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world in their struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction, and thereby fulfil our internationalist duty still better.

Minister Lansana Beavogui spoke on behalf of the delegation. He said: The warm, fraternal hospitality the Chinese people have extended to the delegation once again demonstrates the growing friendly relations between Mali, Guinea and China. We have brought the Chinese people and their great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung the warm and fraternal greetings of the people of Guinea and Mali and President Modibo Keita and President Sekou Toure. President Keita and President Toure wish Chairman Mao a long life.

He added: China is now carrying out a movement without precedent in history, that is, the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and being led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself. The movement is daily gaining new victories. The delegation rejoices at coming to China at this moment and seeing for itself this great world-shaking event. We are sure that we shall learn things of great importance from this visit.

He said the fact that Mali and Guinea had sent a joint delegation to visit China showed that good fraternal relations existed between the two countries. He declared that the people of Guinea and Mali were opposed to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and were determined to achieve the unification of Africa.

Africa, he went on to say, is going through an encouraging historic stage in which purification brings progress, because everything is becoming clarified: The line between the real fighters struggling for the happiness of the African people and the inveterate lackeys of moribund imperialism is becoming clear. He stressed that the unification of Africa could be realized only when the African continent was completely liberated from the yoke of foreign countries.

The Guinean Foreign Minister said: Mali and Guinea regard the struggle of the people of Mozambique, Angola, South West Africa, Guinea (Bissau), Rhodesia, etc., as their own. Our two countries condemn and will always oppose the evil racial segregation perpetrated by the South African racists. Where there is oppression, there is always resistance. We are confident that the struggles of these peoples will triumph.

Lansana Beavogui said that Guinea and Mali regarded the struggle of the people of various countries against their common enemy as their own and that they unreservedly supported the just struggles waged by the Vietnamese and Palestinian peoples.

Before the banquet, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien received

all the members of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

On May 19, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien held talks with Foreign Ministers Ousman Ba and Lansana Beavogui.

Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes Successfully

China's 1968 Spring Export Commodities Fair closed in Kwangchow on May 15. The fair, which was the most successful yet, showed the tremendous political and economic fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years. It reflected the growing prosperity and strength of our great socialist motherland under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Compared to the past, this spring fair was characterized by a greater number of businessmen from more countries and regions throughout the world. Many Afro-Asian countries, including the Congo (Brazzaville), Mali, the Sudan, Somalia and Nepal, had sent trade delegations or representatives of state-owned enterprises. Many businessmen said that they had been eager to attend the fair because the world today had entered a new era with Mao Tse-tung's thought as its great banner, and they wanted to see for themselves the enormous successes achieved by the Chinese people through the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and through the great proletarian cultural revolution which was launched two years ago. The other reason was because a grave economic crisis confronted the capitalist world today and it was necessary for them to find new trade outlets.

Adhering as before to the policy of "equality and mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods" and the principle of "abiding by contracts and keeping good faith," Chinese foreign trade departments signed a large number of contracts with businessmen from all over the world. Total transactions in export and im-

port commodities greatly exceeded the original plan for this spring fair.

As a result of attending the fair, the foreign guests had increased their understanding of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction. Two Japanese friends said that during the last autumn fair the British pound was devalued, while at the time of this spring fair the U.S. dollar was in crisis. Meanwhile, in these few intervening months, there had been great confusion in Japan's economy, with large numbers of small and medium-sized enterprises becoming insolvent every month. On the other hand, having attended the Kwangchow fairs several times in succession in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they had seen for themselves that the hundreds of millions of Chinese people, particularly the working class, had mastered the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and had transformed mental power into a tremendous material force, thereby greatly promoting the growth of China's industrial and agricultural production. The two stressed that during the period from the devaluation of the pound to the dollar crisis, China had become more prosperous than ever. All this, they added, testified to the correctness of Chairman Mao's wise thesis that "the East wind prevails over the West wind."

The month-long export commodities fair was also attended by more than 6,000 overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, as well as foreign diplomats, seamen and other foreign friends passing through Kwangchow. Everyone praised its success. Writing in the visitors' book after his visit, Albanian Ambassador to China Vasil Nathanaili said: The great number of varieties and the high quality of the products displayed at the fair, together with the advanced modern techniques, demonstrate the creativeness and genius of the great Chinese people to the whole world. Holding high the red banner of the invincible thought of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have firmly carried out the instruction to "grasp revolution and pro-

mote production" and have made splendid achievements in all fields.

