

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses.

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The truth of Marxism-Leninism is on our side. So is the international proletariat. So are the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. And so are the masses of people who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population. We have friends all over the world.

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The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible.

Delegation of Communist Party Of Poland Concludes Visit in China

The Delegation of the Communist Party of Poland which had come to Peking to take part in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has left China recently.

Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received the members of the delegation on the Tien An Men rostrum on the evening of October 1 and had their photograph taken together with the delegation. Present on the occasion were Comrade Chou En-lai, Comrade Chen Po-ta and Comrade Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

During the visit of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Poland, Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation, and held talks between the two Parties with the delegation. The talks proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere permeated with revolutionary sentiment and proletarian internationalism.

The delegation had visited Peking, Tientsin, Yenan and other places and had been warmly welcomed by the responsible members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees concerned, by the responsible members of the People's Libera-

tion Army units stationed there and by the revolutionary masses.

Albanian People's Army Art Troupe Arrives in Peking

The Albanian People's Army Art Troupe led by Nane Kutra, Deputy Chief of the Political Department of the Albanian People's Army, arrived in Peking by plane on November 14 for a friendly visit and performance tour in China. The glorious envoys of the heroic Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army were warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the Chinese departments concerned and hundreds of revolutionary literary and art workers in Peking.

Head of the art troupe is Mitat Duka, art director, Gaqo Avrazi, and deputy heads, Spiro Kristo and Nazif Shehu.

The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Albania Friendship Association gave a reception on the evening of November 14 warmly welcoming the Albanian People's Army Art Troupe led by Nane Kutra, Deputy Chief of the Political Department of the Albanian People's Army.

Among those present on the occasion were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China, Avni Hakani, Military Attache of the Albanian Embassy in China, and other Albanian comrades in Peking were among the guests at the reception.

Speaking at the reception, Comrade Wu Teh warmly praised the great achievements which the Albanian people, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, and by self-reliance and hard work, have scored under the correct leadership of the glorious Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha in socialist revolution and socialist construction. He pointed out that the revolutionization campaign unfolded throughout Albania in the past few years had greatly heightened people's political consciousness and pushed all work a big step forward, so that this great beacon of socialism in Europe, Albania, was shining still more brightly.

Comrade Wu Teh spoke highly of the fraternal Albanian people who, by holding aloft the great revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, have made valuable contributions in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction and in vigorously supporting the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Wu Teh said that the revolutionary friendship and fraternal unity based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between the Chinese and Albanian peoples are eternal and unbreakable and that no force on earth can undermine them. In the common struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all other reactionaries, he said, the people of our two countries will always unite, fight and win together.

In his speech, Comrade Nane Kutra said: We are very happy to have come from thousands of miles away with the pure, warm and profound feelings for and most enthusiastic greetings to the fraternal Chinese people, the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the respected and beloved leader, the great Marxist-Leninist and the honourable friend of the Albanian people.

Paying warm tribute to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, between the people and armies of the two countries, he said: This friendship and unity are based on the immortal principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and have been tempered by the two Parties respectively headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha in the common struggle for Marxism-Leninism, revolution and the cause of socialism and against our enemies — U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all other reactionaries, and therefore they are for ever unbreakable.

Comrade Nane Kutra acclaimed the brilliant victories won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tsetung in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in socialist construction. The Albanian people and the People's Army regarded these victories as their own, he said.

The Albanian people closely united around the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, he said, would celebrate the forthcoming 25th anniversary of the liberation of their motherland and the victory of the people's revolution with brilliant victories in socialist construction and further revolutionization of state life.

China's 1969 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes

China's 1969 Autumn Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow closed on November 15. It took place in the midst of a new upsurge in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction following the Ninth Party Congress. The fair fully depicted

China's thriving national economy and the warm friendship of the Chinese people for friends from all countries.

More than 10,000 people attended the one-month fair. Among them were businessmen and friends in the political, economic, cultural and scientific circles from dozens of countries and regions of the five continents, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao.

