

PEKING REVIEW

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January 31, 1969

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future.

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

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This is the historic epoch in which world capitalism and imperialism are going down to their doom and world socialism and people's democracy are marching to victory. The dawn is ahead, we must exert ourselves.

The Present Situation and Our Tasks
(December 25, 1947)



Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao received revolutionary fighters from all parts of China on January 25. With great pleasure and in high spirits, Chairman Mao met the revolutionary fighters.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Over 40,000 Revolutionary Fighters

OUR most respected and beloved great leader and great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on January 25 received 40,000 and more revolutionary fighters from all parts of the country.

Accompanying Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin at the reception were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Potta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun, Wang Tung-hsing and Wen Yu-cheng.

The reception by our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao of the revolutionary fighters took place at a high tide in the revolutionary mass movement in which armymen and civilians throughout the country, placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, were vigorously carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation. This reception gave China's hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians tremendous inspiration and strength in their struggle to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Among those who had the honour of being received were commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and representatives of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary



Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao affectionately greet the revolutionary fighters.

masses attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in Peking; delegates to the congresses of four-good companies and to the conference on the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training from the Headquarters of the

General Staff, the General Logistics Department, the navy, the air force, the artillery corps, the armoured corps, the railway corps, the signal corps and the anti-chemical corps of the P.L.A. and the P.L.A. units under the Peking Command; members of the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class of the national defence industry; delegates to the conference on grasping revolution and promoting production of the metallurgical industry; members of the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class jointly run by the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence and the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building; delegates attending conferences in specialized fields; and revolutionary comrades from other fields.

The revolutionary fighters' long-dreamt-of happy moment arrived! Our great leader Chairman Mao in excellent health and high spirits came into the hall with great pleasure to receive the comrades from all parts of the country. The whole hall was astir with joy and everybody enthusiastically cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin very happily and affectionately waved to the revolutionary fighters and clapped their hands. They cordially shook hands with the responsible comrades from various fields present on the rostrum.

When they saw Chairman Mao, the red sun shining brightly in their hearts, the revolutionary fighters were very excited. Waving the red-covered treasured revolutionary book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and with profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for Chairman Mao, they cheered most enthusiastically, wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life! They shouted the slogans: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the great Communist Party of China!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The reception ended but the revolutionary fighters were still overwhelmed with joy. They warmly shook hands with each other and congratulated each other. They sang again and again the song *A Long, Long Life to Chairman Mao*, and the words from the song *Chairman Mao, We Are Always Loyal to You*: "Chairman Mao! You are the

resplendent sun and we are like sunflowers blossoming happily under your sunshine. You are the Big Dipper and we are stars circling closely round you. . . ."

Afterwards, many of the revolutionary fighters went to the Tien An Men Square. Standing in neat files before Chairman Mao's portrait, they solemnly pledged to place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, closely rally round the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, carry out Chairman Mao's series of latest instructions in an all-round way, further unfold the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, conscientiously use Mao Tse-tung's thought to attain **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action**, carry out still better all the fighting tasks set forth by the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, and greet the coming Ninth National Congress of the Party with outstanding results **in carrying out the task of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously and in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.**

Present on the occasion were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Chu Teh, Chen Yun, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Liu Po-cheng, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen and Yeh Chien-ying;

Responsible comrades of the general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence and the various services and branches of the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Liu Hsien-chuan, Su Yu, Wang Shu-sheng, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Peng Shao-hui, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Hsien-yueh, Chang Tien-yun, Wang Ping-chang, Chung Chih-ping, Lo Shun-chu, Lo Yuan-fa, Chao Chi-min, Chen Hua-tang, Nieh Chi-feng, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wang Hung-kun, Wu Jui-lin, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Chou Hsi-han, Wang Hui-chiu, Tsao Li-huai, Kuang Jen-nung, Chang Chien-kun, Tan Chia-shu, Chen Jen-chi, Yang Chun-sheng, Wu Lieh, Huang Chih-yung, Chen Shih-chu, Chang Yi-hsiang, Huang Wen-ming and Li Chen;

Responsible comrades of the revolutionary committees of some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and P.L.A. units of various areas



With the most profound proletarian sentiments, the revolutionary fighters, who were overwhelmed with emotion at this happy moment, cheered again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

now in Peking and of the Peking Garrison: Hsu Shih-yu, Nan Ping, Chen Li-yun, Hsiung Ying-tang and Wang En-mao; Cheng Wei-shan, Chen Hsien-jui, Tu Ping, Liao Yung-piao, Chien Chun, Chang Jen-

chu, Chiang Hsieh-yuan, Hsiao Chuan-fu, Yu Hung-yuan, Cha Yu-sheng, Hsu Kuo-hsien, Huang Tso-chen and Wu Chung. Also present were Yu Chiu-li and other comrades.

Confession in an Impasse

— A Comment on Nixon's "Inaugural Address" and the Contemptible Applause by the Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique

by Commentator of "Renmin Ribao" and "Hongqi"

Lyndon Johnson has stepped down and Richard Nixon has taken over. This happened in the last year of the 1960s. On January 20, this jittery chieftain of U.S. imperialism delivered an "inaugural address" amid angry roars from the American people. No sooner had it been broadcast than it drew gloomy public comments in the capitalist world to the effect that the address made in a "cold grey" plaza was "very low keyed" and "vague," and the tone "more muted than bold," that it reflected "almost superhuman difficulties" and "near-insuperable difficulties" and was "a grim warning." In short, even in the capitalist world it was keenly felt

that the "low-keyed" address reflected the difficulties of U.S. imperialism which finds itself at the end of its rope and is closer to its doom. It was a confession by the U.S. imperialists (and, in fact, by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and all the reactionaries as well) that they are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and are in an impasse.

The U.S. monopoly capitalist class thrust Nixon into power with an eye to extricating the imperialist system from crisis. The event had been intended to be a joyful occasion. But it was run like a funeral. Secret service

men and police ringed Nixon with protective cordons and even the platform from which he made his inaugural speech was screened off by bullet-proof glass. The Western press ridiculed Nixon's inaugural address as a "speech made from a glass cage." However, it serves as excellent teaching material by negative example for the revolutionary people throughout the world. It enables us to see more clearly the very weak, paper-tiger nature of U.S. imperialism and helps us recognize the counter-revolutionary tactics that U.S. imperialism is going to adopt.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."** An outstanding feature of Nixon's address was that U.S. imperialism is relying more on the tactics of political deceit to cover up its military aggression. Nixon said: "In these difficult years, America has suffered from a fever of words." His address was typical of precisely this "fever of words."

What are the "words" Nixon juggled with? First, "unity"; second, "peace" and third, "spirit."

Confronted by unprecedentedly fierce class contradictions at home, the rapidly mounting consciousness of class struggle of the American working class, students and other youth and the oppressed Black people, and the vigorously growing revolutionary mass movement of broad sections of the people, Nixon had to admit that U.S. imperialism is in "the valley of turmoil" (which should read: the angry torrents of the people's revolution). In mortal fear, he cried out in alarm: "We are torn by division." The "division" between the American people, who account for more than 95 per cent of the population, on the one hand and the monopoly capitalist class which oppresses and exploits them and its political system on the other is an excellent one. This "division" marks the people's awakening. It shows the big progress of the proletariat and broad sections of the oppressed people in the United States in their class struggle against U.S. imperialist ruling circles. It augurs a great proletarian revolution and will finally send U.S. imperialism into the "valley." Nixon's fear of "division" reflects the alarm of the bourgeoisie at the great revolutionary forces of the people. What is to be done? Nixon shouts himself hoarse for "unity," for all to "go forward together" and for things "to be done by government and people together," and so on and so forth. How could there be "unity" between the masses of Black people and the racists, between the workers and the capitalists and between the broad masses and the reactionary ruling circles? Nixon wants to "go forward together" with the American people. Doesn't that mean "going forward" to the "valley of turmoil" which spells doom to imperialism? It is enough to make you laugh your head off to hear a wolf, while devouring a sheep, tell it: "Let's do something together!" This clumsy deception of

class conciliation fully shows Nixon's feeling of impotence when confronted by "division," that is, by the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people, and, therefore, he could only utter nonsense to deceive people in a vain effort to lessen the wrath of the American people and give himself some consolation.

In the face of the surging angry torrents of revolution of the people throughout the world, Nixon helplessly said that the world is "falling into raucous discord" and "caught in war." He time and again used the word "peace," in phrases like "we are . . . wanting peace," on more than 10 occasions in all. There is indeed "raucous discord here on earth" and the world is not at all "peaceful," but the root cause of all this lies in imperialism headed by the United States plus modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, both of which, having bought over a handful of running dogs, want to enslave and exploit the people the world over and to launch wars of aggression. There will be genuine peace in the world when U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys are overthrown and the system of exploitation of man by man is eliminated. Messrs. U.S. imperialists, are you that keen to be "peacemaker"? Why don't you dump into the sea the over 80,000 million U.S. dollars of military expenditures used to slaughter the people? Why don't you withdraw your troops of aggression from the Taiwan Straits, from Vietnam, from Asia, Africa and Latin America and from all the places in the world you have occupied? Why don't you kick aside all your lackeys, big and small? If you do not do this, not only will there be "raucous discord here on earth," but there will be more big storms of proletarian revolution and people's revolution and more raging flames of revolutionary war until you and all other pests are swept away. Writing on the perspectives for the world situation this year, *U.S. News and World Report*, mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital, said: "No matter where the new U.S. president looks across the face of the earth, he will find troubles. Storm warnings are flying in country after country, in region upon region." It said that for the U.S. reactionaries, "few bright spots are to be seen on the global horizon." These statements reveal the background to Nixon's alarm and anxiety in our times.

Nixon alleged that "to a crisis of the spirit, we need an answer of the spirit." Is your "crisis" just of the "spirit"? It is a general crisis in the political, economic, military and cultural fields as well as in the field of "the spirit." The fact is that American society is rotten to the core, its financial crisis grows sharper day by day, the economic situation continues to deteriorate, inflation is growing viciously, the international payments deficit is huge, the position of the U.S. dollar is shaky and an "overproduction" crisis is looming large. This series of danger signals is crystal clear to all. How can they be covered up by a couple of deceptive words like "abundant society"? Nixon's predecessor Johnson

had to admit gloomily before he left office that the United States was in a grave financial and economic crisis and had met with "difficult" "challenge." Did this "challenge" disappear in a flash immediately Nixon entered the White House? Nixon is trying to cover up U.S. imperialism's material and political difficulties with talk about "a crisis of the spirit." This ostrich trick is more stupid than that of the thief who posts a marker saying: "The missing treasure is not buried here." Nixon confessed that U.S. imperialism is "ragged in spirit." How true! The U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and all reactionaries in the world indeed are "ragged in spirit" to the extent of utter impotence. The great spiritual power of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought has awakened and is awakening hundreds of millions of the people all over the world to rise up in battle and to throw all the reactionary ideology of the exploiting classes on to the garbage heap. Muttering incantations and asking God's blessing, Nixon racked his brains to dredge up such platitudes as "goodness," "kindness," "love," etc., only to evoke sneers from the people. How can his rambling block the victorious advance of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the world!

