

PEKING REVIEW

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China Reaps Rich Summer Harvest

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

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.

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The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries.

Problems of War and Strategy
(November 1938)

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Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!

On Coalition Government
(April 1945)

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive President Nyerere

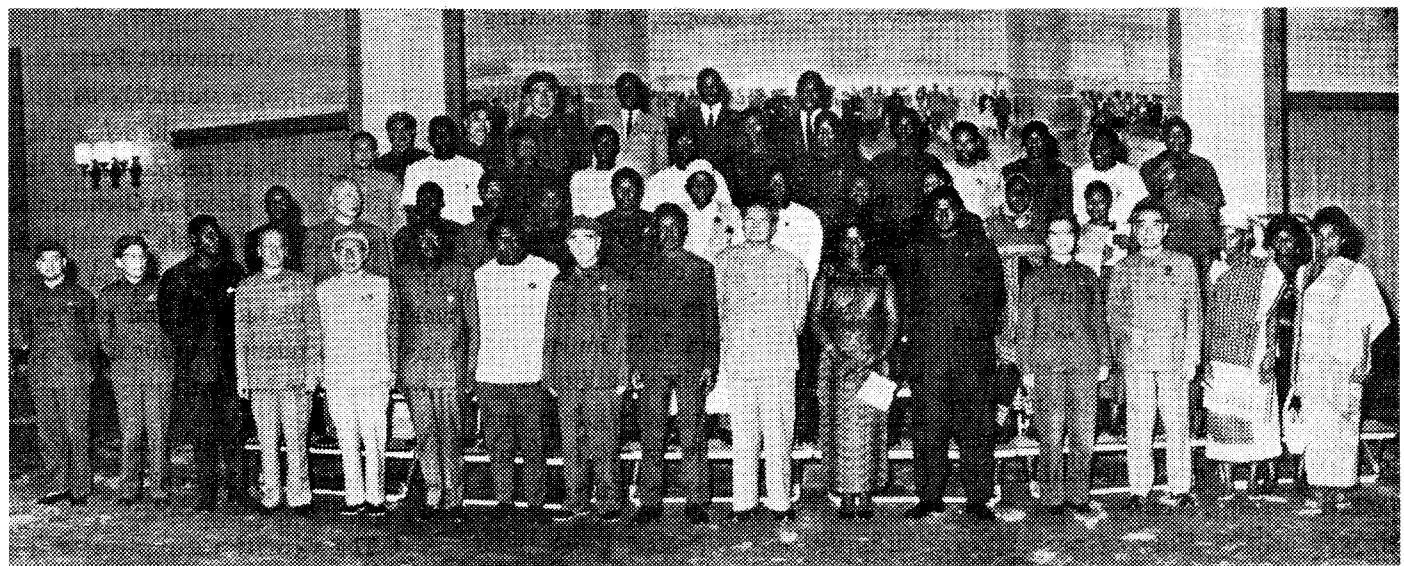
OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania, Madam Nyerere and other Tanzanian friends on June 21.

When President Nyerere, Madam Nyerere and the other guests arrived at the reception hall, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao warmly shook hands with them. They posed for a photograph with all the Tanzanian friends. The guests greeted Chairman Mao with enthusiastic applause. Chairman Mao also applauded and waved to them.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao then had a cordial and friendly talk with President Nyerere and the other Tanzanian guests accompany-

ing him: L.N. Sijaona, Minister of State, Second Vice-President's Office; I.M. Bhoke Munanka, Minister of State, President's Office; C.Y. Mgonja, Minister of State, Foreign Affairs; E.P. Mwaluko, Tanzanian Ambassador to China; and Brigadier General Sarakikya of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces (T.P.D.F.).

Other Tanzanian friends who were received were: Mrs. C.Y. Mgonja, Issa H. Mpoto, J.A. Namata and his wife, Juma Almasi, Ahmed Mahmud, Paul Sozigwa, M.N.E. Shaidi, E.C. Mzena, Chande S. Alli, Lt. Col. M.W. Chacha, F.K. Rwegarulila, A.M. Nhonoli, Major H. Mwakipesile, Michael Indadha, J. Marusi, Juma Mwapachu, J.C. Rwegasira, Bi. Asha Ngoma, P.N. Mgaya, J.A. Msolomi, J.W. Butiku, L.L. Ngatwika, B.M. Clemens, N. Omari, Miss M.



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receive President Julius K. Nyerere, Madam Nyerere and the other Tanzanian guests.

Mwaimu, P. Bwimbo, J. Fale, S. Kipanga, J. Kata-baro and members of the Tanzanian Acrobatic Troupe studying in Peking.

Present on the occasion were leading members of various departments of the Party and state: Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang

Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng and Wu Fa-hsien.

Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wen Yu-cheng were present.

Message of Greetings From Central Committee Of C.P.C. to Central Committee of C.P.M.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya, warmly greeted the 20th anniversary of the Malayan people's anti-British national-liberation war. The message reads in full as follows:

**The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya,
Dear Comrades:**

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Malayan people's anti-British national-liberation war, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party extends to you warm fraternal greetings.

Under the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party, the heroic armed struggle of the Malayan people of all nationalities against the British colonialists and their lackeys has gone through a glorious course. It has dealt a heavy blow at the colonial rule of British imperialism in Malaya and has made tremendous contributions to the cause of national independence and liberation of Malaya. The revolutionary armed struggle of the Malayan people has also dealt a telling blow at U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys and at

modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre; it has given vigorous support to the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Chinese Communist Party is firmly convinced that by integrating the universal truth of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with the concrete conditions of Malaya, by firmly holding the red flag of armed struggle, closely uniting with the Malayan people of all nationalities, resolutely relying on the masses of the people, consolidating and expanding the rural revolutionary bases, developing and expanding the revolutionary armed forces and persisting in struggle, the Malayan Communist Party which has been tested in and tempered by the raging flames of war will certainly be able to lead the Malayan people to drive out the British and U.S. imperialist aggressors, overthrow the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew puppet regimes and build a new and truly independent, unified and democratic Malaya.

China's unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, personally initiated and led by Chairman

Mao, has won a decisive victory. The conspiracy of the reactionary forces of the bourgeoisie represented by China's Khrushchov and others to bring about a capitalist restoration in China has met with ignominious defeat. The great proletarian cultural revolution has greatly consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. The fact that the forces of the Chinese people, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are stronger than ever before enables us to fulfil better the great internationalist tasks incumbent upon us.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people staunchly support the revolutionary struggle being waged by the Malayan people under the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party to smash "Malaysia," overthrow the reactionary rule of British imperialism and its lackeys and win genuine independence, unification and democracy for Malaya.

The Malayan people's armed struggle will certainly triumph!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China
June 20, 1968

President Nyerere's Visit to China

Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Madam Nyerere and other Tanzanian friends concluded their friendly visit to China and left Peking on June 22 by plane for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were given a warm send-off at the airport by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Con-

gress Kang Sheng and other leaders as well as thousands of revolutionary people in the capital.

Following are excerpts from the speeches by Premier Chou En-lai and President Nyerere at the banquet Premier Chou gave on June 18 in honour of President Nyerere, and the full texts of the speeches by President Nyerere and Premier Chou at the farewell banquet given by President Nyerere on June 21. — Ed.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

At the banquet he gave on June 18 in honour of President Nyerere (Excerpts)

At a time when China's great proletarian cultural revolution has entered the stage of seizing all-round victory, His Excellency President Nyerere has made light of travelling thousands of miles and come to our country on a friendly visit. This is a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people. We are convinced that His Excellency the President's current visit will surely make new contributions to the further strengthening of the militant friendship between our two peoples and the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

Under the leadership of President Nyerere, the United Republic of Tanzania has resolutely defended its national independence and state sovereignty and actively supported the national-liberation movement of Africa, and thus won the respect of the African people. Inspired by the Arusha Declaration, the Tanzanian people have followed the policy of self-reliance, worked hard to build their country and achieved remarkable successes. We sincerely wish the Tanzanian people continued victorious advance along the path of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and of independent development.

At present, the situation in the anti-imperialist revolution of the people of the world is excellent.

In Africa, the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Zimbabwe and South Africa are launching fierce and sustained attacks on the stubborn strongholds of colonialism and racism. The struggle of the people of the Arab countries against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors is growing in depth. Although twists and turns and difficulties may still appear on the African and Arab peoples' road of advance, they will certainly win final victory so long as they persevere in the struggle.

The 31 million heroic Vietnamese people have dealt heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors in their war against

U.S. aggression and for national salvation. While intensifying its war of aggression, U.S. imperialism is busy carrying out peace talk schemes in a vain attempt to gain at the conference table what it cannot get on the battlefield. This is what the Vietnamese people cannot permit. Responding to the call of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh, the entire Vietnamese people are becoming still more closely united, persevering in protracted war and valiantly fighting for the great goal of thoroughly defeating the U.S. aggressors and liberating the whole of Vietnam.

With the vigorous development of the Asian, African and Latin American people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, great storms of revolutionary mass movements have recently swept Europe and North America, the heartland of the capitalist world. These storms, which mark the new awakening of the masses of the people in the Western countries and a new stage in their revolutionary struggle, are fiercely pounding the decadent old world headed by U.S. imperialism.

The development of the international situation has never been so favourable to the people of the world as it is today.

Recently, the United States and the Soviet Union, working in collusion with each other, railroaded the so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" through the U.N. General Assembly under their manipulation. This is another big conspiracy and swindle they have engineered against the people of all countries. In so doing, they vainly attempt to consolidate their nuclear monopoly, turn the non-nuclear countries into their "protectorates" and press forward with a new type of colonialism, nuclear colonialism.

However, their conspiracy has been boycotted and opposed by many countries from the very outset. Here, it must be mentioned in particular that Tanzania has

emphatically exposed the neo-colonialist nature of this treaty and resolutely opposed it. We express our admiration for Tanzania's spirit of defying brute force and upholding justice.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago: "Those who refuse to be enslaved will never be cowed by the atom bombs and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the U.S. imperialists." Nuclear weapons cannot block the great torrent of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. Nuclear weapons can save neither imperialism nor modern revisionism.

From the very first day China began to develop her nuclear weapons, her aim has been to break the nuclear monopoly by big powers and realize equality among all countries, big or small, and eventually to eliminate nuclear weapons. We firmly stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and have repeatedly declared that we will never be the

first to use nuclear weapons. We believe that we will certainly attain our goal.

After two years of vigorous struggles, the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, has now entered the stage of seizing all-round victory. President Nyerere has said that China's great cultural revolution is to "keep alive both the spirit and the objective of the revolution." This is praise and support for the great cultural revolution of our country. We will certainly not disappoint the hopes of our friends. Proletarian internationalism is the supreme principle guiding our country's foreign policy. We will continue to make great efforts to develop our relations with friendly countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We will unite still more closely with the people of all countries and carry through to the end the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and the struggle against modern revisionism!

President Nyerere's Speech

At the banquet given by Premier Chou in his honour (Excerpts)

IT is only just over three years since my previous visit to this great country, but there have been many important developments since then both in China and in Tanzania. In this country you have been carrying through the cultural revolution, which I hope to learn more about in the next few days.

The sovereignty of the people is the most important of all our aspirations, and in many ways the most difficult to achieve. It is the most important because the good of the people is the only legitimate purpose of all national activities, and only the people themselves can say what is to their good. The sovereignty of the people means that they themselves control their own economic activities, decide for themselves the laws they will have, the customs they will follow, and the political institutions through which they will govern themselves. And these things can only be done by the people if they are free from any external control, free from exploitation, from petty tyranny, and from the threat of hunger, or the lethargy of debilitating diseases.

To achieve the freedom from hunger, the educational advance and the healthy bodies which we all desire, men and women must work together — sometimes in very large-scale undertakings. There is greater productivity in agriculture if people work as a group, using modern methods and more sophisticated machinery. Schools require trained teachers, and need to be backed up by research, and by universities. Good health requires knowledge, and also the services of doctors and hospitals. And all of these things themselves de-

mand a fairly elaborate organization, as well as complex communications systems, and so on.

Both of us are really trying to find the kind of expert, whether he be skilled in scientific subjects, in administration or in any of the other many jobs we need, who seeks only to use his knowledge and abilities for the service of the people — and service as the people themselves define it.

I believe that all of us everywhere have to wage a constant struggle to support the supremacy of the people. We have to be constantly vigilant to ensure that the people are not used by the individuals to whom they have entrusted power and are neither stifled by bureaucracy and inefficiency, nor misled by their own ignorance.

The history of China since the revolution has shown the determination of the leaders of the People's Republic in this matter. Time and again, campaigns have been waged against leaders who are believed to have abused their responsibilities, or to have become alienated from the people.

The thing which impressed me most of all when I was in China in 1965 — and the thing which most impresses Tanzanians about the Chinese workers who are now in our country — is their enthusiastic, hard work.

We have adopted different methods — if you like, we use different bricks, and a different ground plan in the building of our people's societies. But by methods

which seem to the peoples of our respective countries to be appropriate to their own needs, China and Tanzania are, I believe, working for the same objectives — the sovereignty of the people, and their freedom from exploitation and discrimination.

It is my hope that during our few days in the People's Republic of China my colleagues and I will have an opportunity to learn something of your experience in tackling this problem. We in Tanzania should learn from the endeavours and experience of all other nations. And of course, we are especially interested in those

countries which are struggling against an inheritance of poverty and which are — like ourselves — committed to the uplifting of the masses.

In all these matters the People's Republic of China has made tremendous strides forward in recent years. It has shown what a determined people can do, however great the obstacles in front of them. We in Tanzania salute the efforts of the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and desire to express our hopes for continued progress along the road to socialism and the supremacy of the people.