Trade delegations, officials or representatives of state trading companies from Tanzania, Zambia, Ceylon, South Yemen, Syria, Nepal, the Congo (B), Morocco and Cambodia attended the fair. They conveyed to the Chinese departments concerned their friendship for the Chinese people and desire to promote trade.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the staff of the fair signed large numbers of trade contracts with businessmen from other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and the exchange of what one has for what one needs. This helped promote China's friendly relations with other parts of the world.

Apart from attending the fair, the friends from other countries visited factories, rural people's communes and schools in Kwangchow. Through the visits, many foreign friends were deeply impressed by China's great achievements in her 20 years of socialist revolution and socialist construction, and especially by her tremendous victories in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The visits also enabled them to understand better China's proletarian foreign policy.

A businessman from Syria after visiting the fair said: "I have visited the Chinese Pavilions at many of the Damascus international fairs. Compared with what I saw there, the Chinese people, under Chairman Mao's leadership, have made still greater progress in industry, agriculture and other fields. What China exports in large quantities are food, clothing, building materials and other things needed by the people of other countries. By contrast, the U.S. imperialists are exporting large amounts

of arms and ammunition and plundering people in all parts of the world. The great achievements made by the Chinese people under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao through untiring efforts, have given the lie to the U.S. imperialist propaganda against China. China should be congratulated on having such a wise leader as Chairman Mao and the Chinese people should be congratulated for marching from victory to victory."

The revolutionary modern Peking opera *Shachiapang* and piano music *The Red Lantern* with Peking opera singing were once again performed for the guests at the fair. The Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team of the No. 208 Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army came specially to Kwangchow to give visitors moving accounts of how, by relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, they had cured the after-effects of infantile paralysis. Children who had been cured of the disease performed revolutionary theatrical items which were all warmly welcomed by the visitors.

On the evening of November 15, at a reception held to mark the closing of the fair a speech was made by Chen Yu, Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and director of the fair. The success of the fair, he said, was an eloquent proof that U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism could never succeed in their attempts to disrupt the friendly relations between China and other parts of the world, no matter how they hated the Chinese people and what underhand tricks they resorted to. "Socialist China will never be isolated," he declared. "We have friends all over the world."

"We firmly believe," he went on, "that the 700 million Chinese people, who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, will make still greater achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. Our trade and friendly relations with other parts of the world are bound to grow still further."



Mao Tsetung Thought Guides Us in Conquering Nature

HELPED by the P.L.A. personnel supporting agriculture, the Revolutionary Committee of the Hengling People's Commune, Huailai County, Hopei Province, has made great efforts in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and has used the world outlook of materialist dialectics to know and change the world. This has given a push to the vigorous progress in both revolution and production and changed the commune's former state of poverty. The commune in the Changchiakou region has become an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the county, the special administrative region and the province, and a red banner of emulating the Tachai Production Brigade in the region.

Bringing Man's Positive Factors Into Full Play

Carved by many gullies, the Hengling commune lies on steep mountain slopes at the foot of the Great Wall. This remote mountain area has little farmland. In the autumn of 1965, when peasants in their hundreds of millions launched an upsurge in response to Chairman Mao's call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," several young Communists, entrusted with heavy tasks by the Party, came to the Hengling commune and formed its new leading body.

Faced with the towering mountains and deep gullies, but encouraged by the poor and lower-middle peasants who aspired to change the face of this area, members of the new leading body studied Chairman Mao's teachings and, as they pondered their responsibility as Communist Party members, they were very much eager to tackle several mountain peaks at once. So they surveyed the mountains, drew designs and soon worked out a plan to transform the mountains. Work began immediately thereafter. At the beginning, the masses were full of enthusiasm, but within a short time fewer and fewer of them showed up. Some even expressed pessimism. The commune's leading body

meditated over this problem time and again. They studied Chairman Mao's teachings on grasping the principal contradiction and his teaching that **politics is the commander, the soul in everything**. The study helped them see things clearly. They understood that laying first stress on transforming the mountains and ignoring man's thinking, not giving prominence to proletarian politics and not grasping the principal contradiction was like seeing material things only but not the people. A good job could never be done in this way.