As Nixon looks around the globe, he finds no kin to turn to, apart from the big and small reactionaries around the world and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique — number one accomplice of U.S. imperialism — on which he pins the greatest hope. In his inaugural address, Nixon took over the Soviet revisionists' slogans; he loudly preached "peaceful competition" with Soviet revisionism and pledged to "co-operate" with it and "go to the new worlds together," and so on and so forth. On its part, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique pins its greatest hope on U.S. imperialism. This gang of renegades nauseatingly lavished the most shameless praise on the newly inaugurated Nixon, extending their "best wishes" and calling for "joint efforts . . . to solve the ripe international problems." As an inauguration gift and to curry favour, they lost no time in dishing up a "policy statement" on disarmament the very day Nixon took office. In addition, they made special arrangements for a "noted" church head and "theoretical physicists" to "enplane for the United States" that day. The Soviet revisionist press went so far as to claim that Nixon "could allow American capitalism to finally get out of the most complicated crisis." This is the utmost servility and flattery!

"Fellow sufferers sympathize with one another." How true the saying is! The confession by Nixon of an impasse, in fact, also reveals the state of mind of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which is now at the end of its tether. The struggle of the Soviet working class and other labouring people against the reactionary rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is growing day by day, and the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is like

an ever-tightening noose it has put around its own neck. Things are getting tougher and tougher for the Soviet revisionist renegades. In these circumstances, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique lost no time in putting its hopes on support from the new U.S. imperialist chieftain in a futile effort to redivide the world through U.S.-Soviet collusion, so as to save itself from utter defeat. However, two drowning men tugging at each other only sink faster. The ludicrous performance by Soviet revisionism can only make the people of the world see more clearly its counter-revolutionary features as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism, and accelerate its own downfall.

In 1947, when speaking of U.S. imperialism as outwardly strong but inwardly weak, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "**The strength of the United States of America is only superficial and transient. Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano.**" Chairman Mao also taught us: "**Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law.**" Nixon's inaugural address, while reluctantly revealing U.S. imperialism's difficulties at home and abroad and its dire plight, indicates at the same time that U.S. imperialism intends to continue its death-bed struggle. Nixon did not hide the fact that he will continue to use the counter-revolutionary dual tactics both at home and abroad in a vain attempt to get U.S. imperialism out of its grave political and economic crisis and to carry out its counter-revolutionary global strategy. He made a lot of empty promises about "freedom" and "welfare" to the American people on the one hand, and on the other he blustered that "law" and "order" must be maintained with a view to suppressing the American people still more. While talking glibly about making "peace," he ranted: "We will be as strong as we need to be for as long as we need to be." All this shows that Nixon is resolved to recklessly pursue the beaten path of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. The historical experience of class struggle tells us that whenever U.S. imperialism loudly sings about "peace," it is getting ready to take further steps for arms expansion and war preparations. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "**The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.**" We must heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and carry the great struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction through to the end.

Up against the wall, Nixon had the cheek to speak about the future. It is curious that he even talked about the "beginning of the third millennium," and that "eight years from now" the United States would "celebrate its 200th anniversary as a nation." A man with one foot in

the grave tries to console himself by dreaming of paradise. This is the delusion and the desperate struggle of a dying class. Our era is the great new era of world revolution, the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. Since its Declaration of Independence in 1776, the United States has gone through the process of rise and fall. During a history of nearly 200 years, U.S. imperialism has done all kinds of evil in the world and the U.S. dollar drips with the blood of the working people of the world. Now that U.S. imperialism is on its last legs, it can only rot day after day with "each generation worse than the one before." This determines that the plight of the Nixon administration can only be

worse than his predecessor's, and the plight of Nixon's successor can only be even worse than his. No matter who is picked by the U.S. monopoly capitalist class to be "president" "eight years from now," his plight can only be still more gloomy than Nixon's. Such is the answer of reality. As to "the beginning of the third millennium," that is, the year 2001, it will be the brilliant festival of the worldwide victory of the proletarian revolution, the brilliant festival of the worldwide victory of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. The revolutionary people will use the prediction in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* as their song of victory: "The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win."

Guided by Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

China's Brilliant Success in Large-Scale, Comprehensive Observation of a Total Solar Eclipse

A CHINESE scientific research group conducted an unprecedented, comprehensive observation of a total solar eclipse over the Sinkiang area in western China on September 22, 1968. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, this group, led by the working class, consisted of workers, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary scientific personnel and revolutionary young people.

It achieved brilliant successes which have made new contributions to China's scientific research work directly serving the country's socialist construction. This puts China in the advanced world ranks of solar eclipse research.

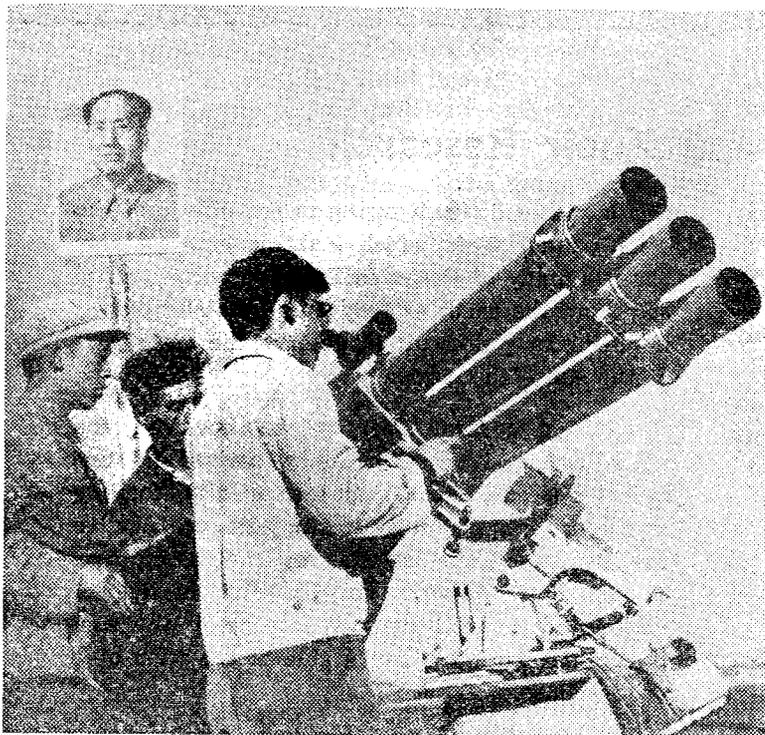
This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

The proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader gave this project warm concern and support from beginning to end. Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on May 20 last year received delegates attending the congresses of activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought from the People's Liberation Army, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and

other units. All the comrades who later took part in observing the total eclipse of the sun were greatly inspired by this and drew immense strength from it.

This group was composed of over 100 workers, revolutionary scientific personnel and revolutionary young people from over ten units. It included people from the Peking Astronomical Observatory, the Tzu Chin Shan (Purple Mountain) Observatory, the Institute of Geophysics, the Institute of Atmospheric Physics and also the Central Meteorological Bureau, higher educational institutions and the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence of the People's Liberation Army. They carried out ground and airborne observations in Chaosu, Teks and Ining in western Sinkiang, in Kashgar in southern Sinkiang and in Urumchi, places where the total or partial solar eclipse could be observed.

The dozens of research items in this observation included combined observation of the effect of solar active regions on the ionosphere, airborne and ground observations of corona-zodiacal light, and geophysical and atmospheric effects during the solar eclipse. The rich, comprehensive information about the effect of the solar active regions on the ionosphere was obtained in co-ordinated radioastrophysics and ionospheric physics observations. The corona-zodiacal light observation was carried out aboard an aircraft with a non-hermetic



Revolutionary youths and a P.L.A. fighter with a China-made telescope do preparatory work for the observation.

cabin at an altitude of 11,000 metres, and the observed data covered a distance farther from the solar limb (edge) than ever before achieved by any other country. Very clear photographs of the corona were taken and considerable data on the atmospheric and geophysical effects of the total solar eclipse were obtained, thereby going one step further in the study of "sun-moon-earth" relations. This ended the imperialist and modern revisionist countries' monopoly on solar eclipse materials.

The brilliant results attained by the observation confirm the absolute correctness of the policy that scientific research should serve proletarian politics and construction in national defence and the national economy. They show the heroic spirit of the Chinese people who have high aspirations and the ability to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in science and technology.

A fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines revolved around the observation. The agents in scientific circles of the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" raised objections as far back as 1962 at a conference on scientific research planning. They tried to prevent observation of the 1968 total solar eclipse in the Sinkiang area on the pretext that "the facilities for the observation are poor, no positive results can be achieved and it will not be of much scientific value."

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the No. 1 capitalist roader in the Party Liu Shao-chi and his agents in scientific circles, and stimulated the revolutionary

enthusiasm and initiative of the workers and personnel in scientific research. Some "nobodies" in the Chinese Academy of Sciences again raised this topic last March and won the support of the proletarian revolutionaries in scientific research institutes and of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the departments concerned.

Comrades participating in the comprehensive observation of the total solar eclipse exposed the despicable criminal activities of the Soviet revisionists, and thoroughly repudiated the towering crimes in the field of scientific research committed by Liu Shao-chi, lackey of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuo-mintang reactionaries, and his agents. The comrades were determined to win victory in this political battle against imperialism and revisionism and to catch up with and surpass advanced world scientific and technological levels.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The working class must exercise leadership in everything." The worker comrades taking part in the observation fully understood Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his latest series of instructions and resolutely carried them out. All during the project, they went wherever there were difficulties and wherever there were problems. They led the group in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and called on-the-spot meetings to exchange experience in this. Using Chairman Mao's brilliant thought as their weapon, they won one victory after another. They brought their leading role into full play by participating in all work — from designing, making, installing and testing the instruments to the observation and analysing of the data.

The revolutionary scientific personnel and revolutionary young people taking part in the observation deeply understood in practice that the working class has rich experience in the three big revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and that it is necessary to have working-class leadership and workers' participation to make great achievements in scientific research. These scientific personnel and young people shared success and difficulty with the workers, worked day and night and consciously received re-education. For this reason, they were welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Extensive communist co-ordination was brought into full play throughout the observation of the eclipse. In the course of carrying out their tasks, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army defied hardships, volunteered for heavy jobs and carried forward their dauntless heroism and revolutionary spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought

Solar Eclipses and Their Research

CHINA has a long history in observing solar eclipses. As early as more than 3,200 years ago, China's labouring people carried out and recorded the first observation in human history of a total solar eclipse, leaving mankind extremely valuable scientific assets.

The activity of the sun has a great influence on radio communications, sometimes even causing the fading out of shortwave communications. Solar activity also has manifold influences on the earth's electric and magnetic fields and the weather. Thus, the study of the sun is of very great value to national defence and the national economy.

A solar eclipse offers a very important opportunity for studying the sun. In ordinary times,

this is rather difficult owing to the effects of the earth's atmosphere which make it impossible to observe many of the scientific phenomena on the sun from the earth or they may be distorted. It is particularly difficult to observe the outer part of the sun — the corona.

During a total solar eclipse, however, the moon progressively and slowly covers and uncovers different parts of the solar disk, thereby giving us an opportunity to study the sun's active regions and their effects on the ionosphere. Though it is ordinarily possible with the help of various advanced instruments to study the sun, it becomes far more favourable at the time of a solar eclipse.

of self, thus making new contributions in serving the people. Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the rest of the country enthusiastically supported this project, showing a high sense of responsibility as masters of the country.

The success in this observation and research by many branches of science is a big achievement in grasping revolution and promoting production under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It shows that China's scientific research work is advancing by leaps and bounds along the brilliant path indicated by Chairman Mao.