President Nyerere's Speech

At the farewell banquet he gave in Peking on June 21

Mr. Premier,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The friendship between Tanzania and the People's Republic of China is a friendship between most unequal equals. Perhaps for that reason some other nations of the world find it hard to understand: they are always trying to suggest that Tanzania is a satellite of China, or — alternatively — that our friendship is about to break up. This is probably an expression of wishful thinking, or else it is a misunderstanding of the nature of friendship and an assumption that friendship is exclusive — that you cannot be friends with many nations if these are not themselves close friends.

I admit that in the modern world real friendship between very big nations and very small nations is a comparatively rare thing. For friendship in these circumstances means a recognition on both sides that the differences in size, wealth and power are irrelevant to the equality which exists between sovereign nations. It means that both sides recognize the differences, but treat them as facts which have relevance only when the friendship itself needs them, or can benefit from them.

Mr. Premier, the friendship between China and Tanzania is based on these principles of respect and equality. It is not an exclusive thing, and we do not interfere in each other's affairs. When we feel able to co-operate we do so; if either of us feels reluctant, then we move on to some other matter. I can state quite categorically that Tanzania is enriched by this friendship, and we value it. No outside nation will be able to interfere with it; only we ourselves, by our own actions to one another, could destroy it. I have therefore no reason to believe that friendship between Tanzania and China will not continue indefinitely, and grow stronger as time passes.

Having said that, I would like to say further, Mr. Prime Minister, that my colleagues and I have not come to China to ask China to place a protective nuclear umbrella over Tanzania. Colonialism in Africa passed under many labels. Some of our countries were called colonies; others, protectorates; some, provinces; and yet others, trust territories. In fact they were all colonies, and all of them rightly rejected their colonial status. If therefore I had come to ask China to declare Tanzania to be her nuclear protectorate, the people of Tanzania would have every right to denounce me as a lackey of nuclear neo-colonialism.

The relation we seek between ourselves and the rest of the world is a relation of equality. It is mainly for that reason that Tanzania has opposed the treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons. We regard it as a most unequal treaty. It asks non-nuclear nations, including potential nuclear states, to renounce the right to make, or possess, nuclear weapons. But it does not ask the nuclear powers themselves to stop making any more nuclear weapons; it does not ask the nuclear powers to destroy the weapons they already possess. And worst of all, it does not ask the nuclear powers to pledge that they will neither use, nor threaten to use, nuclear weapons against states which agree to sign the treaty. Instead, the nuclear powers, on their own, simply declare that they will protect non-nuclear signatories against nuclear attack. Under this treaty, if a nation could swear on the Bible, or the holy Koran, that it wanted to develop nuclear explosives purely for peaceful purposes, it would not be allowed to do so. It must buy such explosives from the nuclear powers. This is the first time in history that a tremendous and far-reaching human discovery is made the monopoly of a few.

We have opposed this treaty not because we want to reserve our right to make, or receive, nuclear weapons. We have neither the ability nor the wish to do so. We have opposed it because it is an unequal treaty,

which cannot even contribute to the cause of peace. A monopoly of weapons cannot produce real peace; it could only produce so-called peace, like *pax Romana* or *pax Britannica*.

Mr. Prime Minister, your country is a nuclear power, mine is not. For the time being we happen to hold similar views on this particular matter. Of course this does not mean that China and Tanzania will always adopt the same policies, and will always have the same priorities of action. China is an Asian power; we are a part of Africa. Both of us are interested in international peace, and in human justice, but our immediate preoccupations will be different, and our difficulties will be of a different kind.

Thus, for example, colonialism of the traditional kind has now been virtually defeated in Asia. Political independence has been won everywhere. The struggle which remains is a struggle to make that independence meaningful — to make it the independence of the people and not a mere matter of flags, and presidents, and protocol, while the masses continue to be exploited either by their old masters or by new ones.

In Africa we do have this struggle against neo-colonialism. But we also still have a struggle against foreign occupation and racialist minority oppression. We still have to face the fact that Tanzania's southern neighbour is governed by Portugal, and that 60,000 Portuguese troops are trying to maintain that European rule against the wishes of the people of Mozambique.

Nor is that an isolated case. Angola, Portuguese Guinea and South West Africa are all still occupied territories held in thrall by colonialists who are determined to continue their direct exploitation of African people. And on top of that, there are in South Africa and in Rhodesia racialist minority governments engaged in a systematic attempt to maintain their power and economic privilege by denying the humanity of those who are non-white.

Mr. Premier, Ladies and Gentlemen, my country is free. It is because of that freedom that I am able to come here on behalf of my countrymen to cement the friendship which exists between our two peoples. Yet at the same time my country feels that it is not free, because Africa is not free. My countrymen know that they are insulted because the blackness of our brothers is being insulted in Africa. And my country, with the other independent nations of Africa, is determined that this situation will be changed. Africa will be free. Africans will be respected in Africa. For Africa will liberate Africa. The struggle before us may be a long one; the machinations of neo-colonialism may sometimes cause us to stumble in our progress to liberation. But the Organization of African Unity will succeed in both its objectives. It will lead Africa to freedom and human dignity, and it will lead Africa to unity.

For the unity of free Africa is our ultimate objective. I look forward to the day when I cannot come to China as President of the United Republic of Tanzania,

because to the outside world there is no Tanzania — only Africa. My ambition is that the President of a United States of Africa goes on state visits — to China and to other countries. (Let me hasten to add that this does not mean a reluctance on my part ever to come to China again! It only means that I want to be in a position where I come as a citizen of Africa who is renewing old friendships!)

This ambition of ours is a very large one, and we do not expect it soon to be fulfilled. But we shall not surrender the goal because we cannot see it clearly, any more than you surrendered because you could not see the China of today from the caves of Yenan. Most of all, we shall never compromise on our determination to rid Africa of imperialism. The people of Africa have now taken up arms in Mozambique, in Angola, in Portuguese Guinea, and in Rhodesia. Sooner or later these fighters will triumph; which means that Africa will triumph, and therefore Tanzania will triumph. We shall succeed, because we are fighting for our own freedom, our own homes, and the future of our children. To no one will we surrender our birthright. Africa will be governed by Africans, and Africans of all colours, races and languages will one day be equal citizens in their homeland.

I believe that the people of China understand this determination of ours — this determination of Tanzania and of Africa. I believe that you sympathize with us in our struggle, just as we sympathize with the Chinese people's determination to defend their own country and build it according to their own desires. We do not ask for more. For we know that no one else can make a people free; freedom must be won and maintained by the people who expect to enjoy it.

Finally, Mr. Prime Minister, I want to repeat that I have come to China to learn. In particular, I wanted to see something of your country after the cultural revolution. The last three days have confirmed my conviction once again that we have a lot to learn from China. First, we should reject the proposition that peace will be served by isolating China. This is very silly. You cannot isolate 700 million human beings, unless they go to sleep. Secondly, there is a danger in Africa for some of us to believe that independence is enough. If we really want to move from national independence to the real independence of the people, and if we really want to make sure that the African revolution will ever move forward, and not degenerate into neo-colonialism, then I say that we should learn from you. Indeed, from what I had seen of China in 1965, I must say that if you found it necessary to begin a cultural revolution, in order to make sure that the new generation would carry forward the banner of your revolution, then certainly we need one. We have seen in Tanzania how easy it is to pay lip-service to the importance of socialism and the people, while in fact we behave like capitalists and petty dictators!

On my first visit I said in Shanghai, after I had witnessed the revolutionary spirit of your people, that

I wished all the people of Tanzania could come to China, and witness for themselves what a determined people can do. Today, after the cultural revolution, the spirit of the people of China is even greater than before. One of the sayings of Christianity is that faith can move mountains. You Chinese people have great faith; nor is it blind faith. You believe in the creative power of the people; you believe in your great leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung; you believe in the spirit of self-reliance and self-criticism; and you believe in the oneness of the oppressed peoples of the world. But you do more than believe. You are showing us that it is not enough to believe: one must practise what one believes.

With this immense spiritual strength, always very great in China, but now renewed and deepened by the cultural revolution, and under the guidance of the great leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, I am sure you will move from victory to victory, and I do wish you well.

Mr. Prime Minister, it has been a great pleasure for me and my colleagues to revisit the People's Republic of China. You have received us with great warmth and great hospitality. Our stay has been both enjoyable and useful.

I now ask you to join me in a toast: to the friendship between the People's Republic of China and the United Republic of Tanzania,

to the prosperity of the People's Republic of China,

to the militant friendship of the people of Tanzania and China,

to the health of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people,

to the health of Premier Chou En-lai,

to the health of distinguished ambassadors, guests and all friends present.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

At the farewell banquet given by President Nyerere

Your Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere and
Madam Nyerere,
Distinguished Guests from Tanzania,
Friends and Comrades,

This evening I am attending this farewell banquet given by His Excellency President Nyerere and Madam Nyerere with a feeling of regret that they will soon leave. Please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese comrades present at this banquet, to express our thanks for their invitation.

His Excellency the President's current visit to China, short as it is, is a very successful one. During the visit, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao had a cordial conversation with His Excellency the President. We had a sincere and amicable exchange of views on the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and on international questions of common interest to both sides. His Excellency the President and the other distinguished guests from Tanzania also visited our factories, a people's commune and units of the People's Liberation Army. They made contacts with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. No doubt all this will further increase our mutual understanding, enhance the friendship and co-operation between our two countries, and thus contribute to the strengthening of the Afro-Asian people's common cause of unity against imperialism.

His Excellency the President has spoken highly of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and highly praised the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people. This is a great support and encouragement to the Chi-

nese people. The great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is to ensure that our socialist state will never change its political colour. Acting on the teachings of Chairman Mao, we are now seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution by firmly relying on the broad masses. We are deeply convinced that to carry through to the end China's great proletarian cultural revolution also conforms to the fundamental interests of all the revolutionary people of the world. We will certainly unite with all the people of the world who oppose imperialism and colonialism to carry through to the end the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and lackeys.

It is by no means accidental that the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Tanzania have developed so smoothly. Our relations are based on the struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and safeguard national independence. We both oppose nuclear blackmail, nuclear monopoly and the so-called nuclear protection and oppose nuclear colonialism. In his speech just now, His Excellency the President has once again reiterated Tanzania's praiseworthy clear stand on the so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons." We both firmly support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggles for liberation. In our mutual relations, we both adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and oppose big-nation chauvinism. In our struggles, we support each other. In national construction, we help each other. We treat each other as equals and respect each other at all times; we never interfere in each other's internal affairs and never impose one's will on the other. We

fear no attempt by any enemy to sow discord in our friendship, which has broad prospects for development.

His Excellency the President and Madam Nyerere will leave China tomorrow morning. I request His Excellency to carry back the profound friendship of the 700 million Chinese people to our Tanzanian brothers and to all our African brothers.

Now please raise your glasses and drink a toast
to the prosperity of the United Republic of Tanzania and the happiness of its people,
to the friendship between the peoples of China and Tanzania,

to the Afro-Asian people's unity against imperialism,
to the health of His Excellency President Nyerere and Madam Nyerere,
to the health of all the other distinguished guests from Tanzania,
to the health of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao,
to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and
to the health of all our friends and comrades present.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Hold High the Great Red Banner of Armed Struggle and Valiantly March Forward!

Statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the anti-British national-liberation war

(June 1, 1968)

ON the night of June 20, 1948, the British imperialists launched a sudden attack on the people of Malaya and made wholesale arrests throughout the country, in a vain attempt to wipe out at one blow the revolutionary forces whose core is the Malayan Communist Party. But this vicious plot of the enemy met with ignominious failure. When the enemy carried out their countrywide suppression, the Malayan Communist Party, having made the necessary ideological and organizational preparations, resolutely led the people of various nationalities in taking up arms and opposing counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence, and, consequently, took to the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing power by armed force. Since then the national democratic revolution of Malaya has entered a new historical period.

In the past twenty years, the armed struggle of the Malayan people has gone through a glorious course. In face of the prolonged and frantic attacks by the ferocious and cunning British imperialists, the Malayan Communist Party and the Malayan National Liberation Army led by the Party have fought heroically and tenaciously. Far from being annihilated, our Party and our army are growing from strength to strength, notwithstanding the heavy losses we sustained. The red banner of armed struggle has always been fluttering. This is a great victory for the Malayan people, a great victory for Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Under the sledge-hammer blows of the protracted armed struggle, British colonial rule in Malaya that has lasted more than a century has been shaken to its foundations. Attempting to save their colonial rule from its inevitable doom, the British imperialists have repeatedly changed their form of rule, and have even gone to the extent of conspiring with the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist renegade group in concocting the so-called "Federation of Malaysia" and "Republic of Singapore."

In the past twenty years, the armed struggle of the Malayan people has traversed an arduous and tortuous path. The revolutionary people have withstood tests and tempered themselves in the course of the protracted and fierce struggle. The Malayan Communist Party has gained a good deal of important experience and lessons from the advances and retreats during this period of struggle. The principal one is that we must, whatever the circumstances, persist in following the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing power by armed force.

Experience has proved that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and "without a people's army the people have nothing" are great unshakable truths. The imperialists and their running dogs, the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew cliques, have relied on the gun to maintain their reactionary regimes and to carry out brutal oppression of the people. All their clamours

about "one man, one vote," "parliamentary democracy," "socialism" and so forth are nothing but insidious deceptions. Only by taking up the gun and carrying out people's war can we overthrow their sanguinary rule. Socialism is possible only after their reactionary state apparatus has been thoroughly smashed and the people's political power has been established.

Experience has proved that armed struggle must be the main form of struggle and the army the main form of organization, while other forms of mass organization and mass struggle must be directly or indirectly co-ordinated with the armed struggle. It follows, therefore, that the centre of gravity of revolutionary work must be in the rural areas, and that it is imperative to consolidate and expand the rural base areas.