Investigation revealed to them that some people still had doubts about the possibility of conquering nature. After carefully analysing the living ideas current among the masses and with this knowledge in mind, the commune leading body organized them to study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." This brilliant concept of Chairman Mao's was the guide in analysing the relations between man and mountain, enabling the commune members to appreciate the significance of man as a living being as opposed to the mountain which is dead, and therefore that man plays the dominant role in transforming the mountain. The mountain would certainly be transformed provided the people's thinking was well revolutionized.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that "we must first raise the political consciousness of the vanguard," the commune leading body assembled all the Party members and cadres in study classes to learn from Tachai. In the course of study some people threw overboard the cowardly idea of being unable to do anything before nature and the participants fostered the bold resolve "which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies." Commune members and cadres were organized to visit the Tachai brigade and learn from it. Later a big debate got underway among

the masses on the question of whether to follow the example of the "Foolish Old Man" or the "Wise Old Man." In the process the commune members further strengthened their confidence as pioneers in transforming the mountains for the sake of revolution. Unanimously they determined to become new "Foolish Old Men" who dare to transform nature and definitely not "Wise Old Men" enslaved by nature.

To wage a more effective struggle against nature, the commune leading body, cadres of its brigades and teams and many of the poor and lower-middle peasants once more investigated and surveyed the commune's natural features. Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, they pooled the wisdom of the masses and mapped out an eight-year plan for the transformation of the commune's mountains and gullies. They resolved to write the freshest and most beautiful characters and paint the freshest and most beautiful pictures on this blank sheet of paper — Hengling commune.

Persisting in Following the Road of Self-Reliance

This plan reflected the masses' aspirations and will. The whole commune soon organized four pioneering contingents which quickly went into action to conquer nature.

The Niushankou was a four-kilometre ravine encased by towering mountains, with huge rocks embedded in its base. It was there the Fangkou brigade began its first battle to dam the ravine and terrace fields. Though the Fangkou peasants worked hard for some time, they did not accomplish very much. Some elements wavered in front of difficulties, and bemoaned: "Our mountain area has little reserves and we're short of hands. Without state assistance, our efforts alone won't do!" However, the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants retorted: "What we are concerned

about is the lack of drive, and not the big difficulties. It is precisely by relying on our own revolutionary drive that we make the mountains bow to us. So long as we can walk on our own feet, we won't count on help from others."

Firmly grasping these living ideas, the commune leading body organized the masses to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings: "The fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing." "It [materialist dialectics] holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." This helped them to understand more thoroughly that the commune's masses were the decisive factor in transforming the face of Hengling and that outside help and support were external causes which became operative through internal causes. Only when all the commune members took the initiative in transforming the mountains and gullies, determined to fight to the end, could the help and support become operative. This reasoning made them aware of the importance of their internal positive factor and the might of their own strength, and fostered their faith in pioneering the conquest of nature through their own efforts.

The cadres of the commune took the lead in this battle to transform the mountain and create farmland, and went wherever the task was arduous. Comrade Chou Heng-fu, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, joined the peasants of the Fanganyu brigade in strenuous labour for 15 days at the Chinhuiling gully, 30 metres wide and 15 metres deep. They quarried, built check dams and terraced fields. Upon completion of the damming of the commune's first big gully and the creation of its first high-standard terraced fields of the Tachai type, groups of cadres and commune members from all brigades were organized to inspect this gully. All the Hengling people were called upon to implement the commune's eight-year plan.

By undertaking the hard jobs the commune's cadres set an example, and the revolutionary masses followed suit. They themselves produced the tools, made up the dynamite they needed. To overcome the shortage of labour, men and women, old and young, all turned out. They shouldered their tasks of farming while transforming the mountains. To meet the problem of additional funds, they resorted to their own resources. Lacking technical personnel, they trained their own "local experts" by learning through practical work. Relying on their own efforts, the masses did everything required without asking



for even one cent, one *jin* of grain or anything from the state. Meanwhile, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Fangkou brigade, previously mentioned, guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, also worked hard, relying on their own vitality and picks. After a year or so, they, too, brought a new look to the Niushankou gully by building over 270 large stone embankments and terracing more than 240 *mu* of fields up to Tachai standards.

Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death for Revolution

In transforming the Nantungkou gully, the Hengling brigade of the commune met with sabotage by class enemies who spread vicious rumours that those who took part in the work were just looking for hardship instead of comfort. They tried to slacken the pace of the poor and lower-middle peasants in building the new socialist countryside.

Braving the storm of class struggle, members of the commune leading body along with the masses studied Chairman Mao's teachings over and over again and firmly engaged in revolutionary mass criticism on many occasions. They thoroughly exposed the criminal plots of the class enemies, relentlessly criticized the renegade Liu Shao-chi's "philosophy of survival," and dealt a head-on blow to the class enemies.

To help the masses foster the proletarian revolutionary outlook on "hardship" and "happiness," the commune leading body organized them to repeatedly study the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's teachings: **"All contradictory things are interconnected; not only do they coexist in a single entity in given conditions, but in other given conditions, they also transform themselves into each other. This is the full meaning of the identity of opposites."** **"Without life, there would be no death; without death, there would be no life."** **"Without misfortune, there would be no good fortune; without good fortune, there would be no misfortune."** From this study they deeply grasped the interconnection of hardship and happiness, and the fact that both terms are relative, not absolute. Without hardship, there would be no happiness. The greatest joy and happiness of a fighter who continues to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is to take on hardship for the revolution, the labouring people of China and the rest of the world.

Communist Party member Sung Chih-shun, member of the standing committee of the commune revolutionary committee and demobilized armyman, took the lead in doing hard jobs, going to the tough places and rushing forward at the dangerous moments. Once, while Sung was holding a billet, the man wielding the hammer missed the target and struck his leg. Sung fainted on the slope from the pain, but when he came to he immediately looked around for the billet with the in-

attention of continuing his work. The comrades on the spot advised him to go to the hospital, but he firmly replied: "Without the sacrifice of the lives of the revolutionary martyrs, I wouldn't be living today. To transform the commune and help build communism, I'm willing to give my life, let alone suffer some hardship." As he spoke, he worked.

Taking Tachai's hero Chia Chin-tsai as his model, poor peasant Tu Shih-chang, who was over 50, persisted daily in building stone dams, even when there was ice and snow. Once a heavy rock fell and injured eight of his fingers. The pain was so severe that he could hardly eat and sleep. But he never discontinued working. On one occasion, as 21-year-old militiaman Chang Kuei-chu was blasting rocks on a 50-metre-high precipice, a boulder as big as a room was dislodged but remained wedged on the face of the cliff. If not removed, it would endanger those working below. The boulder could not be reached from below. To push it off the cliff also involved danger. Ignoring his own safety at this critical moment, **Chang climbed** to the top of the cliff, dislodged the boulder with a crowbar and in the process tumbled down with it. Though seriously bruised, he insisted on continuing his work. As others were dressing his wound and expressing concern over his injury, he stated in high spirits: "Will the Chinese cower before injury when they are not afraid even of death? The fact that I've removed the threatening danger makes me happy and forget all fatigue and pain."

During the battle against nature, more than 280 members of the Hengling commune were cited as "Tachai people" because they are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and outstanding in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, and because they showed high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and were courageous in the struggle against nature. The vast majority of them have attended conferences of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in either the province, special administrative region, county or commune.

Continuing Revolution and Always Advancing

After working hard for more than three years in the deep ravines, the peasants in the Hengling commune have built more than 1,700 stone check dams and terraced more than 1,800 *mu* of fields up to Tachai standards. The commune's state of grain deficiency has changed to that of grain surplus; the formerly "poor gullies" are now "rich gullies."

Having obtained success, some people became complacent and relaxed their efforts. When the commune put out a plan for a bigger leap forward, they shook their heads and said: "Though our production is not the highest, it's still considered high in this area to yield an average of 400 *jin* per *mu*."