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Explore the Secrets of the Sun

AMID the song of the decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution comes another heart-stirring joyful news from the scientific research front. The magnificent achievements of China's first independent large-scale and comprehensive observation of a total solar eclipse have proclaimed to the world that China is now in the advanced world ranks of solar eclipse research. Gone are the days when the imperialist and modern revisionist countries monopolized this branch of science! This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Bourgeois Reactionary Academic "Authorities" Challenged

At a 1962 conference for over-all planning of scientific research work, a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party in scientific circles, acting in accordance with

the will of Liu Shao-chi and working hand in glove with the bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities," openly spread the view that making solar eclipse observations without precision instruments and favourable conditions and without the guidance and assistance of foreign specialists was empty talk. They opposed the observation of the total eclipse that would take place in the Sinkiang area in 1968.

Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, some "nobodies" in the Chinese Academy of Sciences proposed last March that China should independently observe the total solar eclipse in Sinkiang on September 22, 1968. They angrily asked the bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" why they had turned down the plan to observe the total solar eclipse, an opportunity China would have once in decades. The answer was: "It is of little scientific value." The revolutionary masses exposed point-blank the "scientific

value" referred to as nothing more than chasing after personal fame and gain. "Our scientific undertakings serve proletarian politics. What benefits socialist construction is of the greatest scientific value," they pointed out.

Unreconciled to their failure, some bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" continued to sabotage the plan. They babbled: "So far as this total solar eclipse is concerned, the angle of observation will be low, its duration short and the conditions for observation poor. In the light of foreign experience, nothing will come of it." "It is absolutely impossible for you to complete all the preparatory work in six months." But the "nobodies" waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them and were determined to carry out the proposed observation.

But there were twists and turns in class struggle. After the observation group was set up, revolutionary scientists and young people submitted a plan which directly served China's socialist construction and was of significance in catching up with and surpassing world levels. The bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities," however, viciously attacked it, saying: "No foreign country has ever undertaken such a project. You'd better come down to earth and work on some traditional matters!" The indignant revolutionary scientists retorted: "You only know how to crawl behind the imperialists and modern revisionists at a snail's pace. We are determined to blaze trails untrodden by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries."

Working Class Occupies Position in Scientific Research

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Without the leadership of the working class revolution fails and . . . with the leadership of the working class revolution triumphs.**" In fulfilling the task of observing this total solar eclipse, the working class boldly occupied the position in scientific research and gave full play to its wisdom, talents and creativeness. The workers exercised direct leadership at many important observation posts. They directed the work and took the lead in the battle at every key moment during the observation. The workers shouldered the difficult task of making the needed instruments although they lacked equipment and data and the time for preparatory work was short. They made this pledge: "We are determined to observe this total solar eclipse with Chinese designed and made instruments. We should make what other countries don't have yet as well as what they have already!"

Smashing foreign stereotypes, young women workers at a Peking factory fulfilled in a short time the task of coating extra large pieces of glass with photo-sensitive emulsions. The area coated was over twenty times that of the size described in foreign technical literature. This was a miraculous achievement and it surpassed advanced world levels.

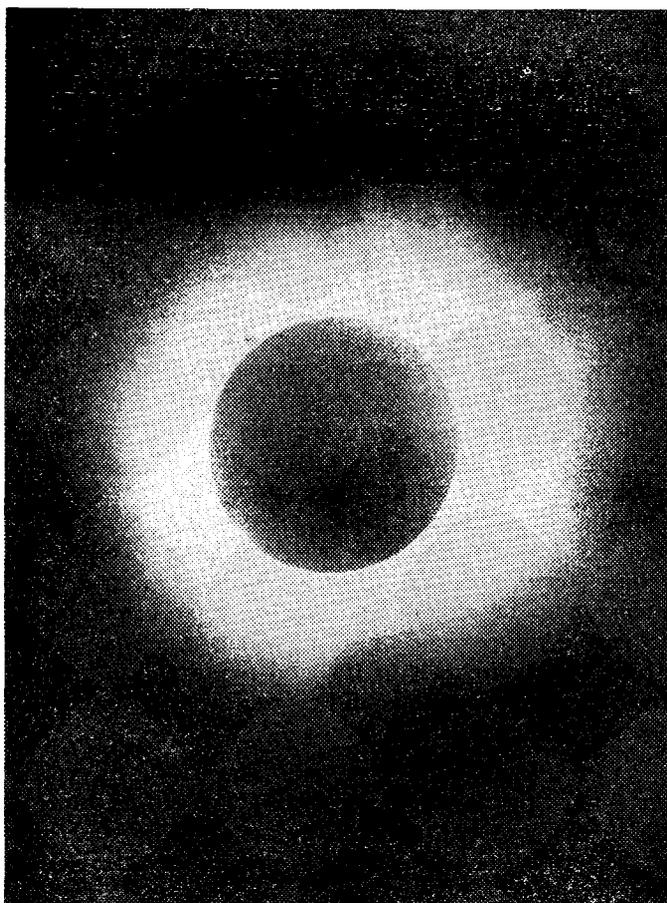
Chinese workers also in a short time made the country's first highly sensitive, low-fog level, fine- and uniform-grained photographic plates for astronomical purposes which greatly surpassed advanced internation-

al levels. This new creation ended the dependence of China's astronomical circles on photographic plates from imperialist and modern revisionist countries.

Workers and revolutionary scientific and technical personnel at the Institute of Geophysics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences successfully designed and made in a little over a month all the geomagnetic instruments needed for the observation. They also produced a number of instruments never made before in China.

In the past, the Soviet revisionists charged China 400,000 yuan for a piece of equipment with a light filter. A "specialist" from another revisionist country who came to China boasted that his country took only five years to make a light filter. But the revolutionary workers and staff of the Nanking Astronomical Instruments Plant produced an interference light filter at the cost of only 10,000 yuan in just a few months. It is superior to that sold by the Soviet revisionists and up to advanced international levels.

Workers at a factory belonging to the Chinese People's Liberation Army courageously undertook to make a radio-telescope antenna up to advanced world levels. Under the signboard of "joint Sino-Soviet observation of annular solar eclipse," Soviet revisionists came to China in 1958 to get hold of data on this eclipse. After the observation was completed, they had left behind a



Total solar eclipse took place over the western part of China on the afternoon of September 22, 1968.

worn-out radio-telescope antenna and shamelessly described this as "helping China develop radio astronomy." Later, the Khrushchov revisionist clique even took back this worn-out radio-telescope antenna. Obstruction and sabotage by the Soviet revisionists could not deter the dauntless Chinese working class. Worker comrades at the P.L.A. factory who had turned out China's first radio-telescope antenna once again actively responded to Chairman Mao's great call to "grasp revolution and promote production." Fired with bitter hatred for imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and co-operating with revolutionary scientists, they successfully fulfilled the task of making the radio-telescope antenna in only three months.

Growing Up Under the Re-education by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

The revolutionary scientific personnel and young people were re-educated by workers, peasants and soldiers in the course of the observation project. Using the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, they advanced courageously in scaling world peaks of science and made new contributions.

Successive trial-flights began after the airborne high-altitude observation team arrived at the airport in mid August, 1968. When the plane went above 8,000 metres, some of them kept vomiting, some had acute headaches, some suffered stomach discomforts and some felt their limbs go numb. When the plane reached an altitude of 10,000 metres, some of them had to lie down. Acute high-altitude sickness was a stern test for all members of the team and caused a fierce ideological struggle in their minds. Whether to face up to the difficulties and advance with courage or to beat a retreat was the question confronting them.

At this juncture, P.L.A. comrades led the members of the team in studying Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*). At a meeting to exchange experience in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, aviation doctor Cheng said: "High-altitude sickness is also a paper tiger. You can defeat it if you dare to fight it and are good at fighting it. We must learn from Comrade Chang Szu-teh to fight and die for Chairman Mao." The deputy commander of a P.L.A. regiment encouraged the team members by telling them about the heroic deeds of Huang Chi-kuang who threw himself on an enemy machine-gun to enable his comrades-in-arms to make a charge and about the staunchness of the Red Army which climbed snow-covered mountains and crossed marshy grasslands during the Long March.

Chao Hsiu-ching, the only revolutionary young woman in the airborne observation team, lost quite a bit of weight after a series of high-altitude flights. Once she felt sick and worried about whether she should fly the next day. She lay awake that night thinking of Chang Szu-teh who served the people "wholly" and "entirely," of the Foolish Old Man's determination to

surmount every difficulty and Comrade Bethune's communist spirit of absolute selflessness. She all the more thought of the hopes Chairman Mao placed on China's younger generation and his deep solicitude for it. She made this pledge: "I must fulfil the task!"

The next day, Chao determinedly boarded the plane. Unwell and subject to high-altitude sickness, she suffered from headache and had a pain in her side. But she always bore in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." With unswerving tenacity, she overcame one difficulty after another and fulfilled her task splendidly. When her comrades praised her, she declared: "All the credit should go to Chairman Mao. In winning every victory, we depend on Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

Inspired by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the members of the airborne observation team displayed revolutionary heroism and flew at an altitude of 11,000 metres in a non-hermetically sealed cabin, thus breaking the world record of 9,000 metres set by some foreign countries in airborne observation from a non-hermetically sealed cabin. They obtained the world's most complete data on a solar eclipse observed at high altitude.

While observation preparations were in full swing, members of the observation teams in the snowstorm-swept highlands met with all kinds of difficulties. Some intellectuals began to feel uncertain. But the workers handling the apparatus were full of confidence. While they worked day and night checking every part of the equipment, they held timely meetings to exchange experience in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and to carry out class education by contrasting past bitterness with present happiness, so as to help the intellectuals raise their level of class consciousness and strengthen their confidence in winning victories.

Re-educated by the workers, the revolutionary intellectuals constantly rid their minds of bourgeois ideas and greatly strengthened their lofty determination to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. As a result, they overcame one difficulty after another and, along with the workers and P.L.A. comrades, worked wonders on September 22, 1968. They gathered abundant scientific information for many branches of science including optics, radio astronomy, meteorology, geophysics and atmospheric physics, all achieved under poor conditions and in a short time when the eclipse occurred at a low angle of observation.

China's first large-scale comprehensive observation of a total solar eclipse ended successfully. By their brilliant results in scientific research, the workers, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, revolutionary scientific personnel and young people who took part in the observation opened a new chapter in China's history of astronomy. Holding their red covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, they cheered time and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

It Is Good for Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants to Run Rural Commerce

(Investigation Report)

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies." Placing rural commerce under the management of the poor and lower-middle peasants is a transformation brought about on the commercial front in order to implement Chairman Mao's policy still better. *Renmin Ribao* published on January 18 an investigation report on the management of rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Anchiapu People's Commune in Wanchuan County, Hopei Province. The publication of this report has attracted the attention of the people in all parts of the country. The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and rural commercial workers have expressed their firm support for this transformation which is closely connected with socialist construction and the well-being of the 600 million peasants. They said that this was an important step to thoroughly eliminate the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the big renegade Liu Shao-chi in the rural areas, to guarantee that rural commerce will always advance along the socialist road and to promote struggle-criticism-transformation in rural financial and trade departments. Now there are exhaustive discussions on this transformation.

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the text of the investigation report. —
P.R. Editor.

Following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Carry out the task of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously," the revolutionary workers and staff of the Anchiapu Supply and Marketing Co-operative in Wanchuan County, Hopei Province, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, have held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and transformed rural commerce. Since late September 1968, the poor and lower-middle peasants have run the commune's five retail shops and three supply and marketing centres. This brought to an end the isolation of rural commerce from the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Rural Commerce Must Be Transformed

In the high tide of struggle-criticism-transformation, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Anchiapu People's Commune and the revolutionary workers and staff of the supply and marketing co-operative conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is good to set up people's communes. Their advantage is that they combine industry, agriculture, commerce, education and military affairs, thus making the task of leadership easier." They launched revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the light of the history of the struggle between the two lines in rural commerce. They held that under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, rural commercial work was isolated from the three great revolutionary movements and this made it impossible for the poor and lower-middle peasants to manage and supervise it.