Experience has proved that only by mobilizing the masses and relying upon them can we persist in and develop the armed struggle. It is imperative to make propaganda among the masses and to organize and arm them. So long as the broad masses of the people, especially the agricultural labourers, peasants and other working masses in the rural areas have been fully aroused, it is possible for us to build up powerful forces to defeat the enemy. In arousing the masses, it is necessary to adhere strictly to the mass line, actively guide the masses in waging political and economic struggles and, step by step, raise their political consciousness and lead them forward in the course of these struggles.

Experience has proved that "**the united front is a united front for carrying on armed struggle.**" There can be no genuine anti-imperialist united front if it is isolated from the armed struggle. Only by holding aloft the red banner of armed struggle can we consolidate and broaden the national democratic united front which is led by the working class (through the Communist Party), having the worker-peasant alliance as its basis and uniting with the petty-bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie and all anti-imperialist patriots. The Communist Party must maintain its ideological, political and organizational independence and its leading role in the united front.

Experience has proved that, only by firmly adhering to the policy of national unity based on national equality, and by resolutely opposing the national chauvinist and racialist policy practised by the colonialists and domestic reactionaries, can we succeed in extensively arousing the masses of workers and peasants of all nationalities and, thus, in consolidating and developing the broad revolutionary unity among the people of all nationalities.

Experience has proved that the Malayan Communist Party is the sole, genuine vanguard of the working class as well as the staunch defender of the interests of the people of all nationalities. The Malayan Communist Party is a long-tested revolutionary Party which is armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. None but the Malayan Communist Party has the courage to lead the Malayan people in waging the protracted armed struggle under extremely difficult con-

ditions and by relying on our own efforts. Only under the Party's leadership can the Malayan revolution be victorious.

In the final analysis, the practice of armed struggle during the past twenty years has confirmed that Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism of the present era, is the guide to the Malayan revolution, and that the integration of the universal truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought with the concrete practice of the Malayan revolution is the only guarantee for achieving victory in the armed struggle of the Malayan people.

The present international situation is excellent. Socialist China has become the centre and base of the world revolution. China's great proletarian cultural revolution, unprecedented in history, has entered the stage of winning all-round victory, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated. The extensive dissemination of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung has spurred the development in depth of the world revolution, thereby tolling the death knell of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction. The important achievements scored by the Albanian people in their revolutionization movement; the great victories won by the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation; the vigorous development of the armed struggles waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; the new storm in the Afro-American struggle against violent repression in the United States; the new upsurge in the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and progressive forces in Western Europe and North America, particularly the great storm caused by the workers, students and the broad masses in France; the increasingly grave political and economic crises experienced by the imperialist system and the disintegration of the revisionist bloc: all these have demonstrated that imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction are approaching closer and closer to their doom.

The situation in our country is also excellent. British imperialism is on its last legs. Availing themselves of this opportunity, U.S. imperialism and its satellites have intensified their infiltration into the country and are actively scheming to rig up a new military alliance. Having ganged up with imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade group is engaged in undermining our people's revolutionary struggle. At the behest of their imperialist masters, the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew puppet cliques, who represent the comprador bourgeoisie and the landlord class, have frantically embarked on arms expansion and war preparations and redoubled their efforts in pushing on with their anti-Communist, anti-people and anti-China policy. They are carrying out more brutal political persecution and more ruthless economic exploitation of the people. Currency devaluation has taken place. The price of rubber has dropped sharply and prices of daily necessities have been soaring. Exorbitant taxes and multifarious levies have become more numerous and heavier. The toiling masses have become poorer while unemployment has continued to increase and schooling opportunities have become less.

The contradiction between the broad masses on the one hand and the imperialists, the Soviet revisionist renegades and the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew puppet cliques on the other has become sharper with each passing day. Inspired by the victorious perseverance of our Party and our army in the armed struggle, there is a rising tide of struggle of workers, peasants, fishermen, students and people of other social strata against persecution and for genuine independence and better living conditions. All this has shown that the outbreak of a new revolutionary storm is inevitable.

The present task of the Malayan people of all nationalities is: to unite, give full play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and daring to win victory, intensify our struggle in various fields, especially the armed struggle, launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against the enemy and fight to the end in order to overthrow the Anglo-American imperialists and their lackeys the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew cliques, and realize a truly independent, unified and democratic Malaya.

The world has now entered a new epoch in which the great thought of Mao Tse-tung is the banner. Under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, people all over the world are unleashing a general offensive against the old world. Led by the Malayan Communist Party, the heroic people and commanders

and fighters of the National Liberation Army of Malaya continue to march valiantly forward, holding high the great red banner of armed struggle. Despite difficulties and obstacles on the way ahead, we are fully convinced that, under the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, we are bound to achieve final victory.

Down with imperialism headed by the United States!

Down with modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade group as its centre!

Down with the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew puppet cliques!

The Malayan people's armed struggle is bound to be victorious!

Long live the broad revolutionary unity of the Malayan people of all nationalities!

Long live the heroic Malayan National Liberation Army!

Long live the glorious Malayan Communist Party!

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

Long live the great teacher and great leader of the world people, Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!

Lankao County's Revolutionary Committees Advance in Class Struggle

IX months ago, revolutionary committees—new organs of power—were established in Lankao County: one at the county level and nine at the commune level. Situated in the eastern part of Honan Province, central China, and on the southern bank of the Yellow River, Lankao, though not a big county—it has a population of only 380,000—is known throughout the country. It was here that the late Chiao Yu-lu, the model county Party secretary hailed as "an outstanding pupil of Chairman Mao," once worked. (See *Peking Review*, No. 9, 1966, p. 5.)

Born in the course of the revolutionary masses' seizure of power from the handful of Party capitalist roaders, the revolutionary committee is a great creation in the great proletarian cultural revolution. It has its brand-new revolutionary working style and systems which benefit the people. Our great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "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 revolution-

ary '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." At the present time, most of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country have established their own revolutionary committees. Many grass-root units have also set up this type of provisional organ of power which is revolutionary and representative and enjoys proletarian authority.

Putting Their Roots Deep Among the Masses

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs." Working in accordance with this instruction, members of the Lankao County Revolutionary Committee do their best to link themselves closely with the masses. Each member has his share of the work and responsibility; and in turn, personally receives those who come to talk with the revolutionary committee

and attends to letters from the people. They go often to the villages and factories to keep contact with reality and the masses. No matter whether he comes from school, factory, farm or office, not one of the representatives of the revolutionary masses on the revolutionary committee has left his original post.

The county revolutionary committee is in a big enclosed courtyard. During the puppet regime at the time of the Japanese occupation and under Kuomintang reactionary rule, the reactionary local administrative organs were housed there and people called it the "mandarin court." Today, the revolutionary committee works there but some people have not yet got over their traditional views about this courtyard. One day, two peasants herding some goats walked to and fro in front of the courtyard, asking where it was and whether one was allowed to walk in. A responsible member of the committee happened to pass by. He gave them an immediate and enthusiastic welcome: "Here is our county revolutionary committee! Come along in and take a look around. I will guide you." As he spoke he led them straight way into the courtyard. This incident enlightened the comrades of the revolutionary committee. They followed it up with further steps: The County Congress of Representatives of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants was moved into the courtyard, and a reception room was also set up in the courtyard. Poor and lower-middle peasants thus come often to the revolutionary committee and a channel has been opened for timely attention to the masses' opinions.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Remain one of the common people while serving as an official.**" "**By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and degmatism.**" Regarding this as an important means of guarding against revisionism and corruption, to maintain and develop a revolutionary style of plain living and hard struggle, and to realize the revolutionization of man's thinking, the Lankao County Revolutionary Committee has made it an inviolable system that cadres must constantly take part in collective productive labour.

Chao Hsin-chen, a member of the county revolutionary committee, often takes part in productive labour in Qinzhai Brigade. He is sun-tanned. His hands are calloused. Wearing plain cotton clothes, and standing among the peasants, he looks like any other farmer. Poor and lower-middle peasants praise him: "Look at our Lao Chao! He is a member of the county revolutionary committee, but he never puts on airs. He works with us and is tireless." Though suffering from a chronic ailment, Comrade Chao gets up at first light to sweep the road no matter how tired he is and regardless of how late he went to bed the night before.

To put oneself under the supervision of the masses, to be good at receiving the masses' criticism, is an im-

portant aspect of the aspirations of the members of the Lankao County Revolutionary Committee in eliminating self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest, in guarding against corrosion by bourgeois ideology and in bringing about the revolutionization of their thinking. After she had been elected a standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee, a representative of the revolutionary masses began to take a less active part in collective productive labour. The poor and lower-middle peasants in her village came to her on their own initiative and said: "In the old days, the landlords did not treat us poor as human beings. Now you are a member of the county revolutionary committee, you are in a position to speak for us poor and lower-middle peasants. This is due to the wise leadership of Chairman Mao! You should be good in leading us to grasp revolution and promote production." The sincere help she got from her fellow villagers touched her to the heart. Seeing things in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings, she said with emotion: "No matter how our position changes, there should be no change in our ideology of the working people!" Since then, she constantly joins her brigade in collective labour.

Since the birth of the county revolutionary committee, its members, following Chairman Mao's teaching on continuing to live plainly and work hard, practise economy in running their office while leading the masses in increasing production.

Last winter, the office rooms and living quarters of the Lankao County Revolutionary Committee had no heating. What they considered first was not their own comfort, but the masses' livelihood. Education by example is more eloquent than speeches. Their style of hard work and plain living influenced the office workers in the county administrative organs and those working in the communes. None of them heated their rooms . . . and so coal used for that purpose was saved.

One day, a responsible member of the county revolutionary committee had to attend a meeting in Chengchow, the provincial capital. Only about ten minutes remained before the train started. Comrades in charge thought of using a sedan car to take him to the station. But he flatly refused it and ran to the train with his luggage on his shoulder. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "In the past, the capitalist roaders in the county used to sit in their sedan car when they went to the villages. They were official lords. They did not think the same as we. Now the revolutionary committee members carry their own luggage when they walk to the village. They study with us and work with us. They are one with us."

Firmly Grasping Class Struggle

In conformity with Chairman Mao's teachings: "**Never forget class struggle,**" and "**grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved,**" the Lankao County Revolutionary Committee and the revolutionary com-

mittees under it pay close attention to education in class struggle.

Since last November, Nanmazhuang Brigade, Sanyizhai Commune, held several mass meetings to denounce the cruel exploitation and persecution of the poor and lower-middle peasants by the Kuomintang reactionaries and landlords in the old society. The family histories of poor and lower-middle peasants and the history of the village were collected to arrange an exhibition on class education. Plays were also written and staged on the family histories of those peasants who had suffered most. At the same time, meetings were held to tell of the happiness Chairman Mao and the Communist Party have brought to the poor and lower-middle peasants. This kind of class education reminds the broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants, especially the younger generation, of the bitter life which their class lived, and of their class hatred for the landlords, and this gives them a deeper love for Chairman Mao.

Since April this year, Fanchang Brigade, Guyang Commune, organized three courses of the Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes with special attention to Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle. Chairman Mao says: "**The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch. After there is peace and order throughout the country, they will still engage in sabotage and create disturbances in various ways and will try every day and every minute to stage a come-back. This is inevitable and beyond all doubt, and under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance.**" These study classes further enhanced the class consciousness of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. They exposed the criminal activities of a landlord in the brigade who was peddling the reactionary trash of China's Khrushchov among the masses and instigating a handful of bad elements to attack the new-born revolutionary committee. They gave a resolute rebuff to these attacks.

The Xinhanting Production Brigade of the Chengguan People's Commune was the very place where the capitalist roaders in the old county Party committee first tried out the sinister "*san zi yi bao*"* programme pushed by China's Khrushchov. Recalling the sufferings in the past and contrasting them with present happiness, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the brigade relentlessly refuted the many fallacies of China's Khrushchov.

In his childhood, Comrade Chen Kuo-hsiang, a 52-year-old poor peasant and chairman of the people's commune, used to trudge a dozen and more kilometres every day to collect manure which he sold to eke out a living. His father was thrown into jail by the Kuomintang reactionaries because he couldn't pay the exor-

* "*San zi yi bao*" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

bitant taxes and miscellaneous levies put upon him. When he was 15 years old, Chen Kuo-hsiang worked as a farmhand for a landlord and led a life worse than a beast of burden. By the time of liberation, he had been toiling for the landlord for 18 years.

Many other poor and lower-middle peasants were subjected in the old days to the same sort of sufferings and hardships as Comrade Chen Kuo-hsiang. Before liberation, not one among the more than 300 households of the village lived in a house that could be called whole. Suffocating under the oppression of the Kuomintang reactionaries, one-third of the peasant families were compelled to sell their sons or daughters. More than one hundred people who failed to pay their rent and taxes were either beaten to death by the Kuomintang reactionaries and the landlords or driven to their death by heavy oppression; many others died of starvation or fled from famine and went begging.

By recounting stories about the bitter past of his family and the village, Chen Kuo-hsiang witheringly refuted China's Khrushchov's pernicious fallacy that "exploitation has its merits." "What merits has exploitation?" he asked, "The poor people suffered in the old society and it was the peasants who fed the landlords."

He recalled that in 1961 the capitalist roaders in the county came with a work team of more than twenty people to this brigade and they stayed there to push the sinister "*san zi yi bao*" programme. They split up the existing nine production teams of the brigade into 16 and declared: "One can have as many plots of land as one wants." As a result, almost all the land belonging to this brigade was distributed to the individual households and the cattle were raised by individual households. Production was seriously disrupted and grain output reduced to the lowest level since the co-operation movement started. This evil trend was checked only at the end of 1962 when Comrade Chiao Yu-lu, an outstanding pupil of Chairman Mao, came as the Party secretary for this county. Then agricultural production was brought back to the road of collectivization and production began to develop again. At a meeting to repudiate revisionism, Chen Kuo-hsiang said: "Turning against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, China's Khrushchov pressed forward with his '*san zi yi bao*' in a futile attempt to plunge us back to the abyss of misery of the old society. We will firmly oppose this."