A reception was held to mark the closing of the fair on the evening of May 15. It was attended by businessmen from the five continents and the working staff of the fair. Speaking at the reception, Chairman of the China Export Commodities Fair Chen Yu and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chia Shih pointed out that the flourishing atmosphere at the fair provided a sharp contrast with the worsening political and economic crisis in the capitalist world today. This once again proved the brilliant thesis of our great leader Chairman Mao that **"the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."** They stressed that the fair's success was a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great proletarian cultural revolution, and that this success had utterly shattered the slanders and lies about China manufactured by imperialism, revisionism and reaction in all countries. They said that the Chinese people would, as they had done in the past, continue to develop trade contacts with all friendly businessmen throughout the world.

French Government Expresses Regret Over French Reactionaries' Provocation Against Chinese Embassy

Several hundred reactionary elements gathered in front of the Chinese Embassy in France on the evening of May 13 and made a political provocation by shouting anti-China slogans. Several hooligans even climbed on to the balcony of the Embassy, beat up staff members, smashed windows with stones and took away the Embassy's metal plate.

A responsible official of the Department of West European Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in France lodged serious protests over this incident with the French side separately in

Peking and Paris, and demanded that the French side immediately take measures to punish the culprits, compensate for all the losses sustained by the Chinese side, be responsible for recovering the Embassy's metal plate and ensure that no similar incidents would recur in the future.

The French Government expressed profound regret over this incident. It expressed willingness to compensate for all losses, be responsible for recovering the metal plate and take necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

Norwegian Government Expresses Regret Over Anti-China Provocation by Pro-U.S. Reactionaries

A handful of pro-U.S. Norwegian reactionaries carried out an anti-China political provocation around the Chinese Embassy in Norway on the evening of May 8. The Embassy immediately lodged a protest with the Norwegian Government, and the Norwegian Foreign Ministry promptly expressed its regret over the incident.

On May 11, the Norwegian Ambassador to China formally expressed regret over the incident on behalf of his government. He gave assurances that no similar incidents would recur, and assumed responsibility for the payment of indemnities for any damage. He said that the culprits would be punished as soon as they were apprehended.

A.A.J.A. and A.A.W.B. Hold Meeting in Support of Palestinian People's Armed Struggle for Liberation

The Afro-Asian Journalists' Association and the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau held a meeting in Peking on May 15 to express their firm support for the Palestinian

people's armed struggle to liberate their homeland.

A bust of our great leader Chairman Mao was in the centre of the rostrum. Quotations from Chairman Mao in both English and Arabic, which were posted in the meeting hall, read: **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** **"The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people."** Also hung in the hall were the slogans: **"Down with U.S. imperialism! Down with Soviet revisionism! Down with Zionism!"** **"Defeat U.S. imperialism and its tool Israel!"** and **"Victory belongs to the Palestinian people!"**

R.D. Senanayake, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, said in his speech: The greatest revolutionary leader of our time, Chairman Mao, has pointed out that **"the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** We believe that, in order to fulfil the sacred duty of liberating their homeland, the revolutionary liberation fighters of Palestine will carry out the task of mobilizing the masses and build a broad united front so as to guarantee victory in the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, world Zionism, reaction and revisionism.

Senanayake added: China's great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, has scored unprecedentedly great victories and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, thereby guaranteeing the further strengthening of the reliable base area for the world revolutionary movement. The 700 million Chinese people tempered in the great cultural revolution are standing firmly on the side of all the oppressed peoples fighting for their liberation.

Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association Djawoto reaffirmed the A.A.J.A.'s full support for the Arab people's anti-imperialist struggle and for the Palestinian Arab people's just and armed struggle which is becoming increasingly intense. The latter's struggle, he said, is an integral part

of the struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national liberation, genuine independence and social emancipation.

Djawoto continued: The Palestinian brothers are not fighting alone. We are convinced of the brilliant truth of what Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: "It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off."

Rashid Said Gerbou, a Palestinian friend who spoke at the meeting, said: The Palestinian Arab people, who are oppressed and victims of aggression, hold the firm belief that they can return to their homeland only through armed struggle.

He added: The Palestinian people are paying special attention to the study of Chairman Mao's political and military writings and they consider these an unlimited source of guidance in the struggle for the liberation of their land and return to their homes.

A joint appeal by the A.A.J.A. and the A.A.W.B. was read out at the meeting. It calls on Afro-Asian writers and journalists and all Afro-Asian peoples to give firm support to the armed struggle of the Palestinian people until final victory.

Attending the meeting were representatives of foreign national liberation organizations in Peking, Palestinian friends in the capital and representatives of Chinese departments concerned.

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