This resulted in the following situation:

It was not conducive to giving prominence to proletarian politics. There were a great many rural retail shops and centres. They were spread over a wide area and the personnel were scattered. There was nobody to grasp class struggle and do political and ideological work among them. A handful of bad elements who had sneaked into the commercial ranks were not cleared out for a long time. These scoundrels corrupted the minds of young workers and staff. The stock in the rural commercial units was not in demand and there were serious cases of corruption and embezzlement.

It was not conducive to rural commerce supporting agricultural production. The rural commercial departments are in fact the logistics centre for agriculture, but the retail shops did not know the production needs of the commune and brigades. The revolutionary committee of the Anchiapu commune issued a call last spring for "ten days' hard work to expand the paddy fields." Flat-bottomed shovels were needed for work on the river banks, but the retail shops had only curved ones. The work was urgent but nobody could solve the problem. The peasants said: "For years now, the shops haven't had the kind of shovels we want. It's infuriating!"

It was not conducive to the shops serving the masses. The poor and lower-middle peasants criticized the retail shops, saying: "The shop closes when we're not working, and opens when we work in the fields. Whom are you serving?" The cadres of the commune and brigades reflected this view to the people in the supply and marketing co-operative more than once, but they simply ignored the opinions of those peasants.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary workers and staff urgently demanded that the situation in rural commerce be changed.

Relying on Masses for the Transformation

There has been a struggle in the Anchiapu commune for the poor and lower-middle peasants to manage rural commerce. Certain people had doubts whether the poor and lower-middle peasants could manage it well. The poor and lower-middle peasants gave a resounding answer: "Now that Chairman Mao has given us the power, we can surely manage things well." After repeated discussions, all the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary workers and staff of the supply and marketing co-operative agreed that rural commerce must be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They have thus transformed it.

The supply and marketing service centre was set up in the commune, and the supply and marketing service station was set up in the brigade. Under the leadership of the commune and brigade revolutionary committees, the poor and lower-middle peasants set up management groups for each, which were made up of representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary workers and staff and the commune and brigade revolutionary committee members. Such groups took charge of administration and personnel of the service centre and service station. The financial affairs, price, supply and marketing plan and the allocation and disposal of goods of the centre and station remain under unified state control. To ensure that rural commerce advances along the socialist road, the management groups stipulated: No one may embezzle the funds of the service centre and service station; no purchasing on credit is allowed; no price fixed by the state can be changed; no product individually produced is sold in the centre and station; there must be no back-door deals.

Outstanding poor and lower-middle peasants are appointed sales attendants in the service centre and service stations. Like the commune members, they receive work points in payment on the basis of how the poor and lower-middle peasants evaluate their work. They share in the distribution of income by the production teams. The former retail shops' workers and staff who were welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and were considered suitable to work in the service stations remain and are allotted work points. The renegades, enemy agents and unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists are expelled.

Some specific problems cropped up after this transformation which were solved by the state giving the production teams an adequate subsidy in accordance with local incomes and the level of the former sales personnel's wages, so that the production teams do not have to bear an extra burden even though they give work points to the sales personnel who used to earn wages. On the basis of the standard set by the state and in line with the principle of diligence and frugality,

the state accepts accounts from the service centre and service stations for their daily sundry expenses, fees for transporting goods, normal damage of goods and other necessary expenditures.

It Is Good for the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants to Run Rural Commerce

Since the poor and lower-middle peasants began to manage rural commerce, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has been carried out, and rural commerce has undergone a complete change in its outlook and become vigorous. The poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary workers and staff hold that this has brought many good results:

There is the guarantee that rural commerce advances along the socialist road. Now that the power in management of rural commerce is firmly in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the service centre and service stations are on a mass base and have truly taken root among the masses, ending their isolation from class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. At the same time, the poor and lower-middle peasants have sent to the service stations a group of fine commune members who are of good class origin and have high political consciousness, great drive, close contact with the masses and loyalty to Chairman Mao, thus greatly improving the class composition of the commercial ranks.

Unified leadership has been achieved and this guarantees the implementation of Chairman Mao's policy of "developing the economy and ensuring supplies." The rural commercial organizations are doing their best to prepare the goods required by the commune and brigades while the commune and brigades grow the crops needed by the state according to local conditions. The commercial services thus have a clear orientation. Not long ago when the production teams were busy farming, the service stations extended their working hours and ordered goods that met the local commune members' requirements, such as rakes and wooden spades. The sales personnel also send cigarettes, matches, gloves and other articles to the fields. The commune members say in praise: "The service stations comrades take goods to the fields, sell them, and take part in productive labour. Such stations are really shops managed by us and never for a moment forget us poor and lower-middle peasants."

Political and ideological work has been strengthened. The first thing the poor and lower-middle peasants pay great attention to in running rural commerce is the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought; the second is giving lessons in class education by recalling the sufferings of the past and contrasting them with today's happiness and the third is participation in collective productive labour. The Hsinyangtun service station previously had three sales attendants. It now has four. Each one takes part in agricultural collective labour three months every year. Thus the problem of taking part in collective labour regularly has been solved.

Since prominence is given to politics, the outlook of the staff has changed completely. Many sales personnel have become Mao Tse-tung's thought propagandists and helpers in the study of Chairman Mao's works. They study, work and criticize and repudiate the bour-

geoisie along with the poor and lower-middle peasants. These peasants said: "In the past relations between the retail shops and us were like oil and water, which do not mix. Now the service stations and we are like fish and water that are inseparable."

Training Red Doctors From Among the Workers

FOLLOWING our great leader Chairman Mao's call to "take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers," the revolutionary committee and the worker comrades of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant have decided to train medical personnel from among the working class. They did this in order to thoroughly transform medical and health work in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought and enable the working class to exercise leadership in this field. Besides sending a workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team into the plant's health section to lead the struggle-criticism-transformation there, they selected rank-and-file workers for medical training and organized for this purpose a "red worker-medical personnel Mao Tse-tung's thought study class" (the "red doctors' class" for short). The first class comprises 11 workers recommended by the masses and examined and approved by the plant's revolutionary committee. It went to study at the Shanghai Huashan Hospital on November 6 last year.

These 11 workers are all revolutionary rebel fighters who have given a good account of themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and who have a high level of consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The day they left, the plant held a meeting to give them a warm send-off. They were each presented with a copy of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, and a pair of patched overalls worn by the veteran workers when making steel. The veteran workers repeatedly bade them to always remain loyal to Chairman Mao, and not to forget the rolling mill once they put on a doctor's white coat. One old worker, moved to tears, said: "Remember that you are not only representatives chosen by the revolutionary workers in our plant, but representatives chosen by the whole working class. You must live up to the working class' expectations, to Chairman Mao's expectations."

This revolutionary measure taken by the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant received the enthusiastic support of the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of workers and of P.L.A. men at the Huashan Hospital, as well as the hospital's revolutionary committee. At a meeting to welcome the "red doctors' class," representatives of the two propaganda teams and the revolutionary committee declared with feeling: "This is the first time we have welcomed the working class' own medical personnel to the hospital. We pledge to train these comrades to the best of our ability so

that they will master medical skills as quickly as possible. At the same time, we are firmly resolved to be re-educated by these fine workers, and completely transform the old hospital."

Members of the "red doctors' class" give first place in their studies to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. They actively participate in the hospital's class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, plunge into the struggle-criticism-transformation on the health front, and boldly oppose irrational rules and regulations and the revisionist line in medical and health work. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, these workers are being tempered in struggle. They are becoming more and more politically conscious and they steadfastly adhere to a firm and correct political orientation in their studies.

The class' medical training stresses emergency treatment and surgery for workers injured while making iron and steel as well as common diseases among industrial workers such as hypertension, silicosis and liver ailments. Its study method is to follow Chairman Mao's teachings to "learn warfare through warfare" and that "doing is itself learning." The comrades of the class have discarded the old medical school convention of learning only from the books. They concentrate on clinical observations and practical work. They make the wards, the operating rooms, and the out-patient and emergency departments their classrooms. When they come across a patient suffering from a liver disease, they study on the spot its symptoms and the lesion it caused, and then go to a class to study the liver's physiology.

The revolutionary medical staff of the Huashan Hospital and its patients give the comrades of the "red doctors' class" powerful support in their studies. The revolutionary committee specially appoints one of the committee members to take charge of the class, and each of the hospital's departments concerned appoints two medical workers who are good both politically and professionally to help them.

The comrades of the "red doctors' class" are very clear about the aim of their study—to enable the working class to exercise leadership over medical work. They have a strong sense of revolutionary responsibility and proletarian sentiments. They study day and night, seize every opportunity to make practical observations and do practical work, and care for the patients with profound proletarian feelings.

In the past two months, the comrades of the "red doctors' class" have greatly raised both their political-ideological level and their professional level. Those studying surgery are able to undertake debridement and suture as well as surgery for lipoma (a fatty tumour) and appendicitis. Those studying medicine are able to diagnose and treat common diseases, diagnose liver diseases, and examine cardiac murmurs and general cardiac lesions. Those studying emergency treatment have learnt to dress wounds, handle fractures and put on plaster casts. Most of them can serve as doctors in emergency cases. Some of the veteran medical workers said admiringly: "Formerly, medical school graduates after a year or two as interns did not have as high a level as you. You workers do have a daring spirit. You're splendid!"

On December 26 last year, all the members of the "red doctors' class" returned to the plant and took over the plant's clinic for the day. They treated the worker-patients with fiery proletarian class feelings. That night, they made a tour of the workshops to see

if anyone was sick or injured. Greatly pleased, the workers said: "Our working class' own medical personnel have matured!" Some veteran workers, seeing the medical personnel trained by the working class at work, were so moved that they cheered again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

At present, several other factories and plants in Shanghai are also trying out ways to train medical personnel straight from the workers, so as to gradually expand the ranks of the working class' own medical workers. At the same time, following Chairman Mao's teachings, the original medical staff in the factories are being re-educated by the workers. They are sent group by group to take part in physical labour in the workshops so that they can be helped to thoroughly change their old ideology and become medical workers who really serve the workers wholeheartedly.

As a result of the work in these two respects, a contingent of working-class medical personnel — with "red doctors' classes" as its main body — is gradually forming.

The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so.

—MAO TSE-TUNG

I Will Integrate With the Workers All My Life

by Pan Yu-ming

A technician at the Sian Oil Instruments Factory

IN integrating myself with the workers, my path has been a zigzag one, full of sharp struggle between the two lines.

Abiding by Chairman Mao's teaching that an educated youth should "integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants," I have been eating, living and working with the workers for over seven years, and have made constant efforts to remould my old ideology and get rid of old habits in the process. With the workers, I have introduced during this time more than 20 technical innovations. One new product, the magnetic steel used in making micro-seismographs, surpasses that produced in the United States.

Every success on my road forward is the result of continuously overcoming the influence of revisionist ideas with help and education by the workers.

After finishing college in 1961, I was assigned to work as a technician in the Sian Oil Instruments Factory. At that time the handful of Party capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" in the factory vigorously spread Liu Shao-chi's fallacy of "relying on the specialists to run the factories." They stuffed us with bourgeois ideas — despising manual labour, looking down on the workers and seeking personal fame and gain. They alleged that "technicians use their brains and workers use their hands"

and "to make inventions and innovations, one must pore over books." Thus poisoned, many technicians from the old schools buried themselves in reading foreign books, sought out technical literature and figures, and made "experiments" which were divorced from reality.