Creatively Studying and Applying Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The leading members of the revolutionary committees at various levels in Lankao understand full well that to do the work in the revolutionary committee well and to make a good job of grasping revolution and promoting production, their most fundamental task is to join the masses in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

As soon as the county revolutionary committee came into being, the committee members set themselves to study diligently Chairman Mao's "three con-

stantly read articles" [*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*], to remould their own world outlook thoroughly through eliminating self interest and fostering devotion to public interest. The day following the establishment of the revolutionary committee, they went to Comrade Chiao Yu-lu's tomb and there they took an oath that they would follow his example in pledging boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and working wholeheartedly for the people and the revolution.

Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes are being run everywhere, from the county town level down to the villages. Everyone, including grey-haired elders and the 7- and 8-year-olds, is able to recite Chairman Mao's latest instructions and many quotations from his works. The broad masses of revolutionary people and revolutionary cadres regard loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as the highest demand which they place on themselves.

Among the thousands of the revolutionary masses and cadres, Yen Hsieh-chung, an old poor peasant and member of the Lankao County Revolutionary Committee, is typical for the spirit which he shows in his studies. The revolutionary struggle in the past 20 years since the county's liberation and especially during the great cultural revolution has deepened his trust in Chairman Mao and enabled him to follow Chairman Mao ever more closely in making revolution. Though he is illiterate, he always carries with him *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and the "three constantly read articles." When he gets the chance he often asks those who can read to help him with his studies. Sometimes when he can't remember a certain sentence, he will sit up till late reciting it over and over until he has

got it firmly in mind. He often says to the poor and lower-middle peasants: "We owe our present happiness to Chairman Mao. Whether or not one studies Chairman Mao's works, whether or not one follows his teachings, whether or not one is loyal to Chairman Mao — this is a matter of the greatest importance and there are no two ways about it."

He applies in practice what he has learnt from Mao Tse-tung's thought. During the great cultural revolution he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in rebelling against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, and firmly defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

He shows utter devotion to others without any thought of self. When one of the neighbouring brigades was running short of fodder, he sent it more than 1,000 *jin* of his own hay. He sold his own goat and sent the money to the No. 5 production team to help it buy sweet potato seedlings. On rainy days when armymen's dependents and others who do not have enough able-bodied manpower had difficulties in fetching water, he took the initiative to fetch it for them.

Today, the vigorous movement for the study of Chairman Mao's works by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary commune members in Lankao County is surging ever higher. People look on this study as something indispensable in their life. In the six months since the Lankao County Revolutionary Committee was founded, the poor and lower-middle peasants there have bought more than 62,000 sets of Chairman Mao's works, a figure 20 times the total bought in the county over the 16 years before the great cultural revolution got started. They have also bought 180,000 copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and now each of them has a copy of the "three constantly read articles."

"Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line"

Excerpts From Comrade Men Ho's Diary and Notes, and Some of His Sayings

- Always think of Chairman Mao, obey him under all circumstances, closely follow him at all times, and do everything for his sake.
- Follow Chairman Mao, always make revolution. Follow Chairman Mao and the world will glow red.
- Great as are the heavens and earth, what we owe to Chairman Mao is greater. Dear as are father and mother, Chairman Mao is dearer. Without Chairman

Mao, I wouldn't be alive today. Without Chairman Mao, there would be no emancipation for all the working people.

- We should turn our boundless love for and loyalty to Chairman Mao into greater efforts to study and apply his works creatively, and grasp his thought and use it still better. Otherwise, even if we are loyal to the people, we cannot really do our work well and fulfil the tasks Chairman Mao has entrusted to us.

• Chairman Mao's works are written specially for us poor people. They are all about revolution. So long as our proletarian feeling is deep, we can understand them.

• We must study Chairman Mao's works every day. If we miss one day problems will pile up. Let two days pass, and we start slipping backwards. Three days make it impossible to live.

• To study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively is the first necessity of life.

• Whether one studies Chairman Mao's works or not is a question of one's revolutionary stand, revolutionary will and revolutionary orientation.

• In studying Chairman Mao's works, we should apply what we have studied point by point. If we don't, it is like ploughing without sowing.

• In making Chairman Mao's works our supreme guide, we should make them first of all our supreme guide in ideological remoulding. In using Chairman Mao's works to transform the world, the fundamental thing is to transform people's ideology and solve the question of one's world outlook. Only when we have successfully dealt with the problem of ideological remoulding, can it be said that we have hit on the key to the application of Chairman Mao's works, and only then will we become enlightened in every way. Studying Chairman Mao's works is a process of struggle in one's mind to foster proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology. Without destruction of the old, there can be no construction of the new. Without eliminating bourgeois ideas, there can be no establishment of proletarian ideas. We must possess a spirit of self-revolution, and dare to struggle against and break with our old ideas, working styles and habits. Only then can we be said to possess the spirit of self-revolution.

• Make the "three constantly read articles" [Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*] our maxims. We must contrast, judge and test our thoughts, work and life constantly and in every matter with what these works teach.

• Each occasion of studying Chairman Mao's works should produce fruitful results and action.

• In studying Chairman Mao's works, we should have eight "mores": read more, write more, memorize more, think more, ask more, use more, examine ourselves more and do more summing-up.

• There should be four "don't forgets" in studying Chairman Mao's works: 1. Don't forget the sufferings in the old society. 2. Don't forget the happiness of the new society. 3. Don't forget the Communist Party's education and care. 4. Don't forget the lofty responsibilities of successors to the revolutionary cause.

• Always do patrol and guard duty well and fight well for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

• The basic question of the great cultural revolution is that of political power. We must never let a handful

of capitalist roaders in the Party seize the political power of the proletariat. This is a major issue of prime importance concerning whether or not China will change its political colour, one that concerns the world revolution.

• The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution to transform people's souls with Mao Tse-tung's thought. So that our country will never change its colour, we must not only seize power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, but must also vigorously uproot the concept of self-interest in our minds, and raise our consciousness in class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines in the tempest of class struggle.

• Of all support, the greatest support is to arm the Left with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Of all the important things, the most important is to help the Left carry out Chairman Mao's instructions.

• Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Never forget class struggle.**" The Communist Party is a Party which engages in class struggle. To make revolution is to engage in class struggle. In order to carry the revolution through to the end, we must make still greater efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively, unite against the enemy, unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation still more deeply and hold fast to the general orientation of the struggle.

• Either the Communist Party or the Kuomintang rules. There is no such thing as ruling in turn. Whoever dares contend with the Communist Party for political power had better open his eyes and see whether the guns in our hands will let him!

• We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and go wherever we are needed. Chairman Mao gave us our guns; no matter where we go, we go to fight in defence of proletarian political power!

• Chairman Mao is dearest to us; socialism is best.

• We all engaged in individual farming in the old society. Did that ever get us poor people anywhere? Only under Chairman Mao's leadership, when we've overthrown the landlords and embarked on the road of collectivization, have things improved every day. To take up individual farming again is to go backwards, it'll plunge us back into oppression and misery a second time. Only collectivization is the bright socialist road.

• Landlords and rich peasants will never behave themselves. We poor and lower-middle peasants must keep close supervision over them and fight them resolutely.

• Politics is the orientation, the soul. Losing the orientation and soul leads one astray.

• Chairman Mao teaches us to learn from the glorious traditions of the Red Army and the Eighth Route Army. Why must we copy foreign dogmas!

• I resolutely oppose anything that doesn't conform to Chairman Mao's teachings.

• I'll resist anything that doesn't conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought. If anyone wants to train "crack fighters," to put military affairs in first place and squeeze proletarian politics out of this company, he'll have to dismiss me first! As long as I'm political instructor, I'll uphold the "four firsts"!

• Come what may, I'll resist anything that does not conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought! Even if I'm dismissed and go back to feeding the pigs at home, I'll still follow Chairman Mao to make revolution throughout my life!

• Training soldiers primarily means training them in the ideology and working style of serving the people.

• We should strive to be first in politics and ideology, not in purely military skills.

• Let no one dare tamper with Chairman Mao's principle of army building!

• To give prominence to proletarian politics is the fundamental principle for building our army into a revolutionized one, which Vice-Chairman Lin Piao advanced in accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking on army building. Provided we firmly grasp this fundamental principle, our army will be invincible and will march forward victoriously.

• It is to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought that we put on plays with contemporary themes. This is the duty for us, the people's fighters.

• Don't underestimate literature and art. Singing a song or putting on a performance in itself is a political lesson. They are all part of class struggle.

Repudiating China's Khrushchov

The Struggle Between the Two Lines In China's Trade Union Movement

by Proletarian Revolutionaries in the All-China
Federation of Trade Unions

EVER since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, there has been a fierce struggle between the two lines in our trade union work.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, trade unions as revolutionary mass organizations of the working class must take Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, as their guiding principle, and, led by the Communist Party, build up a highly revolutionized force of the working class to fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the worker-peasant alliance and for the carrying of the socialist revolution through to the end. Trade unions are the nucleus of power with which the Party rallies the broad masses of workers and staff to fight the class enemy; they are great schools for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by the broad masses of workers and staff.

China's Khrushchov and his agents in the trade unions, however, stubbornly pursued a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They abandoned class struggle, opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat and the putting of proletarian politics to the fore, tampered with the class nature of the trade unions and opposed Party

leadership. They energetically ran "trade unions for production," "welfare trade unions" and "trade unions of the entire people" and pushed syndicalism. All this is, in the final analysis, aimed at opposing the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide the workers' movement and at leading the workers' movement on to the road of capitalist restoration.

The Essence of "Trade Unions for Production" Is to Abandon Class Struggle

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the struggle between the two lines in the workers' movement focuses on whether or not class struggle is taken as the guiding principle for the workers' movement.

As early as the eve of the victory of the Chinese revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out with keen penetration that after the nationwide victory of the Chinese revolution, the basic internal contradiction would be "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." He has also taught us: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical stage. In this stage, classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue, the struggle between the socialist road and

the capitalist road continues and the danger of capitalist restoration remains." The essence of this struggle remains the question of political power, that is, the proletariat seeks vigorously to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, while the bourgeoisie seeks to overthrow it.

That means: In handling the relationship between politics and the economy and between revolution and production after the working class has seized political power, first place must still be given to revolution. Only by always keeping a firm grasp on class struggle, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end can the working class ceaselessly liberate the forces of production, develop production and ensure the advance of the national economy along the road of socialism.

China's Khrushchov and his agents in the trade unions, however, all along used "production and construction" as a signboard in opposing the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and in opposing the socialist revolution. They babbled that "the movement for production is in itself the workers' movement" and that when "production" is grasped, so too is the "orientation" of the workers' movement. In this way they tried to induce the working class and other labouring people to engross themselves in production and give up the attack against the class enemy, so that the socialist economy would degenerate and a restoration of capitalism be brought about. At every crucial juncture in the class struggle, they used this as a talisman in a futile attempt to put out the raging flames of revolution.

By "developing production," China's Khrushchov in effect meant developing capitalism. In the early days after China's liberation, he urged "co-operation between the workers and the capitalists," and "let the capitalists remain and grow for decades." It was an attempt to put the workers' movement on to the road of capitalism. In the middle of the 1950s, following the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, he worked hard to effect a "peaceful evolution" by putting technique, money, fame and fortune in command and he stepped into the shoes of the Soviet revisionists. China's Khrushchov took great pains to spread the fallacy that "the revolution is basically completed" and now "technique comes first." He went so far as to tell the workers openly: So long as one has a "specialized skill," one can "become a hero or model" or "a factory director or government minister." In a word, his "movement for production" was directed against putting Mao Tse-tung's thought and proletarian politics to the fore, and was aimed at restoring capitalism in China.

All revisionists, from Bernstein and Kautsky down to Tito and Khrushchov, advocate "production first" and "technique first." They are opposed to class struggle. They regard social development solely as the development of the instruments of production and technique, and deny that class struggle is the motive force in

social development. Before the working class seizes political power, the revisionists always oppose the struggle to seize power under the pretext that "production is undeveloped." When the working class has seized political power, the revisionists exert themselves to spread the fallacies of "production first" and "technique first," and oppose the carrying of the socialist revolution through to the end. The absurd statement of China's Khrushchov that "the movement for production is in itself the workers' movement" is nothing but the "theory of the forces of production" which he picked off the garbage heap of old and modern revisionism and which had long ago gone bankrupt. It is out-and-out counter-revolutionary economism.

"Welfare Trade Unions" Are Sugar-Coated Bullets To Corrupt the Working Class

What should be put in command, politics or welfare? This is another focus of the struggle between the two lines in the workers' movement under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **Politics is the commander, the soul in everything.** **"Political work is the life-blood of all economic work."** **"Education should be conducted among comrades in the trade unions and among the masses of workers to enable them to understand that they should not see merely the immediate and partial interests of the working class while forgetting its broad, long-range interests."**

But China's Khrushchov, working hand in glove with the handful of his agents in the trade unions, put forward a complete programme to put welfare in command and made big efforts to run "welfare trade unions." They trumpeted that after liberation trade unions were "economic organizations for the whole working class," which were "formed to answer their vital demands." They also clamoured that after the working class had seized political power, it was the "unique task" of the trade unions to "protect the material interests and democratic rights of the workers and staff."

"Be concerned with the well-being of the masses" is the teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao. Our Party has all along shown deep concern for the vital interests of the broad masses of workers and staff, for the well-being of the masses. But we trade union workers must first of all actively guide the workers and staff to concern themselves with the class interests of the proletariat, with the interests of the revolution. We must untiringly raise the level of political consciousness of the working class so that it strives for the great ideals of communism. What China's Khrushchov and company concerned themselves with was simply attempting to use petty material gains to induce the workers and staff to forget about the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and forget the historical mission of the working class, so as to facilitate

their counter-revolutionary, conspiratorial activities to usurp the leadership of the Party and the state and to restore capitalism.