The commune revolutionary committee felt that this living idea reflected that some people were still lacking the consciousness of continuing the revolution. Therefore, various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes were held at which committee members and the masses repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings: "The old process ends and the new one begins." "The ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of contradictions is the dialectical law of the development of things." In this light they conscientiously summed up the experience and drew lessons from what their own commune and production brigade did in conquering nature. This helped them to understand that some projects could be regarded as completed if seen in the limited sense of transforming a mountain or a gully. But in fact they constituted only the first step in the long revolutionary journey to transform the natural face of the whole commune; much work still remained to be done.

The masses raised their political consciousness in these classes. Then, the commune revolutionary committee timely led them to begin activities to eliminate

certain erroneous ideas and to substitute correct ones, namely, (1) to break down the idea that "the revolution has come to the end" and firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching of continuing the revolution, (2) to break down the idea of "self-conceit" and firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching to "guard against arrogance," and (3) to break down the idea of "seeking ease and comfort" and firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching to engage in "arduous struggle." After discovering where they lagged behind, the poor and lower-middle peasants turned the "end" into the "beginning" and set out to create a new upsurge in the movement to "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" on a still larger scale.

Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, the revolutionary masses of the Hengling commune have mapped out a still bigger programme for conquering nature between 1969 and 1975. They are resolved to make greater contributions in support of national construction and the world revolution.

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Study and Apply Philosophy

The following articles on the study of philosophy were written by workers, peasants and soldiers. Using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, they criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism and metaphysical fallacies which hinder people in making revolution and progress, and solve various kinds of problems in their practical work, thus promoting revolution and production. Materialist dialectics has become a sharp weapon in their hands.

The great leader Chairman Mao has always advocated that revolutionary people study and grasp materialist dialectics. He has pointed out: "The task of Communists is to expose the fallacies of the reactionaries and metaphysicians, to propagate the dialectics inherent in things, and so accelerate the transformation of things and achieve the goal of revolution." Yet the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his gang had tried by every means to obstruct and oppose the studying of philosophy by workers, peasants and soldiers. The tremendous victories of the Great Pro-

letarian Cultural Revolution have opened a bright future for their study of philosophy.

Nowadays, a mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is surging forward vigorously in factories, rural communes and P.L.A. units. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the broad worker, peasant and soldier masses are studying with increasing revolutionary enthusiasm Chairman Mao's philosophical writings "On Contradiction," "On Practice," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?". They are learning to apply the world outlook of materialist dialectics, i.e., the world outlook of the proletariat, in observing and analysing problems in order to enhance their own revolutionary consciousness to promote the transformation of things in favour of the revolution. The articles below describe some of the achievements of this movement. — Ed.

Gain From Changing the Dyeing Process

by Shen Hui-nien

Of the Shanghai No. 22 Bleaching and Dyeing Works

TEN procedures are needed in dyeing cotton cloth. This stipulation refers to the old technological process used in Western capitalist countries for well over 100 years and abided by China's printing and dyeing industry for more than 50 years.

Recently, inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, the revolutionary masses in our factory have been studying and applying Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics in a living way. They wanted to change the technological process in dyeing by cutting out many of the original procedures. The change they succeeded in introducing not only saves much coal, electricity and soda, and shortens the period of production, but the cotton cloth thus dyed is some 20 per cent more durable than that dyed in the old way.

Instead of making only a few changes in the old process, this time we boldly eliminated all unnecessary procedures to simplify the process. At the beginning, some people doubted whether this would be satisfactory. It is a fact that the development of the world's science and technique, generally speaking, constantly proceeds from the simple to the complex and then back to the simple. This can be stated as a law. To judge whether science and technique make progress, one has to see whether the development achieves greater, faster, better and more economical results. If it does, then it is correct.

It is necessary to be prudent before deciding to cut out a process. We must make concrete analyses of concrete problems and be sure what we do is rational, that is, in keeping with the principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the objective law of the development of things.