This revisionist line in scientific research also had its effect on me. When I got to the factory, I was first sent to work at the bench according to state regulations. While in the workshop, however, I was making my own selfish plans—I hoped to smoothly make the grade in the year's manual labour and then go into an office as a technician. But the year passed, and I was still in the workshop taking care of the tools and materials and cleaning them up and throwing away the rubbish all day. My face was covered with grease and I was dusty from tip to toe. I began to waver. I told myself that surely I was "wiser" than the workers, since I had attended school for many years. If things go on this way, my university education will be wasted.

Seeing that I was vacillating, the workers came to help me. In many heart-to-heart talks, they said point-blank: "Who thinks himself 'wiser' than the workers? The bourgeoisie. We don't think much of intellectuals who look down on us workers. But we welcome an intellectual who acts like one of us from the bottom of our hearts."

These remarks hit me where it hurt most. I thought to myself: I was able to get schooling because the workers build houses and the peasants grow grain. Now that I have acquired some book knowledge, I turn around and look down on them and am reluctant to work with them. Isn't this the bourgeois idea of despising labour and the workers and peasants?

In chatting with the workers, I got to know that the workers at the factory, by relying on their own wisdom and strength, had introduced a good deal of equipment through self-reliance and arduous struggle, and had manufactured many new products.

After spending several years and wasting more than a million yuan of the state's funds, a capitalist roader who is a reactionary technical "authority" worked out a so-called new technique. He made a big fuss about it, but tests showed that it only reached the level of teaching apparatus of the 1930s.

All this living evidence convinced me that intellectuals who consider themselves "wiser" than the workers do not have any real knowledge, but the working class which has practical experience does. Intellectuals can do nothing unless they integrate with the workers.

Having solved this ideological problem, I began to work steadily in the workshop, and gradually grew closer to the workers in my sentiments. I was inspired by the fine qualities of selfless labour and utter devotion to the public interest of the working class, and by its creative spirit in daring to think and to take action. Little by little, I freed myself of my selfish ideas and blind faith in books and "authorities."

In 1965, our group was assigned the task of producing a new product—magnetic steel for making a micro-seismograph. It was a hard job, but, encouraged by the lofty ideals of the workers, the comrades in our group were determined to win glory for our country and fight imperialism, revisionism and reaction. We used evenings, days off and other spare time to make experiments. At first, I hoped to find available data on it. I went to a politically reactionary technician in the factory for some technical literature. This fellow purposely took out a 1932 book in English on the subject to baffle me. I walked out in indignation. I then made a special trip to a research institute in Peking. But the bourgeois lords there only gave me 25 minutes to look around. They confiscated my notes with the reprimand: "This isn't what you should study!"

I was quite discouraged after these two successive rebuffs. It was then that the worker comrades again came to help me, saying sincerely: "Chairman Mao teaches us: 'The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals.' It is good for you that your old ideas of blind faith in books and in 'specialists' and your blindness to the wisdom of the working class have been somewhat frustrated. Don't think that those bourgeois lords who have read a lot of foreign books are so good. They actually have no real ability. They can only crawl after the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists." These words spurred me on in my determination to work out innovations together with the workers.

Our raw material came from the scrap heaps. Since we had no technical literature to consult, we gained experience in actual work. The casting for magnetic steel required a mould that could resist high temperature. We tried several, but unable to withstand the heat, they all got soft and out of shape. However, a worker who had come from the countryside proposed that another refractory material be added in making the mould. We adopted this proposal which turned out successful. A series of technical difficulties that came up were overcome by us one by one. At crucial moments in our experiments, all the workers in our group voluntarily gave up their work breaks and days off and took an active part. Working in front of the furnace, where the temperature stood at above 1,000 degrees, some worker comrades suffered skin burns or injured their fingers, but no one left his post. To make the experiment a success, some workers, ignoring danger, wore only asbestos gloves in removing the hot casting mould from the high-temperature furnace. After repeated trials, we finally succeeded in making a magnetic steel for micro-seismographs which leaves the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists far behind.

The rest of our technical innovations were also made with the workers' help. All this was a profound lesson for me. I used to consider myself better than the workers since I had studied more books. But actually it is the workers who know more; my knowledge was superficial and I was childish and ignorant. When I engaged in scientific experiments in the past, I had

some selfish idea of wanting to show off and make a name for myself. When I compared this with the workers' noble quality of utter devotion to the revolution, I felt ashamed. Since then, my feeling of superiority and my conceit, both old characteristics of intellectuals, have diminished and my consciousness of learning modestly from the working class has been gradually raised.

Chairman Mao points out: "The intellectuals often tend to be subjective and individualistic, impractical in their thinking and irresolute in action until they have thrown themselves heart and soul into mass revolutionary struggles, or made up their minds to serve the interests of the masses and become one with them." "The intellectuals can overcome their shortcomings only in mass struggles over a long period." This great teaching of Chairman Mao's has incisively pointed out the intellectuals' biggest weakness and also indicated the fundamental course for them to take to remould their thinking. Why are the intellectuals impractical in their

thinking and irresolute in action? The main reason is that they have many selfish ideas and lack practical experience. And why is the working class most revolutionary in its thinking and resolute in action? The root cause is that it puts public interest first and has rich practical experience.

Looking back at the road I have taken, I have come to see more and more clearly that the working class is my best teacher. Only when one integrates with the workers can he rid himself bit by bit of all sorts of bourgeois ideas and foster boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao in the course of the struggle between the two lines, free himself from the restrictions of pure book-learning and break the chains of the revisionist line in scientific research. Only thus can he constantly enrich himself with the workers' wisdom and experience and closely link theory with practice so that he can be creative and go forward in work.

(*"Hongqi," No. 1, 1969.*)

The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Chairman Mao Has Charted the Course For the Japanese People's Struggle

— The Japanese people acclaim fifth anniversary of Chairman Mao's
"Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic
Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism"

REVOLUTIONARY workers and peasants and progressive students of Japan — who have taken an active part in the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle — recently made statements warmly hailing the great significance of Chairman Mao's statement issued five years ago in support of the Japanese people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism. They expressed their determination to carry the patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism through to the end.

Makoto Shimazaki, a young worker in Tachikawa town, Tokyo, who stands in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. military bases, said: Chairman Mao's statement has charted the course for the struggle to drive U.S. imperialism completely out of Japan and Asia. The statement has given boundless inspiration to the Japanese working class which is persevering in the struggle against U.S. military bases.

Shimazaki pointed out: We are determined to carry the struggle for dismantling all U.S. military bases in Japan and for smashing the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" through to the end!

He sharply denounced the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party for its acts of betrayal in consistently sabotaging the struggle against U.S. military bases. He said that the workers, peasants, students and other sections of the people in Tachikawa had seen through this betrayal by the Miyamoto revisionist clique and had driven the revisionists out of the ranks of their struggle. He said: We workers will continue to make efforts to enlarge the broad patriotic anti-U.S. united front embracing peasants, students and other citizens and advance courageously to win victory in the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.

Kazuo Kimura, a worker in a Tokyo publishing company, said that since last year the revolutionary Japanese workers have been fighting for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases and against transportation for the U.S. military. They have also been fighting alongside the students, whose vanguard is the progressive students of Tokyo University, and giving all-out support to their fight against the bourgeois educational system. All these have dealt the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries hammer blows.

Through these struggles, he said, he has acquired a more profound understanding of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and his confidence in struggle has been strengthened.

Kimura said: We must unite with the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world, form a broad united front against U.S. imperialism, and overthrow this common enemy of the people of the whole world.

Japanese peasants persevering in their struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' plot to build a "new Tokyo international airport" in Sanrizuka, Chiba Prefecture, pointed out in their statements: Chairman Mao's statement supporting the Japanese people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism has immensely inspired the fighting Japanese people.

Issaku Tomura, leader of the Sanrizuka peasant movement, said: "We will advance unswervingly along the road pointed out to us by Chairman Mao." So long as the broad masses of the Japanese people strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, he added, they will surely be able to drive U.S. imperialism out of Japan.

Tomura continued: Through their struggle in the past two and a half years, the peasants of Sanrizuka have seen clearly that U.S. imperialism and the handful of reactionaries tailing after it are their real enemies. The Sanrizuka peasants' struggle is a component part of the Japanese people's struggle against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." The Japanese peasants must wage an uncompromising tit-for-tat struggle against their enemies, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

He said: "The Japanese people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices, the Japanese reactionaries, must closely unite with the Chinese people."

He denounced U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism for collaborating in criminal plots against China and he exposed the sinister activities of the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party to sabotage the struggle of the peasants in Sanrizuka.

Shimada, a peasant in Sanrizuka, pointed out that Chairman Mao's statement was an immense encouragement and support to the Japanese people. Matsubara, an old peasant, said: "We cherish boundless love and respect for Chairman Mao. We will follow his teachings in all our struggles. As never before, the situation in the Japanese people's struggle is excellent. The future of the Japanese people is bright. We old people are determined to persist in our struggle together with the young people."



Holding aloft a portrait of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and a placard with the words "Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution," Japanese people stage a demonstration.

Saburo Kubota, a progressive student at Tokyo University who is waging a tenacious struggle against ruthless suppression by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, said: The vigorous struggle of the broad masses of the Japanese people against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries in the past year or more has fully borne out the absolute correctness of the revolutionary course pointed out by Chairman Mao in his statement.

He added: "We must resolutely answer with revolutionary violence the counter-revolutionary violence of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the Miyamoto revisionist clique which tails after them. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, always integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants, unite with all the people that can be united and form an anti-U.S. united front."

Kubota pointed out: "The experience of our struggle shows that as long as we firmly grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will never lose our bearings in struggle, and we will grow ever stronger in the fighting and win tremendous victories. Chairman Mao's great slogan 'It is right to rebel' has inspired many people and roused them to struggle. With Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide, the Japanese people will certainly win final victory in their revolutionary struggle."

Hiroshi Matsumoto, a leader of the progressive students of Nihon University, said: "The Japanese student movement constitutes an important part of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people. As Chairman Mao has taught us, we students should always integrate with the broad masses of the workers and peasants in our struggle."

New Storm Rises in the Japanese People's Struggle

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE spring thunder of the revolutionary mass movement is shaking the skies over the islands of Japan. From the beginning of this year, following the outbreak of a mass struggle in Kanagawa Prefecture against the presence of a U.S. nuclear submarine, the progressive students in Tokyo have brought on a new upsurge in the struggle against the decadent educational system and the reactionary Sato government's persecution and suppression. This is a prelude to the 1969 student movement in Japan and greatly encourages and promotes the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle as a whole.

Japan's student masses have displayed a staunch spirit of revolution and heroism in their struggle. In dealing with the student struggle at Tokyo University, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries sent more than 10,000 armed police, scores of armoured cars plus helicopters to carry out an unprecedented savage suppression. But, fearing no brute force and sacrifice, wave upon wave of these students fought heroically and unrelentingly in a fierce and repeated struggle against the reactionary police, dealing the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries a heavy blow.

Supporting each other in the struggle, the Japanese student masses have demonstrated the great strength of unity in struggle. The students of Tokyo University have won the support of students of other universities in Tokyo in their struggle against the reactionary police. And the Tokyo student struggle is supported by students across the country. At the same time, the progressive student movement is gradually merging with the struggles of the workers and peasants. United as one and steadily forming a powerful revolutionary army, the Japanese workers, peasants and students will be able to persist in their protracted revolutionary struggle and win final victory in revolution.