To this counter-revolutionary end, they practised counter-revolutionary economism in an attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat whenever our class enemies at home and abroad launched frenzied attacks on the Party and socialism. Not long after the Hungarian events in 1956, China's Khrushchov brayed that "the main attention should be concentrated on distribution after the problem of ownership is solved." The following year, he urged the trade union cadres to "go around and make appeals" in the "interests of the masses," even at the risk of "knocking your head against a brick wall." His purpose was to incite the masses to oppose the Party and socialism. When China's economy faced temporary difficulties in 1959-61, they became even more unscrupulous in attacking the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes. They opposed putting proletarian politics in command, they opposed the Party's general line for building socialism and the socialist revolution by prattling that since 1958, "putting politics in command has been overstressed," "ideological work must have a material basis," and so on.

During the past 18 years, China's Khrushchov and his agents in the trade unions, under the cloak of promoting "cultural welfare," made big efforts to poison the minds of the workers wholesale with feudal, capitalist and revisionist trash through literature and art, sports, rest in sanatoriums and education. They let emperors and kings, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties occupy the stages of the workers' cultural palaces. In workers' sports, they loudly advocated "trophies above all" and "putting fame and fortune in command." They set the workers' sanatoriums the sole task of giving "good meals, good recreation and good rest." They also wanted the workers' spare-time schools to "lecture on X only and not on Marx" so as to lead the workers on to the bourgeois road of learning only book knowledge without enhancing their socialist consciousness. And so on and so forth.

All these facts fully prove that the policy of "production, livelihood and education are a triad, with production as the centre," a policy they stubbornly pushed in the workers' movement in the past decade and more, is a concrete expression of the "trade unions for production" and "welfare trade unions" advocated by China's Khrushchov. All this is out-and-out counter-revolutionary economism, sugar-coated bullets fired at the working class.

The historical experience of the workers' movement proves that scabs of all kinds invariably sell out the class interests of the working class under the pretext of "care for the workers' welfare." The Chinese working class has learnt from their own experience in the revolutionary struggle that only when the dictator-

ship of the proletariat is in the hands of the working class can its class interests be truly secured.

As Comrade Lin Piao puts it: "With political power, the proletariat and other labouring people have everything. Without political power, they lose everything." "To forget political power is tantamount to forgetting politics and the fundamental concepts of Marxism and degenerating into economism, anarchism and utopianism." In running "welfare trade unions" in a big way, China's Khrushchov precisely wanted the working class to look after immediate interests only while forgetting fundamental interests and to forfeit its political power so that China would once again become a semi-colony or even a colony. Should things develop to that extent, could the working class have any "welfare" to speak of?

"Trade Unions of the Entire People" Are Bourgeois Trade Unions

Trade unions are instruments of class struggle. In the workers' movement, though there are trade unions belonging to different factions, there are basically only two types: proletarian trade unions and bourgeois trade unions. So long as classes exist, there cannot be trade unions that transcend classes and are of the entire people.

Chairman Mao long ago taught us to establish "firm class trade unions" and "beware of political pickpockets, guard against reactionary secret agents sneaking into the trade unions."

China's Khrushchov opposed Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching. In the early days after China's liberation he openly advocated that the trade unions "should not set up any political restrictions" and that "all wage workers can join" the trade unions. Under the sign-board of what he called "wage workers," he obliterated the line of distinction between classes, abandoned class analysis and drew into the trade unions those who had worked for the reactionary Kuomintang regime and who had bad records with serious political and historical problems, as well as bourgeois professors and specialists and gave them the cover of "working class" legitimacy.

After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production had been in the main completed, he asserted: "The contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie have already been solved" and "the capitalists have handed in their properties; they are no longer capitalists." He strongly advocated that bourgeois elements be drawn into the trade unions as a kind of "political arrangement."

In 1964 when the socialist education movement had deepened throughout the country, China's Khrushchov and company dished up the reactionary theory of "class assimilation." Peng Chen, the counter-revolutionary revisionist who took charge of the work of the All-

China Federation of Trade Unions at that time, went so far as to prate that the working class was itself continuously "assimilating into its ranks" the landlords, capitalists, small bureaucrats, Kuomintang policemen and others. This reactionary notion received the support of China's Khrushchov. As a result, a number of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists were recruited into his "trade unions of the entire people."

Lenin said: "**Which class holds power decides everything.**" This also applies to the organization of trade unions. China's Khrushchov worked openly to seize the leadership of the trade unions for the bourgeoisie. He clamoured that members of the democratic parties "have the right to be elected to work in the leading bodies of the trade unions" and "have the right to and can undertake leadership in the trade unions." His lackeys even thrust some bourgeois intellectuals who had not remoulded themselves into leading trade union posts. Their aim was to pervert the class nature of the trade unions and turn them into tools of the bourgeoisie to oppose the proletariat.

Syndicalism Is an Opportunist Faction in the Workers' Movement

Whether or not the trade unions accept the leadership of the proletarian political party is a question that involves a serious struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for leadership in the workers' movement.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious.**"

The proletarian political party is the vanguard of the proletariat armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought; it is the supreme organizational form of the proletariat. Only under the leadership of its vanguard can the proletariat form an independent political force to oppose the system of exploitation and enslavement by the bourgeoisie. After the seizure of political power, it is only under the Party's leadership that the mass organizations of the working class can become a pillar of socialism under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Syndicalism is an opportunist faction and a bourgeois reactionary trend in the workers' movement. It puts the trade unions above the political party of the proletariat and regards them as the only form of leadership in the movement.

The syndicalists deny the leadership of the political party of the proletariat, confine the workers' movement to economic struggle, oppose the political struggle to seize power and abandon the socialist revolution.

After the October Revolution, the Russian anarchosyndicalists supported by Trotsky and Bukharin, came

out as the "workers' opposition." They advocated that the "trade unions stand above all" and that the "trade unions administer everything." In fact this was a small counter-revolutionary clique opposed to the Soviet state power.

Lenin pointed out sharply: "**The latter [anarchosyndicalism] is merely the twin brother of opportunism.**"

Yet the trash of syndicalism discredited long ago by Lenin was regarded by China's Khrushchov as a "treasure." He fanatically advocated that the Party "can only assist, but not exercise leadership over" the trade unions, and repeatedly stressed that the trade unions should establish an independent "systematic leadership." Shielded by China's Khrushchov and following him step by step, the handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road who entrenched themselves in the All-China Federation of Trade Unions advocated "the independence of trade unions." They blustered that the trade unions should be "on a par" with the Party and should not be "directed, commanded and interfered with" by the Party but should have their own "systematic leadership."

China's Khrushchov and his agents in the All-China Federation of Trade Unions babbled that while the Party "includes only the advanced section of the working class," the trade unions "embrace almost all members of the working class and they can be described as the 'basic contingents' of the working class." Therefore, "it cannot be said that the Party can give leadership, while the working class cannot."

China's Khrushchov and his agents even demanded that the trade unions assume "daily growing" importance in "implementing the duties of state organs" and "supervise" the government. In line with these reactionary theories, they turned the trade unions into an anti-Party "independent kingdom" and hoped to replace the Party with trade unions, in a futile attempt to realize their criminal counter-revolutionary aim of usurping Party and state power.

After this whole set of syndicalist fallacies were criticized and rejected, China's Khrushchov could not but change his counter-revolutionary tactics and in 1958 he put forward the slogan that the trade unions should serve as a "docile tool" of the Party. This was a scheme to keep the trade unions firmly under the control of the bourgeois headquarters of China's Khrushchov to serve as a counter-revolutionary tool for opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

It is common knowledge that, neither in capitalist society nor in socialist society, is there any kind of trade union independent of a political party. The trade unions accept the leadership either of the political party of the proletariat or of the political party of the bourgeoisie. This is an objective law of class struggle, which is independent of man's will. China's Khrush-

chov's denial of the fact that the Communist Party is the supreme organizational form of the proletariat was a vain attempt to fundamentally negate Party leadership over the trade unions and thereby make the trade unions serve his aim of restoring capitalism. We of the working class will never tolerate the reactionary, syndicalist trend to corrupt our militant, revolutionary mass organizations of the working class.

The struggle between the two lines in China's trade union work in the past 18 years has centred on the issue of whether or not Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is to be taken as its guide. This is the most fundamental question which decides the orientation and path of the workers' movement.

Lenin said: "Only the theory of revolutionary Marxism can be the banner of the class movement of the workers." Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is the guiding principle for all our work. The workers' movement will go astray if it turns away from Mao Tse-tung's thought, and all the fruits of the revolution already won by the working class will be forfeited or ruined at a stroke.

An important position for which the proletariat and bourgeoisie are contending is the workers' movement. As Lenin said: "Since there can be no talk of an independent ideology formulated by the working masses themselves in the process of their movement, the only choice is — either bourgeois or socialist ideology." The revisionist line put forward and pushed by China's Khrushchov in the workers' movement is precisely a concentrated expression of bourgeois ideology and counter-revolutionary economism in the workers' movement. In order to push this counter-revolutionary line, China's Khrushchov and his ilk made a concen-

trated effort to oppose the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide the movement. They wantonly slandered and attacked Mao Tse-tung's thought, opposed using it to guide the workers' movement and opposed the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works by vast numbers of workers and staff. They tried to make the socialist workers' movement degenerate into a spontaneous, bourgeois syndicalist movement so as to pave the way for a capitalist restoration.

Comrade Lin Piao says: "Mao Tse-tung's thought has not grown spontaneously from among the working people" and "it is essential to imbue the workers and peasants with Chairman Mao's thought through the creative study and application of his works. Only so can the mental outlook of the working people be changed and spiritual forces be transformed into tremendous material strength." The struggle between the two lines in China's workers' movement in the past 18 years has provided us with rich experience for the workers' movement under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The most fundamental point is that the workers' movement must take Mao Tse-tung's thought as its guiding principle.

Therefore, the mass organizations of the working class must always put the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works above all other work and imbue the worker masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only when this is done is it possible to ensure Party leadership over the workers' movement and resist corrosion of the workers' movement by various kinds of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas. Only then is it possible to turn the trade unions into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and build up a vigorous, highly revolutionized and militant contingent of the working class.

Excellent Situation in Palestinian People's Armed Struggle

SINCE June 5, 1967, when Israel, instigated by U.S. imperialism, launched its large-scale war of aggression against the Arab countries, the Palestinian people, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and daring to win, have taken up arms to launch violent assaults against the enemy and have dealt crushing blows against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. The present revolutionary situation in the Middle East is excellent.

Over the past year, the Palestinian guerrillas have mounted nearly 400 raids against the enemy, killing or

wounding over 4,000 officers and men of the Israeli aggressor troops and two U.S. advisors. They downed nine helicopters and one fighter plane, and destroyed or blew up 24 tanks, 7 trains, 145 half-tracks and more than 200 other military vehicles.

The areas of guerrilla activity are being steadily enlarged. The guerrillas, backed by the local population, became active first of all in the Israeli-occupied areas on the west bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. After January of this year, their raids spread to areas like the Negev Desert which have been

under Israeli rule since before the June war. And in May, the guerrillas opened up new battlefields in the Sinai Peninsula and other areas. They are now active in the broad rural and mountainous areas which were occupied by Israel during last year's war or were under its control before, and even on the outskirts of Tel Aviv, the centre of Israeli rule. The enemy is completely on the defensive and in a state of constant fear.

The ranks of the guerrillas are growing steadily, and more and more nationalist organizations and young Palestinians, men and women, are taking up arms. Soon after the June aggression, "Al Fatah" (Palestine Liberation Movement), the main force of the Palestinian guerrillas, developed its armed struggle which was started in 1965. The Palestine People's Liberation Front joined in the armed struggle in December last year, and the Palestine Liberation Organization in February this year. A great number of Palestinians have eagerly joined the guerrillas. A Lebanese weekly reported that since Israel launched its new aggression against Jordan on March 21 this year, 15,000 Palestinian youth had applied to join the "Assifa" commandos, a military organization attached to "Al Fatah." The workers and peasants of Palestine stand in the van of the armed struggle and they make up about 65 per cent of the total strength of the guerrillas.

With the support of the people, the guerrillas have set up bases in Israeli-occupied areas as well as in areas controlled by Israel before the war, thus building a sound foundation for a protracted war in the future. "Al Fatah" declared in February that the guerrillas had established their bases in the enemy-occupied areas and that "today there is no place in Israel that 'Al Fatah' cannot hit." The U.A.R. weekly *Rose el Youssef* quoted a secret report of the U.S. Government on April 16 as saying that "there are more than five bases on the occupied Arab territory, whereas in Israel itself, especially in Negev, one or more bases have appeared."

Proceeding from the principle of unity against the enemy, the guerrillas of the various Palestinian nationalist organizations have gradually strengthened their unity and co-operation. In January this year, "Al Fatah," the Palestine People's Liberation Front and six other Palestinian nationalist organizations met in Cairo to discuss the question of concerted military action to step up the armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine. A statement at the meeting's end pointed out that "armed struggle is the only way to the liberation of Palestine" and that the liberation cause of Palestine requires the strengthening of unity. It urged the various nationalist organizations, all the Palestinian trade unions and organizations in all trades to close their ranks in order to defeat the Zionists. On May 25, the guerrillas under "Al Fatah" and the Palestine Liberation Organization made a joint attack against Israeli army barracks near Jericho. They wiped out 120 enemy soldiers and won a victory in which the biggest number of casualties was inflicted on the

enemy since the beginning of the armed struggle. Last year, the "Assifa" commandos killed or wounded about 3,000 enemies, while guerrillas of other nationalist organizations accounted for more than another thousand.