The change in a technological process cannot be made simply according to one's subjective wish or off-handedly. First of all, the function, aim and method of the old procedures should be carefully analysed to determine both how and why they are so. For instance, in the old process, high temperature and high pressure are used to remove the oil of the cotton to facilitate the permeation of the dye into the cloth. As a substitute, we now add a catalyst to the dyeing solution to obtain the same dyeing effect. This is similar to travelling to a certain destination. If someone else reaches it by walking, why should I crawl after him step by step? I won't do that. I will think of other ways, by train or by air, to get there faster!

To achieve the right result, attention should be paid to careful investigation and study, repeated experimentation and continuous practice. Eliminate the unnecessary procedures, combine those which can be

combined and retain or develop those which are rational. Success is not possible if the entire process is discarded before making an analysis. We experienced a setback when we did this. Once we cut out the process of mercerization but it produced a bad effect—the increase of the shrinkage of the cloth. This proved that there was a valid reason for mercerization. So we decided to restore this process, and solved the problem of cloth shrinkage. But this doesn't mean that it is impossible or unnecessary to reform the process of mercerization. Until we can think of a better method, we will use it for the time being.

The growth of any new-born thing is fraught with contradictions and struggle, and so is the change in the dyeing process.

Some people said: "The old way of dyeing has existed for many years. If any changes were needed, they would have been made by now." This shows that these people don't understand the law of contradiction in the development of things. The fact that the old technological process has existed for many years is precisely the reason why it needs some change. Why was there no change before? In the old society, the capitalists, chasing after profits and competing with each other, were interested in only the dressing up of their commodities, not their quality and durability. Of course they were unwilling to make any change. In the early days after liberation, we workers had raised the question of changing the dyeing process, but, under the revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, our ideas were suppressed. We were not allowed to touch the technological process deemed inviolable by the Western bourgeoisie and prescribed in the textbooks. But having criticized Liu Shao-chi's fallacies such as "the slavish comprador philosophy," "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and his line of relying on specialists only, the revolutionary masses were able to give full play to their initiative. Changes in the dyeing process were bound to be made. Chairman Mao has taught us: "**The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country.**" Political and ideological revolution inevitably leads to revolution in production and technique.

Some people said: "It's better to leave things as they are than to change them." This is a reflection of conservative thinking. We say that all things in the world are in constant motion. Motion is absolute while stagnation is relative. Neither human society nor nature is static. Revolution means change, and change means motion. "**But in man's world seas change into mulberry fields.**" Ideas of stagnation and immutability are all wrong. In the process of change, some "abnormal" phenomena are bound to emerge, but this is nothing to be afraid of. Provided that ideological work is done well and appropriate measures are adopted, production will not be impeded. The revision of the old production procedures resulted in a big reduction

in manpower needed, and as time was needed to adjust ourselves to the new technological process, our work did not go smoothly during the first few days after the change. This is a new contradiction of a new thing, and is normal. "Disorder" can be brought under control. Actually it doesn't take long to set up a new order of work. After the change, some workers have to discard procedures with which they are familiar and grope with the new. Some may be transferred to other work. But such transfer is unavoidable in the process of the revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."** Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought in continuing the revolution and in our courageous march forward!

Man Is the Decisive Factor

by Fan Yung-ming

Of the Huanglou Commune in Shanghai's suburbs

IN agricultural production, we often see that in the same locality, with the same weather, soil and nearly the same amount of manpower, the output of some production brigades is very high while that of others is comparatively low. Natural conditions in the countryside around Shanghai are good. Yet the cotton output of two production brigades in our commune varied greatly last year. One obtained over 230 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* while the other only gathered in a little over 80 *jin*. The ratio was almost three to one.

Agricultural output is closely connected with the weather, but the most important factor in production is man's subjective efforts. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradiction within the thing."** Good weather of course is beneficial to the growth of crops. But to reap a bumper harvest, the peasants must sow, take good care of the crops and gather them in. Without these human factors, no grain or cotton will grow by itself no matter how good the weather is, how much fertilizer is applied or how advanced the farming implements are.