The tempestuous rise of the progressive student movement in Japan has further exposed the renegade features of the Miyamoto revisionist clique. This pack of evil-doers who sneaked into the revolutionary ranks slandered the student masses in the struggle as "rioters" and did their utmost to peddle the rubbish that "the root cause of disputes in universities" was merely "the lack of democracy in university management." Therefore, the "disputes" could be solved provided that "all-university councils" were set up to hold "consultations." They advised the reactionary Sato government to do some trifling fence-mending so as to deceive the public and uphold the old social order.

They also tried to lead the progressive Japanese student movement astray and channel it on to the road of reformism in order to sabotage the mass revolutionary struggle. Nevertheless, this despicable and traitorous action of the Miyamoto revisionist clique was seen through by the student masses who have come to understand that the rotten educational system in Japan today is a product of the reactionary rule of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and that this rule must be overthrown if the outmoded educational system is to be radically changed.

The Japanese student movement is part of the Japanese people's revolutionary movement. Its vigorous development reflects the unprecedented sharpening of the contradictions between the Japanese people and the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and harbingers an even more powerful rise in the storm of the Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

In his Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism published five years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed to "the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of all strata of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control. This is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The U.S. imperialist policy of reducing Japan to a U.S. base for aggression and enslaving and oppressing Japan politically, economically and militarily has compelled the people from different walks of life in that country to unite and form a broadly based patriotic united front to wage a determined struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, being increasingly besieged by the broad masses of the revolutionary Japanese people, cannot escape their fate — complete destruction.

Chairman Mao has said: "The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." The development of the revolutionary struggle by the Japanese people has fully borne out Chairman Mao's brilliant conclusion. It is our firm belief that, by strengthening unity and persevering in struggle, the Japanese people will drive U.S. imperialism out of their country, finally bring the criminal rule of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to an end and achieve genuine independence and liberation.

(January 27)

U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism Gang Up to Push Through Middle East "Political Solution" Scheme

U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are carrying out intense open and behind-the-scenes activities to step up their conspiracy for a "political solution" of the Middle East question. This is an important part of their criminal design to redivide the world.

After contacts with U.S. imperialism over a long period of time, Soviet revisionism turned out a so-called "five-point proposal" last December for the solution of the Middle East question which betrays the interests of the Arab people, the Palestinian people in particular. It also proposed that the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain take "joint action" to impose this "political solution" fraud on the people of the Middle East. This January 15, U.S. imperialism, in a reply to the Soviet revisionists regarding the latter's "five-point proposal," expressed "welcome" to and "appreciation" of their position and praised their "proposal" for containing "some constructive elements." At the same time, U.S. imperialism plainly asked the Soviet revisionists to collaborate further in opposing the just struggle of the Arab people, particularly the armed struggle of the Palestinian people. All these activities of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism mark a new development in their collaboration in carrying out dirty political deals and are yet another expression of their collusion and struggle with each other in the Middle East.

"Political Solution" Scheme Is an Old One

U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism began to thrust forward their Middle East "political solution" fraud long ago. As early as June, 1967, the then chief-tain of U.S. imperialism Johnson and the Soviet revisionist boss Kosygin reached a secret agreement on the Middle East question at the expense of the Arab people in their Glassboro talks. In November of the same year, the United States and the Soviet Union manipulated the U.N. Security Council into adopting a "resolution" on the Middle East question on the basis of this secret agreement. During the following 12 months, U.N. "special envoy" Gunnar Jarring, under U.S. and Soviet aegis, made more than 100 hurried trips between New York, Moscow and capitals of the Middle East countries to do all he could to peddle the "political solution" swindle.

In the meantime, U.S. imperialism, in dealing with the Arab countries, has intensified its counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military threats and political inducements to get them to surrender. On the one

hand, it has gone further in arming Israel and supporting the latter's repeated attacks on the neighbouring Arab countries so as to force them into submission. On the other hand, it has tried its utmost to divide and disintegrate the Arab countries and coerce some of them into making "peace" with Israel separately in an attempt to break them down one by one. It first exerted pressure on Jordan. This was followed by a "seven-point program" for a so-called terminating of the state of war between the United Arab Republic and Israel which was submitted last November to the U.A.R. by Dean Rusk, then U.S. Secretary of State. In his capacity as U.S. president-elect, Nixon sent William Scranton, his confidant and a Republican boss, to the Middle East the next month to push the "political solution" plot as one of his missions there.

Soviet revisionism impatiently desires a bargain with U.S. imperialism on the Middle East. Last September, it put forward a "four-point plan" on the Middle East to the United States. According to the American press, the Soviet proposal stirred the greatest interest in Washington. In October, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet revisionist clique Semyonov had direct contacts with the Israeli representative to the United Nations to keep Israel informed. In December, Foreign Minister of the Soviet revisionist clique Gromyko made a special trip to the United Arab Republic. The Western press revealed that Gromyko also exerted strong pressure on the Arab countries to get their consent to political negotiations on the Middle East question. The "five-point proposal" subsequently advanced by Soviet revisionism is another demonstration of its sham support for and real betrayal of the Arab people.

Criminal Ambition to Enslave and Plunder The Middle East

One has only to look into the various "formulas" and "plans" on the Middle East cooked up by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism since their secret Glassboro agreement to see clearly the real nature of the "political solution" which they have been in a hurry to push through. All these formulas, such as the U.N. Security Council "resolution" of November 1967, the Soviet "five-point proposal" and the U.S. "seven-point program," are different in form but essentially the same. They boil down to the following points:

1. To try to put down the armed struggle of the Palestinian people and deprive the Arab countries of their right to struggle against aggression and safeguard their territorial sovereignty. The vigorous development

in recent years of the Arab people's struggle against aggression, especially the growth of the Palestinian people's armed struggle has changed the whole picture of the struggle in the Middle East; it has struck a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism and Israel and has become the biggest obstacle to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in realizing their criminal designs in the Middle East. They, therefore, have inveterate hatred for the Palestinian guerrilla fighters and maliciously call them "terrorists" or "extremists." Former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk openly warned that the Arab countries should "do their utmost to restrain" the Palestinian guerrillas' activities. Particularly outspoken in its reply to the Soviet revisionists' "proposal," U.S. imperialism openly declared: "The United States regards as a matter of utmost importance that the U.S.S.R., the United States and other countries must exert their full influence to bring to a halt the abominable escalation of Arab acts of terrorism in the area." This has unequivocally made clear the wolfish ambitions on the part of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in perpetrating the "political solution" fraud in the Middle East.

2. To sacrifice the interests of the Arab people and infringe on the territory and sovereignty of the Arab countries in order to satisfy the ambitions of Israel, a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression, and completely negate the rights and demands of the Palestinian people. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have done nothing to apply sanctions against Israel's aggression. Instead, they have intimidated the Arab countries in a thousand and one ways and tried to "persuade" them to accept such humiliating terms as ceding some of their territories and demilitarizing certain areas. This gives outright encouragement and rewards for acts of aggression. Moreover, in its "five-point proposal," Soviet revisionism openly urges the "recognition" of the "sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence" of every country in the region, referring in fact to Israel. In essence, this is an attempt to totally liquidate the Palestine question and to permanently preserve in the Middle East an imperialist base for aggression which threatens the security of the people in the region.

3. To allow the imperialist and revisionist powers to intervene in Middle East affairs and control the destiny of the people there. The Soviet formula calls on the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Britain to ensure "peace" in the Middle East, in effect, to ensure joint control of the Middle East by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. To achieve this, both the U.S. and Soviet formulas call for the entry of U.N. forces and personnel into the Middle East to serve as a tool of the United States and the Soviet Union in carrying out power politics in the Middle East and to perform the role of international gendarmes in suppressing the national-liberation movement there. The Western press disclosed that the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Britain were planning to send their troops into the Middle East area under the banner of the United Nations. This betrays the criminal

ambition of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to occupy and partition the Middle East.

U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism Colluding And Struggling With Each Other

Of course, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism each has an axe to grind in the oil-rich and strategically important Middle East. They are embroiled in an intense struggle with each other, each seeking to consolidate its own foothold, undermine the other's position and expand its own sphere of influence. The sending of a large number of warships into the Mediterranean by Soviet revisionism last year was a striking manifestation of its stepped-up expansion to the Middle East. Because each had his own aggressive design in mind, William Scranton and Gromyko went to the Middle East in rapid succession not only to jointly push ahead with the "political solution" scheme, but also scramble around trying to out-manoeuvre each other. In spite of this, the Soviet revisionists have won the praise of U.S. imperialism for their acts of betrayal of the Arab people. Former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations J.R. Wiggins openly declared that the "efforts" of the Soviet revisionists to bring "peace" to the Middle East were "sincere." Furthermore, U.S. imperialism saw in the Soviet moves on the Middle East question an intention to flirt with Nixon, the new U.S. president, so as to make bigger political deals with U.S. imperialism on a global scale. A UPI correspondent's report said that the "political solution" sought by the Soviet Union in the Middle East, the slow-down in the Soviet Union's supply of arms to the Arab countries, the partial withdrawal of the Soviet fleet from the Mediterranean and the Soviet revisionists' actions on other problems were "mainly aimed at early negotiations with Washington" to achieve "a rapprochement with the new U.S. Administration under President Richard Nixon."

People in Middle East Are Masters of This Region

But the broad masses in the Middle East area are the masters of the Middle East. They will never allow U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to dictate their destiny. "Al-Fatah" (the Palestine National Liberation Movement), which is valiantly engaged in armed struggle, has time and again declared that it resolutely opposes the "political solution" scheme and unequivocally proclaimed that it rejects all formulas, above all, the U.N. Security Council "resolution" and the "proposal" put forth by the Soviet Union for carrying out this resolution, which are aimed at liquidating the Palestine cause. The Central Committee of "Al-Fatah" said in a statement: "The people of Palestine are determined to liberate the territory of their country through people's armed struggle."

Again and again in the past few months, workers, peasants and students in Syria, Iraq, the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Sudan and Lebanon held rallies and demonstrations to express their "resolute opposition to

a 'political solution' and "full support for the armed struggle of the Palestinian people." They pointed out that "people's war is the only road to the liberation of the occupied land." This is a striking manifestation of the Arab people's strong fighting will. The Foreign Minister of Syria said in a statement that his country did not agree with the U.N. Security Council "resolution." The Iraqi Foreign Minister declared that the Security Council "resolution" was unacceptable to the Arab countries. In a commentary, the Iraqi paper *Al Thawrah* sharply criticized the "proposal" of the Soviet revisionists. Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Algerian National Council of Revolution, stressed that the Palestinian and other Arab people must carry on the armed struggle. The Algerian Foreign Minister pointed out that any attempt to push the "political solution" in the Middle East was doomed.

The people's will is irresistible; the tide of the times cannot be held back. As pointed out in the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, "The wheel of history can assuredly never be turned back, imperialism, revisionism and all other reactionary forces are bound to be smashed by the revolutionary people, and all the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world will definitely achieve complete emancipation through their struggle!" All the schemes and intrigues that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are resorting to in the Middle East definitely cannot save them from inevitable defeat. The people of the Middle East will go through protracted and arduous struggles in the course of which they will become stronger and gain liberation.

People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Revolutionary Struggle of Indian People Grows in Depth

ON a wider scale and in greater depth, the Indian revolutionary people kept up heroic struggles against the Indian reactionaries and their masters — U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism — in 1968. They constantly summed up experience, consolidated their ranks and gathered strength while taking advantage of every favourable opportunity to strike hard at the Indian reactionaries.

Extensive Dissemination of Revolutionary Truth

In 1968, Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, spread far and wide in India. Proceeding from the concrete conditions in the country, the Indian revolutionaries stressed the necessity for the Indian people to take the revolutionary road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force. They forcefully repudiated the "parliamentary road" which the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party

and the Dange renegade clique had trumpeted to benumb the Indian people.