The guerrillas have steadily improved their fighting capacity and have grown stronger in battle. Western news agencies have pointed out in alarm that the Palestinian guerrillas are "well organized" and their "operations very well planned." Arab papers have reported that the guerrillas often operate late in the night; they are very brave in battle and move swiftly. Prior to an attack, they lay mines around the military target; after the attack, they withdraw swiftly and deploy their forces to ambush enemy reinforcements. When the whole operation is completed, they lay more mines and then return to their bases with captured weapons and ammunition. Their growing strength and fighting capacity have enabled them to mount several attacks at different places on the same day. For example, the guerrillas launched eight attacks on May 2 at Khan Yunis, at Gaza, at Jenin, in the vicinity of the Dead Sea and in other places. On May 7, ten attacks were carried out on the west bank of the Jordan River, at Gaza, in the Golan Heights, on the outskirts of Jerusalem and in other places. The enemy was badly mauled and found it difficult to cope with the guerrillas.

In their actions in the occupied territories, the guerrillas have the powerful support of the local people who provide them with food, take care of their wounded, keep watch on enemy movements, supply them with information, serve as guides and do all they can to shield them. A guerrilla leader has said appropriately: "Although we have no jungles, the masses of people serve as our jungle."

The people of the other Arab countries have also given active support to the Palestinian guerrillas and many young men have joined them. A great number of young people in Syria, Iraq, the United Arab Republic and Lebanon have requested that they be accepted by the Palestinian guerrillas. It was reported that 10 per cent of the guerrillas are volunteers from various other Arab countries. There are also many people who have given money to support their struggle.

The armed struggle of the Palestinian people is a component part of the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. Every victory won by the Palestinian people is a blow at U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary global strategy. In the past year, U.S. President Johnson has time and again expressed "concern" at the situation in the Middle East. U.S. representative to the United Nations Goldberg frankly declared that the Middle East is "a second area of conflict" after Vietnam. The development in depth and scale of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people has caused great anxiety among the U.S. imperialists. A U.A.R.

magazine reported that the United States is dumbfounded by the fact that the Israelis have been attacked by the Palestinian guerrillas every day and the Israeli forces have suffered such losses. The report quoted U.S. government sources as admitting that it is very wrong to minimize the importance and influence of the Arab resistance movement. The U.S. news agency UPI also cried out in alarm recently: "The Arab commando is emerging as a major force in the Middle East."

Under the repeated heavy blows of the Palestinian guerrillas, the panic-stricken reactionary Israeli authorities held several cabinet meetings to discuss how to deal with them. They launched an attack on the guerrilla bases in an attempt to wipe the guerrillas out. But the Israeli aggressor troops failed to achieve anything in their attack; instead they themselves suffered heavy casualties. The Israeli paper *Haaretz* had to admit that "the price we paid was too high." Israeli Prime Minister Eshkol said even more dejectedly that, compared to last year's war, dealing with the guerrillas will be more "arduous" and that this "war will be protracted."

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "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." The extensive dissemination of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung among the Arab people has greatly inspired the Palestinian guerrillas in their struggle, enabling them to show their contempt for the outwardly strong U.S. imperialism and its tool of aggression, Israel. A leader of "Al Fatah" has said: "It is just as Chairman Mao pointed out, **imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers.** The new aggression by Israel does not show that U.S. imperialism and its lackey are strong; on the contrary, it reveals their weakness."

The armed struggle of the Palestinian people is growing. There will be many difficulties and setbacks in the road of advance; but as an "Al Fatah" leader pointed out, "No matter how great the difficulties we may meet, we are determined to carry on the fight." The struggle of the Palestinian people is just, and victory certainly belongs to the Palestinian people who dare to persist in protracted armed struggle.

Israel, Tool of U.S. Imperialist Aggression, Faces Innumerable Difficulties

AIDED and abetted by U.S. imperialism and encouraged by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, Israel has recently become extremely arrogant. It has massed a large number of troops along the west bank of the Jordan River, along Syria's border and in the Sinai Peninsula in preparation for launching a new military attack against the Arab countries and at the same time carried out a frantic suppression of the Arab people in the occupied territories. But under the constant blows of the Palestinian people's armed struggle, the Israeli aggressors, like all other reactionaries, find it hard to cope with the situation, and, confronted with innumerable difficulties, have revealed their feeble nature ever more clearly.

I

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces.**"

The aim of Israel's military provocations and war delirium is quite clear. Supported and encouraged by U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, it wants to consolidate its occupation, realize the expansionist scheme of a "greater Israel," and force the Arab countries to recognize the status quo existing after the U.S.-Israeli war of aggression and accept its terms in order to create favourable conditions for new aggression. Soon after the United States and Israel launched

the war of aggression last year, former U.S. Vice-President Nixon said in Israel that Israel's military "victory" was a historic opportunity for it to come to a settlement with its neighbours which will ensure "lasting peace." The American paper the *Chicago Sun-Times* disclosed that the Johnson Administration had agreed to the adjustment of Israel's "borders" so that the latter's position could be strengthened. Israel's Defence Minister Dayan openly stated that the U.S. position in the Middle East must be strengthened. The wild ambition of the Israeli Zionists has also been encouraged by the Soviet revisionists. It was reported that after receiving a confidential letter from Kosygin last August, the then Prime Minister of Canada Pearson said that the Soviet Union "agrees that the withdrawal of Israeli forces and the signing of an armistice should be linked with the security of the boundaries of Israel and the recognition of Israel." All this is iron-clad proof of U.S.-Soviet collaboration in encouraging Israel in its aggression and the Soviet revisionist ruling clique's betrayal of the Arab people.

II

In the past year, U.S. imperialism has reinforced its base for aggression, Israel, in all respects, and as a result Israel has become increasingly cocky. After the June war last year, the United States continued to supply Israel with Skyhawk fighter-bombers and train its air force pilots. The joint statement issued by Johnson and Israeli Prime Minister Eshkol early this year de-

clared that the U.S. Government would keep Israel's defence capability "under active and sympathetic examination and review." An Arab weekly disclosed that in the talks between Johnson and Eshkol, both sides fully agreed on the necessity of maintaining Israel's "military superiority."

Abetted by the United States, Israel appropriated 2,200 million Israeli pounds (262 million pounds sterling) for its "defence budget" in fiscal 1968-69. This accounts for more than one-third of its total budget of 5,858 million Israeli pounds (625 million pounds sterling). Israeli officials admitted that the percentage of this item to the total budget was the largest of any country in the world.

From 1950 to 1968, Israel's "defence budget" has increased 75-fold. In addition to huge allocations for military expenditure, Israel has announced the extension of the military service term. For a long time, Israel has practised fascist military training and enforced the "soldier-citizen" system in which everybody has to take up military service.

Economically, after the June war, the United States has provided Israel with a reserve of 200 million U.S. dollars in order to strengthen Israel's war potential. As a result, Israel's foreign exchange reserves have increased enormously and it is in a position to buy huge quantities of arms and ammunition from West Germany, Belgium and other Western countries.

The United States has done everything in its power to prop up Israel in the last 20 years. It has spent huge sums of money on fostering the "State of Israel," which it has created. Israel has borrowed as much as 7,000 million U.S. dollars from the United States and other countries since 1948. It was reported that 57 per cent of Israel's total income was derived from "U.S. aid." In early March last year, a number of Jewish capitalists from the United States and other Western countries held a so-called "international economic conference" in Jerusalem. The meeting discussed the question of investing 1,000 million pounds sterling in Israel in the coming decade to increase its strength for economic and military aggression.

III

While building up its military and economic strength, Israel has greatly intensified its suppression and persecution of the Arab people in the occupied areas and committed all kinds of bloody crimes. To legalize its occupation, Israel last February brazenly renamed the Arab territories it had seized in its aggressive June war as "military occupied territories." It changed the administrative status of Jerusalem and annexed the Arab section in this city. In Israeli-occupied areas, the reactionary Zionist authorities have illegally deprived the Arab people of their legitimate rights, confiscated their property at will, "expropriated" their land and extorted exorbitant taxes and levies from them by enforcing a so-called special defence tax and floating bonds of one kind or another. Its exploitation

and oppression of the Arab people in the newly occupied areas are even more ruthless. The Zionists have cruelly persecuted the Palestinian guerrillas and their families; hundreds of guerrillas have been killed, jailed or tried.

Particularly vicious is that Israel has subjected the Arab people to savage national oppression by adopting a most reactionary racist policy, "Jewish immigration"; by doing so, it has received active support from reactionary Jewish organizations in the United States and the Western world. The aim of "Jewish immigration" is essentially to have the Zionists in America and Europe immigrate to Israel to increase Israel's economic and military strength and to viciously plunder and strong-arm the Arab people so as to perpetuate occupation of the territories of Palestine and other Arab countries.

The number of "Jewish immigrants" has been increasing at an amazing rate in Israel. In 1948, there were only 790,000 Jews in Palestine; the number has now risen to 2,300,000. In order to accommodate these "Jewish immigrants" the Israeli authorities have resorted to every possible means to take away the land of the Arab people and rob them of their property. In the occupied areas, the reactionary Israeli authorities have heavily taxed the Arab farmers up to 35 per cent of their produce. Vast tracts of Arab land were sold for payment of taxes by order of the Israeli courts. Israeli authorities have set up Jewish "settlements" all over the occupied Arab areas and driven the Arabs from their homeland.

IV

The Arab countries suffered temporary setbacks in the war last June. But the U.S.-Israeli aggressive war was an unjust war and it was therefore strongly condemned by the revolutionary people of the whole world as well as the people of all Arab countries. Along with the wide dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the Arab world in the past year, the flames of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people have burnt with greater intensity, and the waves of the anti-U.S. movement are ever mounting. The Arab people are experiencing a new awakening, while U.S. imperialism and Israel are utterly isolated.

The U.S.-Israeli military aggression against the Arab countries and ruthless persecution of the Arab people do not prove the might of U.S. imperialism and its running dog, Israel; on the contrary this reveals their feeble nature. The frantic military expansion by the Israeli aggressors has made Israel overreach itself and suffer from an ever-growing troop shortage. Moreover, confronted with the vigorously growing armed struggle of the Palestinian people and incessant day and night attacks by the guerrillas throughout Israel and the occupied areas, the Israeli aggressors have found themselves in the sorry plight of receiving blows from all directions. Israeli war chief Dayan had to admit that the war would be "protracted and manifold."

The barbarous suppression by Israel has aroused increasing resistance from the Arab people in the occupied areas. Demonstrations have taken place in successive waves. On May 2 and 15, Arab residents went on strike, refused to attend classes and closed up all shops. This indicated an upsurge in their struggle.

V

Israel's war of aggression has brought on grave economic difficulties in Israel. Its occupation expenses are as high as 1,000 million U.S. dollars, while its budgetary deficit already reached 450 million U.S. dollars before the war last June. Because of the war economy, the adverse trade balance has greatly increased, there is inflation and a lot of people are out of work. According to official Israeli statistics, labour power in industry has dropped from 190,000 to 160,000. An Israeli financial commentator admitted that the number of unemployed had reached 150,000. The *Washington Sunday Star* said that the Israeli economy was tottering and that some Israeli soldiers after taking off their uniforms dusty from the battlefield almost immediately entered the list of men receiving a subsidy.

There is a camp of 30,000 unemployed in Israel whose ranks are swelling daily.

Another sign of Israel's economic difficulties is the drop in its production. The value of output in 1966 was 900 million Israeli pounds less than expected. In order to get out of its economic difficulties, the reactionary Israeli authorities are carrying out a so-called "restraint policy" and have frozen wages for two years while prices go up steadily.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The reactionary forces and we both have difficulties. But the difficulties of the reactionary forces are insurmountable because they are forces on the verge of death and have no future. Our difficulties can be overcome because we are new and rising forces and have a bright future."

While the U.S.-Israeli aggressors are facing all kinds of insurmountable difficulties, the Palestinian people, through their arduous efforts, have found that armed struggle is the only way for them to win liberation. As long as the Arab people strengthen their unity and stick to their struggle, they will win final victory in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its tool of aggression, Israel.

Norman Bethune—Internationalist Fighter Imbued With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

This is the first of a series of articles on the recent Peking "Exhibition in Memory of Norman Bethune" commemorating the heroic deeds of Dr. Norman Bethune, great internationalist fighter who gave his life for the Chinese revolution 28 years ago.—Ed.

THE "Exhibition in Memory of Norman Bethune" opened last December 21 on the 28th anniversary of the publication of *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, one of the "three constantly read articles," including *Serve the People* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, written by our great leader Chairman Mao. It closed on June 21, this year.

The exhibition was sponsored by the leading organs of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Peking. One million visitors saw the presentation of the militant life of the Canadian surgeon who came to China to serve the people, and to serve the Chinese and world revolution.

Similar exhibitions are still taking place in scores of major cities and towns throughout the country and have been warmly welcomed by the masses.

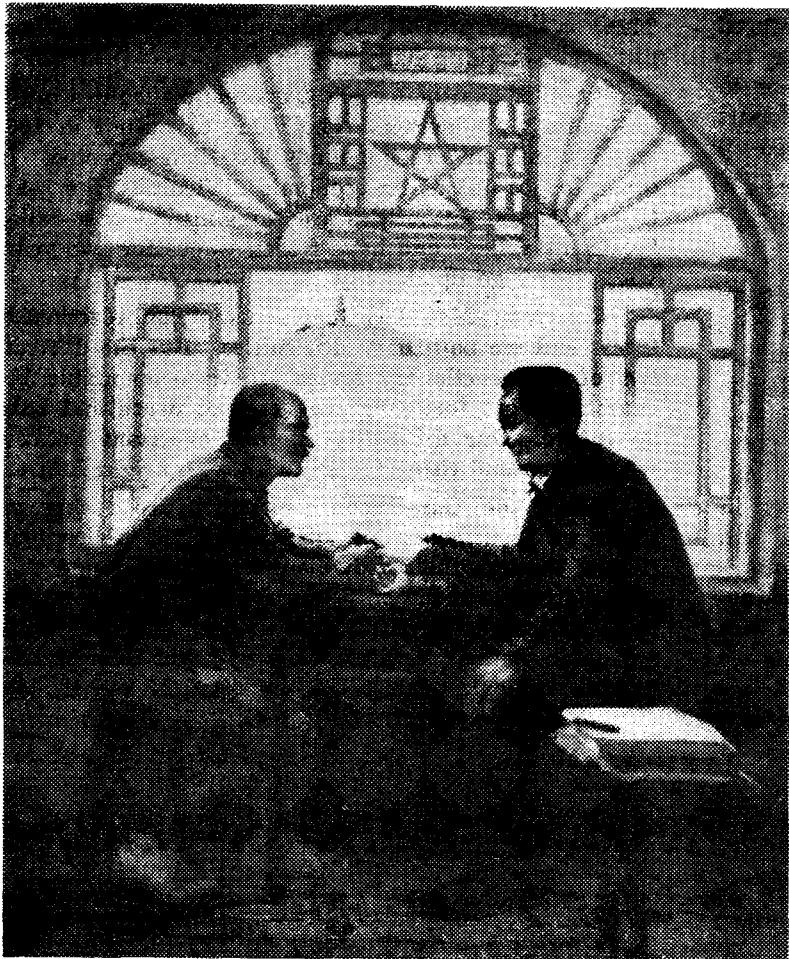
Comrade Bethune's great spirit of communism has enormously inspired China's proletarian revolutionaries, young Red Guards and the revolutionary masses who are striving for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In memory of Bethune, Chairman Mao wrote: "What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every Chinese Communist must learn."