The Indian revolutionaries have translated and published large quantities of Chairman Mao's brilliant works and carried Chairman Mao's writings and quotations in their own publications. They carried revolutionary teachings to the masses, especially to the poor working people who are the most brutally oppressed and exploited. Many *adivasi* (native) peasants living in the Chota Nagpur area, Bihar State, can now recite quotations from Chairman Mao, the Indian press has revealed.

The Indian revolutionaries have also spread the revolutionary truth among the people by painting huge slogans and posting leaflets clandestinely. Revolutionary slogans have appeared in increasing numbers on village, town and city walls. These include: "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," "Without a

Indian Reaction Beset With Deepening Political-Economic Crisis

THE year 1968 saw Indian reaction in great difficulties as the political and economic crises confronting the reactionary Indian ruling classes further deepened.

For years the reactionary Indian Government has lived a beggar's life, relying on foreign handouts, especially those from U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. According to the *Indian Statesman*, by October 1, 1968, India's foreign debts totalled more than 57,700 million rupees, of which loans from U.S. imperialism accounted for 54 per cent. Over its head in debt and with a depleted treasury, the reactionary Indian Government not only cannot repay its huge foreign debts when they are due but is unable to pay the interest. Because of its own grave economic crisis, U.S. imperialism cut its loans to India in 1968. This made life still more difficult for the Indian reactionaries. They had to seek aid everywhere, begging for alms from Britain, Japan and West Germany. But the new loans they managed to get could not even pay off the old debts.

Under the reactionary rule of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, India has long been plagued with serious food shortages. Hundreds of millions go hungry and millions die of hunger every year. Serious floods and drought hit many states in 1968. As a result several million people were rendered homeless and lived in great misery. On several occasions last year the food supply was nearly exhausted and the Indian Government had to beg for handouts from U.S. imperialism.

India's industrial production continued to deteriorate. Unemployment figures rose sharply. According

to the watered down figures released by the reactionary Indian Government, the number of unemployed rose to 13 million in 1968, while that of partially unemployed reached 30 million. Official Indian announcements showed that the unemployment figure stood at 5.3 million in March 1956 when the Indian Government's "first five-year plan" concluded. It rose to 7.5 million at the end of the "second five-year plan" in March 1961. When the "third five-year plan" was brought to a close in March 1966, the unemployment figure shot up to 9 million. It reached 10 million in August 1967.

With the aggravation of the economic crisis, the reactionary Indian ruling classes also face a more acute political crisis. Feuds and bickerings have developed with growing intensity. The winter session of the Indian parliament last year proceeded amid squabbles, curses and complaints from beginning to end. Even Press Trust of India, mouthpiece of the reactionary Indian Government, had to admit that it was the worst parliamentary session since India proclaimed its independence.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The time is not far off when all the aggressors in the world will be buried together with their running dogs. There is no escape for them." The Indian reactionaries brutally oppress and exploit the Indian people, and willingly serve as running dogs of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and sell out the national interests. This will inevitably bring them ever deepening political-economic crisis and accelerate their doom.

people's army the people have nothing," "Not ballots but bullets needed for revolution!" "Boycott elections!" "Long live violent revolution!" "Armed struggle, yes, yes!" "Down with the Yankees!" "Red salute to Naxalbari!" "Liberation is possible only by smashing the bourgeois state machinery!" "Mao Tse-tung, *zindabad!* (Long live Mao Tse-tung)." A huge slogan "Long live Comrade Mao Tse-tung!" appeared in November on a wall near Calcutta's Dum-Dum International Airport. "Down with elections!" and other revolutionary slogans were painted all over the walls of a back street in Bombay, India's second biggest city, on the night of December 17. These actions by the Indian revolutionaries dealt the reactionaries heavy blows.

Peasants Mobilized to Seize Land and Resist Repression

The Indian revolutionaries have been working hard to integrate Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the concrete practice of the Indian revolution. They have paid great attention to going to the rural areas and mobilizing the peasants in the revolutionary struggle. Summing up their experience in rural work, the Indian revolutionaries underlined the importance of investigations in the rural areas and of applying Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, in making class analysis. They pointed out that this is indispensable for "distinguishing between the enemy and ourselves," a question of primary importance to

the revolution. An article on an investigation of two villages published by the Indian weekly *Deshabarti* (Patriot) cited numerous facts to expose the extremely cruel feudal exploitation in the countryside and refute the modern revisionists' fallacious claim that capitalism is dominant in India's countryside.

With the daily awakening of the Indian peasant masses, their armed struggle against brutal repression and their struggle to seize land have risen in successive waves in various parts of India. The people of Naxalbari, West Bengal State, persevered in their struggle. In February, the peasants in Srikakulam, Andhra State, launched several attacks on the reactionary troops and police with home-made guns and bows and arrows. In July, 5,000 peasants in the northern part of Uttar Pradesh seized back more than 20,000 acres of land from the landlords. In August, the peasants in Muzaffarpur district, Bihar State, heroically repulsed attacks by the police and armed bands of landlords and there exercised control over an area for three days.

In a recent proclamation, the reactionary Indian Government asked the state governments to strengthen secret service establishments and intensify suppressive measures against the revolutionary peasants. It also instructed these governments to send police as quickly as possible to the "trouble spots" and promised central government aid in case of necessity. Home Minister Chavan told parliament in great alarm on December 5 that the revolutionaries were very active not only in West Bengal, but also in eastern Uttar Pradesh, northern Bihar, Andhra and Kerala. He screamed that this "threat" cannot be underestimated and must be dealt with.

No matter how desperately the Indian reactionaries may try to wriggle out of their difficulties, the woe-stricken Indian peasants who number nearly 400 million are bound to rise up in struggle and get rid of their shackles. This is a historical trend that no reactionary force can stop.

Reactionary Regime Hit by Urban People

Throughout 1968, the struggles of the workers, students and teachers continued to hit reactionary rule in India. In September, 4 million government employees, including railway, postal and tele-communication workers, called a strike. Unprecedented in scale, it hit the Indian central government with a force more direct and powerful than that of all previous government employee strikes. Student and teachers' struggles spread to several states by the end of 1968. Even newspaper workers, who seldom joined strikes before, stopped work for two months.

During the year the urban people's struggle was more and more clearly directed at U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the reactionary Indian rulers. When McNamara, former U.S. Secretary of Defence

and now President of the World Bank, arrived in India in November, Calcutta citizens staged a mammoth anti-U.S. demonstration. This so frightened McNamara that he left the international airport by helicopter. While a Soviet revisionist renegade clique delegation was holding talks with the reactionary Indian Government in New Delhi in September, revolutionary people put up many slogans in the capital and its suburbs, saying "Neo-colonialists, go home!" and denouncing the Soviet revisionists for plundering the Indian people. Indignant masses showed their bitter hatred for the reactionary regime by besieging and stoning its bosses Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Deputy Prime Minister Desai on several occasions.

City people in India have shown a courageous and undaunted spirit in their struggle. Revealing its cruel fascist features in suppressing the big government employee strike, the reactionary and inwardly weak Indian Government ordered police to open fire on the strikers, killing ten of them; 10,000 people were thrown into prison and over 10,000 people were discharged or suspended from their jobs. However, the employees and workers of the posts and tele-communications departments carried on in various forms their fight against the reactionary government. "Pen-down" strikes and "slow-down" struggles continued for more than a month after the big strike, and greatly embarrassed the Indian reactionaries.

Indian Reactionaries Doomed to Destruction

Under the blows of the people's struggle, Indian reactionary rule which is already beset with difficulties at home and abroad has become shakier than ever. In the words of an article which appeared in the November issue of the Indian revolutionary monthly *Liberation*, the Indian "ruling classes have been enmeshed in a deeper economic and political crisis than before. Their economy, an appendage to imperialist economy, is afflicted with a mortal disease from which there is no hope of recovery." "As the contradictions between the people and the exploiting classes grow sharper, the Congress Party, the main party of the Indian landlords and comprador-bureaucrat capitalists, can hardly deceive the people any longer with talk of economic planning or of building socialism. It is also a house divided against itself. A dog-fight is going on between different factions and parties of the ruling classes, which have linked their fate with that of U.S. or British imperialists or of the Soviet neo-colonialists. Their fight for power and super-profits among themselves and their masters is making the political crisis even more sharp."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "The Indian nation is a great nation, and the Indian people a good people." The Indian reactionaries and their masters — U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism — are all paper tigers. The Indian people will certainly win complete emancipation through their own struggle!

“Parliamentary Road” in India — A Fiasco

In 1968 many genuine Indian Marxist-Leninists went to the countryside to mobilize the peasants for armed struggle. They are determined never to join the bourgeois politicians in electioneering.

INDIAN revolutionaries worked tirelessly to integrate Marxism-Leninism with the Indian revolution in 1968. Mobilizing the masses to take the path of armed struggle, they have marched forward with full confidence. The Indian revisionists, on the other hand, have stubbornly pursued the “parliamentary road” to undermine the people’s revolution; their counter-revolutionary dealings have become increasingly discredited.

As the Indian people’s revolutionary struggle developed in depth in 1968, the Indian revolutionaries waged a sharp struggle against the betrayal of the Indian revisionists. This is shown most clearly by the fact that while the Indian revisionists tried their utmost to lure the people on to the “parliamentary road” through the so-called “mid-term elections,” the Indian revolutionaries mobilized the masses to boycott the “elections” and frustrate the scheme of the revisionists.

Parliament and “Elections” — Nothing but Swindles

The so-called “mid-term elections” are simply a deception which the reactionary Indian Government, working hand in glove with the Indian revisionists, uses against the people. In February 1967, it had the Indian revisionists form a state government in West Bengal as an ornament for the reactionary classes’ “parliamentary democracy.” Later, in October 1967, to meet its changing needs, it ordered a take-over of the West Bengal government by declaring “presidential rule” before its term of office expired. The “constitution” of the Indian reactionary classes stipulates that such a state should hold “mid-term elections” to form a new government before the next “general elections.” This was simply part of its game to deceive the people into taking the “parliamentary road.” During 1968 the Indian revisionists, however, noisily called for the re-establishment of their West Bengal state government through “mid-term elections.”

Seeking high positions in the reactionary government, these revisionists are mortally afraid of armed struggle and have done everything they can to oppose it. “Conditions are immature for staging an armed struggle,” so they said. In saying this, they are trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the Indian people. Mouthings the slander that the Indian people are “not sufficiently awakened” and “not prepared,” they also prettified the reactionary Indian Government by saying that since it “has not yet used fascist means to deal with the people,” it should not be opposed by armed struggle. Scared stiff by the revolutionary slogan which was posted in the streets — “No mid-term elections, but armed revolution!” — the Indian revisionist Harekrishna Konar wrote a lengthy and stinky article propagating the “theory” that “conditions are immature.”

Yet it was this same Konar who, as West Bengal State Minister of Land and Revenue, brazenly took part in the sanguinary suppression of the awakened peasants in Naxalbari area when they took up arms to oppose the fascist tyranny of the reactionary Indian Government. This fully shows that the so-called “conditions are immature” is nothing but a reactionary fallacy spread by the Indian revisionists to prevent the Indian people from taking the path of armed struggle.