The harsh reality of class oppression and class struggle in capitalist society made Comrade Bethune gradually understand and accept the truth of Marxism-Leninism. He plunged into the Canadian workers' struggles and went to Spain to fight the fascists alongside the Spanish people. He joined the Communist Party of Canada and vowed to fight throughout his life for communism — mankind's greatest and most magnificent cause.

In the spring of 1938, the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States sent Comrade Bethune to China to help the Chinese people in their War of Resistance Against Japan. He said: "I am going to China because I feel that is where the need is greatest; that is where I can be most useful." In the anti-Japanese base areas which were under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Norman Bethune absorbed the thought of Mao Tse-tung. He finally became a great internationalist proletarian fighter.

From the day he arrived in Yenan — then the centre of the Chinese revolution — in the spring of 1938, Comrade Bethune hoped to meet Chairman Mao.



Cordial Meeting, Great Encouragement (oil painting)

Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era, received Comrade Bethune in 1938 in a simple cave in Yenan, the sacred soil of the revolution.

At the exhibition, the meeting between Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Bethune in a simple cave at the foot of the Pagoda Hill by the Yenho River is brought to life in an oil painting.

Chairman Mao gave Bethune a brilliant analysis of the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the anti-fascist war of the world's people in general. He assured him that the revolution in China and the world would be victorious. Chairman Mao encouraged Bethune to make his contribution to the great war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

Bethune wrote about this unforgettable meeting in his diary that night: As I sat in the bare room opposite Comrade Mao Tse-tung, listening to his calm comments, I thought back to the Long March, to Comrade Mao Tse-tung as he had led the Communists on the great trek from the south — six thousand miles to the loess country of the hills. It was his strategy then that made it possible for his strategy now to harass the Japanese by guerrilla warfare, to nullify the effects of the invaders' superior equipment, and to save China. I now know why Comrade Mao Tse-tung impresses everyone who meets him the way he does. The man is a

giant! He is one of the great men of our world.

Afterwards, he often told Chinese and foreign comrades: "What glory for the Chinese people that they have got Mao Tse-tung! What happiness for the Chinese people that they have got Mao Tse-tung!"

The meeting with Chairman Mao was a turning point in Bethune's life. He began to study Mao Tse-tung's works with the aim of combining Mao Tse-tung's thought still better with his own medical practice that served the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare. He asked interpreters to give him oral translations of Chairman Mao's works including *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society* and *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*. The more he studied, the more he realized the invincible truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Whenever he faced a problem in his life or work he would turn to Chairman Mao's works to find a solution.

The war of resistance started in 1937. The Kuomintang armies under the traitor Chiang Kai-shek melted away before the Japanese invaders, but actively opposed the Communist Party of China. Vast expanses of Chinese territory were occupied by the Japanese aggressors. The Communist Party led and organized the people to resist the aggression. In late September 1937, Comrade Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, applied Chairman Mao's great military theory and commanded the heroic 115th Division of the Eighth Route Army in the battle of Pinghsingkuan Pass, Shansi Province, wiping out more than 3,000 crack Japanese aggressor troops. This was the first great victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

When Bethune arrived in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area, the very forefront of the resistance war against Japan, in June 1938, he shook hands with Chinese comrades and said:

"While in Canada I heard the report about the Pinghsingkuan victory. In Yenan, I asked Chairman Mao where Pinghsingkuan is located. And so I asked to come here."

He was enthusiastically welcomed by armymen and civilians of the border area. At a welcome meeting, Bethune declared as he gazed at the masses of armymen and civilians armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought:

"I have the inestimable good fortune to be among and to work among people to whom communism is a way of life, not merely a way of talking and thinking." "I assure you that I'll fight shoulder to shoulder with you Chinese comrades till victory in the resistance war."

Having made his pledge, Bethune began his living study and application of Chairman Mao's writings, and put himself **wholly** and **entirely** at the service of the Chinese people's resistance war against Japan.

Chairman Mao has said, "**Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people.**"

The first project Bethune undertook for improving medical service for the wounded was a shock "five-week campaign" to rebuild a poorly equipped clinic into a comparatively regular hospital.

Soon after, the Japanese invaders came, carrying out their fascist policy of "kill all, burn all, loot all." The hospital was set on fire and the equipment smashed. Wrathfully, Bethune said, "I've underestimated the brutality of the fascist bandits!"

Should the hospital be rebuilt? How should medical work be better adapted to guerrilla warfare against Japanese aggression? How could the army, made up of the sons of the working people, be better served? With these questions in mind, Bethune studied *On Protracted War, Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan* and other outstanding works of Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao teaches that "**the nature of guerrilla warfare is such that guerrilla forces must be employed flexibly in accordance with the task in hand and with such circumstances as the state of the enemy, the terrain and the local population, and the chief ways of employing the forces are dispersal, concentration and shifting of position.**" "**From the particular characteristics of war there arise a particular set of organizations, a particular series of methods and a particular kind of process.**"

After studying this and reviewing his experience, Bethune said: "In the past I did not understand the characteristics of guerrilla warfare. This incident has given me a very profound lesson. My idea of building a regular hospital in the rear area of the enemy was one-sided."

Under the guidance of the illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung, Bethune asked for opinions from many Chinese comrades and a "special surgery" was finally set up—the wards were located in houses in the local villages. The villagers' beds, which were made of bricks, served as beds for the wounded. A hospital like this could never be destroyed, for the people are everywhere. This is one instance of Bethune's living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

Bethune's recognition of the necessity of arming himself with Mao Tse-tung's thought increased. In his *Manual of Organisation and Technic for Divisional Field Hospitals in Guerrilla War*, Bethune wrote in 1939: "In the present guerrilla war, new forms of various types of fighting have been worked out, which were seldom seen or never even invented 25 years ago. The

main difference is the extreme mobility of army units, which means no fixed or permanent positions. All moves are rapid and flexible. Therefore, the medical service under these circumstances must be suited to these conditions."

In late April 1939, the heroic Eighth Route Army launched the Chihuichen battle on the central Hopei plain and completely defeated a frantic offensive by Japanese troops. Bethune was prompted to consider this question: The Eighth Route Army was able to take advantage of the terrain in the mountains to wipe out the enemy; but on the plains, armed with only millet and rifles, it was still able to defeat the well-equipped enemy. What was the reason?

Bethune again read Chairman Mao's *On Protracted War*, lines of which say: "**Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive. The contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale. Military and economic power is necessarily wielded by people.**"

In the battle of Chihuichen, a company commander fought heroically until victory, though he had suffered serious abdominal wounds. Bethune thought of Chairman Mao's teaching that man is the decisive factor, so he exerted his utmost effort to operate on the company leader so as to restore him to action soon. Bethune even prepared meals for him to speed his recovery.

When this comrade left for the front, he warmly shook Bethune's hand and said gratefully: "I'll kill more enemies at the front!"

Recalling this, Bethune said: "The lad is so resolute and brave! It gives me the greatest pleasure to serve such fighters!"

To solve the problem of blood supply in the specific circumstances of guerrilla war, Bethune also learnt this from Chairman Mao: "**The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people.**"

When Bethune, in view of the needs involved in supporting the front in this people's war, suggested the setting up of a mass voluntary blood transfusion team, his idea won immediate support from the leadership of the medical teams and great numbers of the local people, who signed up as blood donors. Bethune said: "To save a fighter by using our own blood will mean killing ten enemies." Every member of the blood transfusion team had his blood-type noted so that he could give a transfusion when needed.

This kind of mass blood bank was a new thing. Bethune saw armymen and people in the liberated areas enthusiastically offer their blood. Thus Bethune came to understand still better the great significance of Chairman Mao's mass line.

Comrade Bethune declared: "The masses are our blood bank. This is something unheard of in medical history abroad. . . . Chairman Mao says: Mobilize the masses and rely on them, then every difficulty can be overcome. What a magnificent concept!"

ACROSS THE LAND

China Reaps Rich Summer Harvest

GOOD news of rich harvests of summer-ripening crops has come in from different parts of China as the great proletarian cultural revolution advances from victory to victory. This is the result of the soaring revolutionary energy and heroic labours of the people of the entire nation under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production." The good summer harvest was not easily come by. In some places it was won only after hard battles against drought.

Commune members in many regions in the Yangtse, Yellow and Huai River basins are busily reaping wheat, barley, broad beans, rapeseed and other summer-ripening crops. They hail this rich harvest as a tremendous achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

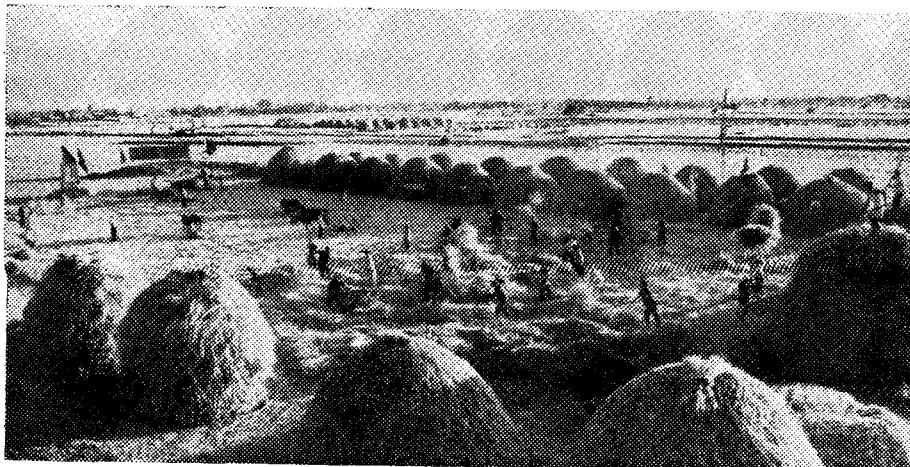
Szechuan Province in the southwest produced more wheat, peas and broad beans than in 1967, itself an all-round bumper harvest year.

The situation is equally good in east China. In Chekiang Province,

high yields over large tracts of land are reported on the plains, in the hilly areas and on the islands off the coast. Excellent harvests of barley, wheat, broad beans and rapeseed are being gathered. All the summer-ripening crops growing on more than 4 million mu in Kiangsi Province showed considerable increases over last year. Kiangsu Province also has a rich harvest on its more than 35.8 million mu sown to summer crops. In the ten counties on the outskirts of Shanghai, the wheat yields are generally from 10 to 30 per cent heavier than in 1967, a year of rich harvests. The more than 20 million mu of wheat in the area north of the Huai River in Anhwei Province have already been gathered in and yields are generally greater than those of last year. Fairly good harvests have also been reported from the provinces of Honan, Shantung, Hopei, Shansi and Shensi, major wheat-producing regions in China.

Prospects for Hunan and Hupeh Provinces are also very good.

During the past few months, various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have been held in different parts of China's coun-



The bumper harvest is in, and the wheat stacks rise higher and higher. The threshing ground of the No. 1 Production Team of the Yuexi Production Brigade in the Hongwei People's Commune, Huayin County, Shensi Province.

tryside. In these classes the commune members have creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works and taken part in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. With Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon and citing the actual struggles in their localities, they have scathingly denounced the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by China's Khrushchov. These include the "dying out of class struggle" theory, "exploitation having its merits," the "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, of hiring labour, land sale and private enterprise), and the "san zi yi bao" (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household).

This mass repudiation has enormously enhanced the consciousness of the commune members in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. It has also further consolidated and developed the collective economy, thereby creating favourable conditions for this year's rich summer harvest.

Some places won their fine harvests only after battling against adverse natural conditions. For instance, the area north of the Huai River in Anhwei was hit by a fairly serious dry spell last winter and this spring and insects menaced the crops in May. However, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the commune members in this area finally overcame the drought threat and insect pests and reaped a rich wheat harvest.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching to "organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses," many members of the revolutionary committees at different levels have gone to the front line of farm production. Together with the commune members, they study Chairman Mao's works, harvest the summer crops and emulate each other to revolutionize their thinking. This not only speeds up the harvesting but raises its quality.

A Batch of New Industrial Products

CARRYING forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, revolutionary workers and staff on China's industrial front have recently successfully produced a batch of new products.

Vibrating De-Watering Centrifuge

The Lingshan Coal-Dressing Plant of the Penki Coal Mining Administration, Liaoning Province, has constructed a high-efficiency, vibrating de-watering centrifuge. This raises to a new level China's technology in de-watering washed coal.

The machine is an important component part of a coal-dressing plant. Before coal from the collieries is sent to be made into coke for use in iron and steel works, it must first be washed to reduce its ash content, and then de-watered. Most of the de-watering machines used in China's coal-dressing plants were imported or made after foreign models. Heavily built and taking up much space, they consume a lot of power. Moreover, these low-efficiency machines do not sufficiently de-water the coal, thereby creating difficulties both in coke-making and railway transport.

In the winter of 1965, workers of the Lingshan plant found that because of excessive moisture their plant's washed coal froze hard in the railway waggons before it reached the coking plants. This adversely affected the progress of coke production. Deeply worried by this, the workers proposed to solve this key problem.

At the beginning of 1966, 19 engineering and electrical workers formed a volunteer technical innovation group to tackle this matter. However, the de-watering machine which they built after three months' hard work failed on its trial run. Undeterred by this setback, they persevered in their efforts. With powerful assistance from designing and other units, they finally overcame every technical difficulty and succeeded in trial-producing the new

high-efficiency, vibrating de-watering centrifuge.

"Chingkang Mountains" Trucks

The Kiangsi Motor Vehicle Works has recently successfully produced its first batch of 12 "Chingkang Mountains" trucks. The new truck has a loading capacity of 2.5 tons, is easy to start and takes gradients easily.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party in this plant placed a blind faith in foreign equipment, foreign dogmas and bourgeois technical "authorities." They followed the line of relying on the "experts" to the exclusion of the workers. Many problems thus remained unsolved during the trial-production period of the plant. These capitalist roaders switched the plant from making motor vehicles to repair and assembly work. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the plant's proletarian revolutionaries rebelled against this handful of capitalist roaders and changed the plant back into a motor vehicle building works. Giving play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, they soon succeeded in realizing their aim — production of trucks in batches.

In the drive to make these trucks, the workers and staff of the plant vigorously denounced the reactionary line followed by the handful of capitalist roaders in relying on outside help and on bourgeois technical "authorities." Making full use of their revolutionary initiative and creativity, the revolutionary workers and staff themselves made 12 special machine tools and more than 100 auxiliary tools to overcome a shortage of equipment. For instance, the engine cylinder block demands high precision in manufacturing, and the bourgeois technical "authorities" in the plant had failed in their efforts to make it. A group of three skilled workers, however, displaying their collective wisdom and strength, succeeded in casting perfect cylinder blocks.

Electric Shears

Working in co-operation with a designing institute, revolutionary work-

ers and staff of the Sining Electric Tools Works, Chinghai Province, have successfully trial-produced a new type of electric shears (double layer insulated, single phase and series excitation). This makes a fresh contribution to mechanizing work in China's livestock-breeding.

The new shears are up to advanced international standards. Several times more efficient than ordinary shears, they considerably lighten the operators' work.

At a recent on-the-spot meeting to test its new product, the plant invited representatives from more than 30 units in Chinghai to compare its performance with that of similar shears made abroad. All agreed that the Chinghai-made shears had many outstanding advantages.

China Builds Its First Methanol Plant

DEVELOPING their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the revolutionary workers and staff members of the Wuching Chemical Works in Shanghai have successfully completed China's first methanol production project. Designed, equipped and built by China, the new plant is of advanced technical level.

Methanol or methyl alcohol is an important chemical raw material in the manufacture of insecticides, medicines, plastics, synthetic fibres, dyestuffs and other products. The development of its production is a major link in the building of China's chemical industry. The new plant has worked successfully since its first trial run on the eve of "May 1," International Labour Day, and is now producing methanol with a high degree of purity to meet the needs of Shanghai's factories.

The project was originally planned to be commissioned in the third quarter of 1968. As a vigorous rebuff to the slanders launched by domestic and foreign class enemies against China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers and staff members of the Wuching works decided to commission the project ahead of schedule before "May 1," International Labour Day.

ROUND THE WORLD

Experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

BURMA

People's Forces Hit the Reactionaries Hard

The people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma (C.P.B.) and the armed forces of various nationalities under the National Democratic United Front are continuing to wage their active guerrilla warfare. This year they have launched frequent attacks and scored many victories, having defeated the "encirclement and suppression" campaign which the reactionary government started last autumn in the Pegu area.

The people's armed forces and the various national armed forces have repeatedly entered cities and towns and attacked police stations and government depots, the reactionary Burmese press has revealed. On March 4, about 200 men of the Karen armed forces led by the National Democratic United Front took a police station on the east bank of the Sittang River in Toungoo District. On March 11 and the evening of March 13, the people's forces led by the C.P.B. launched three attacks on Pyuntaza Town in Pegu District. In late March, they raided a police station in Prome District and captured all its arms.

The people's forces led by the C.P.B. also launched frequent attacks in the Irrawaddy, Tenasserim and Akyab areas in Lower Burma and in some areas in Upper Burma. They burnt down a bridge on the Pinlebu-Banmauk Highway in north Burma on February 24. The next day, the armed forces of the National Democratic United Front set fire to a government ship in Pantanaw region

in the Irrawaddy Delta. On March 2, the Karen armed forces launched a surprise attack on a police post in Mergui District, Tenasserim area. On March 6, the people's forces led by the C.P.B. overran An Township in Kyaukpyu District, Akyab area, killing a police chief and three men in the reactionary army, wounding three others and capturing large quantities of arms and ammunition. On March 13, they ambushed a police unit on board a motorboat sailing near the coast 40 miles from Bokpyin Town, Mergui District. They wiped out all the enemy and captured all their weapons. On the same day, they ambushed the reactionary troops in the Ngaputaw region, Bassein District, killing three of them and taking their weapons. On March 17, 70 men of the people's forces raided Kyonmange Town, Myaungmya District. They burnt down a government granary. On March 19, they attacked a lorry on the highway in Tavoy District, Tenasserim area, killing one and wounding three enemy troops. On March 20, they ambushed a police platoon travelling from Laungleon Town to Tavoy District. Five policemen including a squad leader were killed by mines and seven were wounded.

On March 27, the Karen armed forces intercepted and wiped out all the seven members of a police squad in Kyaikmaraw region, Moulmein District and captured their weapons. On May 27, a group of policemen on the way back to their station from a mission in Moulmein were attacked by the Karen armed forces lying in ambush. Six policemen including the police chief were killed. On

May 23, the armed forces of the National Democratic United Front attacked the 2nd Company of the 98th Infantry Battalion of the reactionary troops, killing the company commander.

The armed forces of the people and various nationalities have launched repeated attacks on the main railway trunk lines linking Rangoon with Prome, Mandalay and Bassein.

On February 26, the people's armed forces led by the C.P.B. blew up an armoured train going from Prome to Rangoon. On March 27, 150 men of the people's forces sprang a surprise attack along the railway from Pyinmana to Kyaukpadaung. They captured three enemy soldiers and three rifles. On April 1, they destroyed with mines an armoured train in Pegu District. Seven policemen were killed or wounded and all their arms and ammunition captured.

On the evening of May 28, an armed police wagon escorting the No. 5 express on the Rangoon-Mandalay line was blown up 2 miles north of Pegu by a mine laid by the people's forces. Three policemen were killed and three wounded by an explosion in the wagon. The people's forces captured a quantity of arms and ammunition. Early in the morning of May 30, an enemy armoured wagon ran over a mine at bridge No. 59 on the Bassein-Rangoon line. When the reactionary forces hurried to the spot to help, they touched off a second land mine. On the evening of May 23, the people's forces laid mines near Pyu along the Rangoon-Mandalay line which blew up the armoured wagon escorting the No. 11 passenger train, stopping traffic for five hours.

On the night of May 29, the Karen armed forces launched a surprise attack on a railway station 5 miles north of Pegu, cutting telephone and telegraph lines, burning down the station's installations and arresting its reactionary bosses.

The people's forces led by the C.P.B. have unfolded a campaign to wipe out traitors and local despots and disband the government-run "co-operatives" in the Pegu and Irrawaddy areas and in a number of villages in north Burma. These ac-

tions have greatly boosted the morale of the revolutionary people.

INDONESIA

Revolutionary Armed Forces Grow in Strength

Under the leadership of the Indonesian Communist Party, the people's armed forces are growing in strength. Smashing one after another "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by reactionary troops, they have actively unfolded armed struggle in the vast countryside, in hilly regions and jungles.

In West Kalimantan, the people's forces fought scores of successful battles in the first quarter of this year. The reactionary troops, dispatched by the fascist regime from all parts of the country and superior both in numbers and in equipment, suffered many bitter defeats and heavy casualties. In the latter part of March, over 300 people's troops waged a three-day battle against the reactionary troops sent on a "mopping-up" operation around Mount Brambang in Sungkung region. Many of the enemy forces were killed.

In East Kalimantan, the people's forces continued their attacks against the enemy this year. In the latter part of January, they were locked in a fierce battle with the reactionary troops in Kelajan region. Mung Parhadimuljo, head of the East Kalimantan military district, gloomily admitted that the people's armed forces "have stepped up their activities in East Kalimantan."

The East Java people, who have a long revolutionary tradition, are now rapidly building up their armed forces and conducting vigorous guerrilla activities in vast rural areas to wipe out local thugs and despots. They are active in villages and the outer districts of the towns of Tulungagung, Blitar, Kediri, Djember, Banjwangi, Bodjonegoro, Malang and Ngawi. According to *Kami*, a reactionary paper, the people's forces in the past few months did away with more than 60 tyrannical landlords, local despots, bad gentry and reactionary officials in Tulungagung and Blitar alone. The same paper

disclosed that on April 28 a unit of the reactionary troops patrolling in south Blitar was suddenly ambushed by guerrillas. Three officers and soldiers were shot dead. In May when a group of officers went to Blitar from Surabaja, they were also attacked by the people's forces and two of them were killed. Antara revealed that in mid May two chieftains of the reactionary "civil defence corps" of Sumberroto Village, south of Malang, were wounded by guerrillas active in the area.

It was also reported that in May some patriotic officers and men of the reactionary army in East Java turned their guns against the Suharto-Nasution military regime and started new uprisings. An AP report revealed that 400 armymen there had deserted in May alone.

Commandos have been organized by the revolutionary forces for activities in some of East Java's cities. Antara revealed that on April 13 a 25-member commando launched a surprise attack on an air force ammunition depot in Surabaja. This threw the fascist military regime into a panic.

In West Java, which is the heartland of the Suharto-Nasution military clique, revolutionary peasants have lit the raging flames of armed struggle. With intense class hatred, the armed peasants in Tjiledug and Tjipondok wiped out several extremely vicious landlords who had committed various crimes. In the latter part of April, peasants in Indramaju got organized to struggle for land.

Even in Central Java, which is under the tight control of the fascist military clique, the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people are rallying their forces and becoming increasingly active. A late April report of the reactionary paper *Angkatan Bersendjata* disclosed that a people's force led by the Communist Party was active in Purwodadi. According to Western news agency reports, a large number of the Indonesian Communists and other revolutionary people who were held in a military prison in Solo City started an armed uprising on May 29 in co-ordination with patriotic officers and

men in the reactionary army. After seizing weapons from an ammunition depot, they made their way to the forests.

In South Sumatra, the people's forces have recently unfolded vigorous guerrilla activities. *Berita Yudha*, a reactionary Indonesian paper, revealed that the people's forces boldly attacked a village in southern Lampung in late March, giving the local reactionary chiefs, tyrants and bad gentry a hard time.

The steady growth of the people's armed forces in Indonesia has greatly alarmed the fascist military regime. In desperation it is sending troops all over Indonesia to step up suppression. But the people's forces will surmount all difficulties. They will grow stronger in the course of fighting and win final victory.

FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

Nagas and Mizos Intensify Struggle

Operating in northeast India, the armed forces of the Naga, Mizo and other peoples have launched many effective attacks against Indian troops this year. Reuter revealed that in March and April alone the Mizos killed or wounded more than 40 Indian officers and men. In a March 20 engagement, they killed 20 Indian troops and wounded 7 others in a jungle area near Imphal, capital of Manipur.

The Nagas, Mizos and Kukis have recently made combined raids on the reactionary troops. According to the Indian bourgeois press, some 200 Mizo fighters arrived in the Naga Hills in April to join the Naga forces there. On April 30 and May 1, the latter mounted violent attacks on government patrols in the hilly Ukhrul and Saddar areas.

Alarmed by their increased co-operation and activities, the Indian Government has tried to put down these armed forces by resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics. While inducing some Naga leaders to agree to "peaceful negotiations," it has simultaneously stepped up its collusion with the reactionary Bur-

mese Government to set up "security corridors" in the Indian-Burmese border region and send out joint patrols against these peoples. While talking to representatives of reactionary political parties on May 10, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi hinted that the Indian central government would "provide necessary manpower and materials" to strengthen the suppression of the Nagas. P. P. Kumaramangalam, Chief-of-Staff of the Indian Army, went to eastern India on a secret inspection late in May.

And sure enough, the Indian Government mobilized large forces and launched a brutal suppression campaign against the Nagas and Mizos.

Indian bourgeois papers disclosed that the Nagas fought fiercely against the reactionary troops near Kohima, capital of Nagaland, for several days on June 7, 8 and 10. The London *Times* quoted Indian journalists who had visited Nagaland as reporting that about 90 Indian troops were killed. But officially, Indian casualties were listed as only 29 dead. Meanwhile, the Mizo forces were also locked in a large-scale battle with the reactionary troops in the Mizo Hills on June 10. The Mizos used mortars, machine guns and automatic rifles in a powerful counter action.

The stand of the Indian revisionists on the Nagas and Mizos is worth

noting. Instead of supporting their armed struggle, they preach Indira Gandhi's willingness to "meet the demands" of these peoples and claim that she has given her blessing to a scheme to set up an "autonomous hills unit" in Assam State. By spreading such propaganda these revisionists try in vain to help the Indian Government benumb the militant spirit of these armed forces and inveigle them to lay down their arms.

However, neither armed suppression nor political deception can curb the development of the armed struggle of the Nagas, Mizos, Kukis and other peoples. Fighting for a just cause, they will surely win final victory.

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