No Difference Between Revisionist “State Governments” and Reactionaries

The Indian revisionists trumpeted that “the state government should be utilized as an instrument of struggle.” It is a well-known fact that when state power is in the hands of big Indian landlords and big bourgeoisie, the state government can only be an instrument for class oppression of the workers, peasants and other people and for counter-revolutionary dictatorship. It can never be an instrument which the people use to oppose the reactionaries. A glaring proof of this was the fact that the state governments in West Bengal and Kerala, formed by the Indian revisionists, repeatedly put down by bloody suppression the struggle waged by the local worker-peasant masses. The Indian revisionists claimed that state governments under their control could be used “to help develop mass movement” and “organize the people.” This was actually an attempt to hoodwink the working people and lead them into the blind alley of “parliamentary road” so as to undermine the Indian people’s revolutionary struggle.

The Indian revisionists also claimed that state governments with so-called “communists” taking part can at least “relieve the people of their sufferings.” This is a downright lie. As a subordinate organ of the reactionary central government of India, the state governments rigged up by the Indian revisionists are absolutely incapable of taking any effective measure to improve the people’s livelihood. When the West Bengal state government which contained Indian revisionists was in power, it even rescinded orders for the requisition of grain from the landlords. Under its connivance, the landlords fleeced the peasants still more cruelly, making them more wretched and impoverished. It was reported that more than 150,000 people were unemployed and over 90,000 semi-employed in West Bengal in 1967. In Kerala State, the misery and plight of the “pariahs (untouchables),” the poorest and most oppressed stratum of the society, are no different from those in other states. Many “untouchables” were brutally murdered in six incidents which took place in this state in the year ending last June.

(Continued on p. 31.)

ROUND THE WORLD

The student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

PROGRESSIVE JAPANESE STUDENTS

Advances Through Struggle

From dawn of January 18 to dusk the next day, several hundred progressive students of Tokyo University courageously and tenaciously battled 10,000 fully armed police sent by the reactionary Sato government on a savage repressive action. This tit-for-tat struggle against suppression evinces the abiding revolutionary spirit of Japan's progressive students. It is a glorious chapter in the history of the Japanese student movement.

Hurling 10,000 fascist police in a repressive action against students of a single university is unprecedented in post-war Japan. It not only shows the reactionary nature of the Sato government, but also reveals how the Japanese reactionaries and their U.S. imperialist masters tremble before the onrushing Japanese student movement.

Progressive Japanese students have persistently waged a staunch struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries and the rotten bourgeois educational system. As an important part of the patriotic people's movement against U.S. imperialism, this struggle has been striking powerful blows at the rule of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. Thus the reactionary Sato government called out 10,000 armed police, supported by scores of armoured cars and several helicopters, to put down the Tokyo University students. Tear-gas and water cannon were used. Only after nearly 40 hours of brutal attacks did the reactionary police finally succeed in forcing their way into the last stronghold held by the students — Yasuda auditorium. Even then dozens of stu-

dents, waving red flags and shouting revolutionary slogans, stubbornly carried on the fight from the roof.

Throughout this stirring struggle, Tokyo University's progressive students shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and other slogans to keep up their courage and fighting will for a sustained struggle. A portrait of Chairman Mao looked over the university's entrance and a red flag inscribed with the words "Long live the thought of Mao Tse-tung!" flew over the building. At the entrance a painted column had the slogan — **It is right to rebel.** Seething with activity, the campus was dominated by a revolutionary atmosphere.

When the struggle was resumed on January 22, several hundred progressive students of Tokyo University, full of fight, stormed into the university that afternoon. After battering down obstacles at the gates, they held a rally in front of Yasuda auditorium and rededicated themselves to the struggle. Some rushed into the auditorium to hoist a red flag on the roof again. A campus demonstration took place amid the shouting of militant slogans. When it was about to end, the stooges of the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party who were provoking the demonstrators were given a stern rebuff on the spot.

The Miyamoto clique of renegades is a pack of bloodhounds working for the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. It is used by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to divide, disintegrate and destroy Japan's progressive student movement. The spearhead of this movement is therefore directed at the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party, hench-

men of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, as well as at the criminal rule of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The valiant struggle of the progressive students at Tokyo University has the sympathy and support of the broad masses of revolutionary people, including workers. It has greatly inspired progressive university students in Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and other cities and heightened their militancy to press on with their assaults on the Sato government with greater vigour. This mighty struggle is an important signal. It means that the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people will rise to new heights in 1969.

NIXON DUCKS INTO WHITE HOUSE

Masses Demonstrate Opposition

Inaugurated as American President with boisterous fanfare on January 20, Richard Nixon became the reactionary ruling clique's new boss in the United States. Like his predecessor Johnson, Nixon is nothing but an agent of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. Opposition from the American people is only to be expected.

Some 10,000 youth and people from different walks of life held a massive demonstration in Washington on the eve of the inauguration. They voiced their protest against Nixon assuming the reins of government, against the reactionary rule of American Big Business and against the U.S. Government's reactionary domestic and foreign policies.

"Nixon's the one — No. 1 war criminal!" and "Billionaires rule — Nixon's their tool." Such were the slogans on the placards carried by the protest marchers. The demonstrators shouted other slogans denouncing Nixon and the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. In the front ranks of the marching column were a group of active-duty servicemen who oppose the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam. They bravely took part in the demonstration against the Nixon Administration, managing to do so only after smashing all kinds of restrictions imposed on them by the

reactionary U.S. Government and fascist military authorities.

Badly shaken up by the powerful demonstration, the reactionary authorities turned loose a large police force on the marchers to obstruct and suppress them. Undaunted, the demonstrators time and again broke through the obstacles set up by the fascist police. And time and again they courageously took on the police, using rocks, mud and sticks as weapons.

When inauguration day came, the jittery reactionary ruling clique gave more than 20,000 troops, police and secret service agents the job of protecting Nixon. To strengthen "security" measures, they were posted only a few steps from each other all along the route from the Capitol to the White House. Nixon who took his oath in Congress kept himself behind a bullet-proof glass four centimetres thick, while close by concealed agents held automatic weapons at the ready. The ceremony over, Nixon left Congress in a hurry in a heavily armoured bullet-proof limousine, with large numbers of special agents standing guard nearby and helicopters hovering overhead. Never in the history of the United States, or for that matter in other capitalist countries, had the inauguration of a president been shielded by such tight security measures. This exposes to the hilt the paper-tiger nature of the reactionary U.S. ruling circles who are mortally afraid of the American people.

For all the massive concentration of police, troops and secret agents, large groups of young Americans, riding the waves of the powerful demonstration the day before, defied brutal suppression by the ruling clique. As Nixon's car approached the White House, they suddenly hurled rocks, sticks, garbage and smoke bombs at the new White House occupant. This gave him a taste of the American people's iron fist.

The protest demonstrations on January 19 and 20 served a severe warning on Nixon. The meaning is clear. The American people are rapidly awakening, and a new up-

surge in the people's movement is in the offing. That the going will be harder for Nixon than for Johnson is certain.

BRITISH COLONIAL SYSTEM

Disintegration Accelerated

The 17th British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which opened on January 7, ended on the 15th in London after nine days of bitter wrangling inside and outside the conference room. The conference shows that the British Commonwealth, the main prop of the colonial system of British imperialism, is fast declining.

This meeting was held at a time when the people's revolutionary movements were developing vigorously in many countries, when imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre were disintegrating and becoming more isolated than ever, and when British imperialism, decrepit and decaying, was at the end of its rope and the British colonial system rapidly heading for total collapse. In these circumstances, serious differences and disputes arose over every important question discussed.

Some prime ministers declared at the conference that "Britain has lost the power to exercise the leadership," while others dwelt at length on the "degeneration and decay" and "the end of the Commonwealth." President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kaunda of Zambia denounced the British Government for its increasingly pronounced appeasement of the colonial regime of Southern Rhodesia and connivance of its ruthless suppression of the Africans. Their condemnation was endorsed by most of the African, Asian and Latin American member states.

Discussions on the world economic situation at the conference also reflected the falling apart of the British Commonwealth. In their speeches, many representatives expressed grave anxiety over the financial and monetary crisis in the capitalist

world and strong discontent with the United States, Britain and other countries for shifting the burden of the crisis on to the Asian, African and Latin American countries. The representatives of Pakistan and other countries criticized the United States, Britain and others for carrying out wanton exploitation and plunder of the Asian, African and Latin American countries under the cloak of "economic aid" and "mutually beneficial trade." They pointed out that such "aid" had caused the recipients to run heavily into debt. Some countries expressed their dissatisfaction with the major capitalist countries for deliberately keeping down prices of raw materials on world markets.

British imperialism painstakingly tried to hold back the historical process of the rapid disintegration of the British Commonwealth. The Labour Government used both soft and tough tactics towards a number of Commonwealth members and went all out to advertise the "need" for the continued existence of the British Commonwealth. With the bankruptcy of its "east of the Suez" military policy, it actively planned to set up a so-called "five-nation joint defence," with Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaya and Singapore taking part. This was a futile attempt to use the new military alliance to deal with the people's revolutionary struggles in Southeast Asia and maintain the tottering British colonial system.

Moreover, the British ruling circles, using the shabby framework of the British Commonwealth as political capital, tried to cash in on the attempted U.S.-Soviet redivision of the world and their dirty deals against China. British imperialism's policy of hostility towards China was opposed by a number of countries at the conference.

In view of the strong opposition of the people of many countries and the numerous contradictions within the British Commonwealth, even the British bourgeois press had to acknowledge the futility of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. It admitted that Britain "gets nothing but abuse from most of the participants."

(Continued from p. 28.)

All this shows that the harder the Indian revisionists push the "parliamentary road," the more they prove by their negative example that this road leads nowhere. Such revisionist nonsense as "parliamentary road" and "peaceful transition" are merely opium to anesthetize and poison the people.

Shortly after the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Indian revisionists set up in Kerala State the so-called "first communist state government," an infamous model of "peaceful transition" and "parliamentary road." The Indian revisionist E.M.S. Namboodiripad, then Chief Minister of Kerala State, publicly stated that his government would help the transition from one social-economic system to another through peaceful means. He called this a "boon" which the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. bestowed on the "communist movement." The Namboodiripad government won praise from both the imperialists and modern revisionists.

This "model" of "parliamentary road" collapsed when the Indian central government took over Kerala State in 1959. The so-called "non-Congress popular government" which emerged in 1967 in West Bengal State lasted only nine months. Now the only one still under the control of the Indian revisionists is the current, second Kerala state government, but it no longer bothers even with a pretence of reformism. Namboodiripad himself professed: "Our government is bound to carry out the same policy as is laid down by the Indian Government."

Down With "Parliamentary Cretinism," Up With Armed Revolution

These vivid facts have educated the masses of the Indian people. In last year's struggle against the "mid-term elections," the Indian revolutionaries made it very clear that in the current, great new era of world revolution, "parliamentary road" is one which betrays the revolutionary struggle and the working people. At a time when the Indian reactionary ruling classes are beset with political and economic crises, the Indian revisionists have energetically peddled the "mid-term elections" for the sole purpose of preventing the sparks of Naxalbari from lighting a prairie fire.

Many genuine Marxist-Leninists have rebelled against the Indian revisionists. They have expressed determination never to join servilely with the politicians of the capitalist and landlord classes in any election campaign. Many revolutionaries have gone to the rural areas to work among the peasant masses and arouse them to launch armed struggles.

Last year the people of Naxalbari and other areas in West Bengal persisted in their struggle while rumbling thunder of peasant armed struggle for land came from the states of Bihar, Andhra and Uttar Pradesh. A great storm of people's armed revolution will inevitably break out in India. When it comes, it will certainly sweep away the forces of U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in India, the Indian exploiting classes and their accomplices, the Indian revisionists. The 500 million Indian people will certainly win complete liberation!

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 12, No. 5
January 31, 1969

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address: Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China

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