To strive for a good harvest depends entirely on Mao Tsetung Thought. Last year, the cotton plants of one of our production brigades were in a bad state, they were only third class. Undaunted, the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants studied Chairman Mao's works, analysed in an earnest way why the cotton plants turned yellowish green, summed up their experiences and drew lessons from them. At the same time, they modestly learnt from the advanced brigades and worked out necessary measures which finally helped them to turn their third-class plants into first-class ones and to reap a good cotton harvest. In

another brigade, the cotton plants were considered first-class during their growth. But when the crucial moment came for the plants to bear bolls in hot summer, the busy season of harvesting and sowing other crops also began. Because manpower was not properly allocated, the brigade neglected the field management of the cotton. As a result, large numbers of bolls broke off. No measures were taken later on to save the situation, so output was low and the brigade suffered a great loss.

Of course, giving full play to people's subjective initiative does not mean that it can decide the objective possibility of things. When bad weather occurs and objectively we cannot conquer it, the effect on our agricultural production will be bad, sometimes very bad. But bad weather does not necessarily lead to bad harvest. In this sense, harvest and weather are not necessarily in direct ratio. Take this year for instance. In spring, the weather was abnormal: cold, much rain, with snow and hail. These affected to a certain degree the growth of the crops. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and waging a resolute struggle against nature, the poor and lower-middle peasants dug ditches to drain the water off, spread manure to guard against the cold spell. They waged a tit-for-tat struggle and didn't yield an inch, giving fullest play to their subjective initiative. Thus, in spite of the unfavourable natural conditions, this year's summer harvest was better than last year's, which was a good one.

To have a correct idea of the dialectic relationship between weather and harvest helps us conquer blindness and enhance consciousness in our work. There is victory and defeat in a war and there is a bad and good harvest. It is the law of nature.

Although we may not reap a good harvest under unfavourable natural conditions even after we have exerted great efforts, we can sustain our morale. This harvest in ideology is a good thing. On the other hand, if a good harvest is reaped, aided by favourable weather, but if the human factor has not been brought into full play, so ideologically there is no "bumper harvest." This kind of "good harvest" embodies the danger of a "bad harvest." If experience is not conscientiously summed up nor lessons drawn, and if the brigade becomes arrogant and conceited and stops making progress, the material harvest is sure to be transient and unreliable, because ideologically speaking the harvest is bad. Some of our brigades found out the real cause of their bad harvest and thus laid a solid ideological foundation and prepared themselves mentally for bumper harvests in the future. During the three years of serious natural disasters following 1959, we conscientiously drew lessons from our practice and always took precautions against bad weather. So we reaped six successive good harvests after that.

Therefore, a "good" or "bad" harvest is not absolute. One can be transformed into the other under

certain conditions. If attention is not paid to the needs of the season simply because natural conditions are good, a good harvest will turn into a bad one. On the other hand, under comparatively poor natural conditions, a bad harvest can be turned into a good one, unfavourable conditions into favourable conditions and a bad thing into a good thing if the people's subjective dynamic role is given full play and the various positive factors are activated. In the struggle for production, we must first of all grasp class struggle and use revolution to command production. Only thus can we farm well for the revolution and reap bumper harvests no matter what the natural conditions may be.

Mao Tsetung Thought Gives Us Exclusive Superiority

by Sung Yi-min

Air force squadron leader who has won merit, first class

WHEN U.S. air marauders violated our air space in a top-notch plane of the latest model of the 1960s, my comrades-in-arms and I were ordered to intercept and wipe out the enemy. At the fiercest and most difficult moment of the air battle, my comrades-in-arms promptly radioed me Chairman Mao's great instruction **"We must be ruthless to our enemies, we must overpower and annihilate them,"** which instantaneously gave me boundless courage and strength. We must not show the slightest timidity before the aggressors. If necessary, we were determined to destroy the enemy plane by a head-on collision. With this in mind, I piloted the plane and rushed towards the enemy. In an instant, I approached the plane from a distance of several thousand metres to several hundred. I kept it in firing range and the enemy panicked. His radar became ineffective and the guided missiles were no use. Just as my plane was about to collide with the enemy, I fired and blasted the plane out of the air.

I am a young pilot. From my own experience in combat missions, I am profoundly aware of the wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's teachings: **"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive. The contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale. Military and economic power is necessarily wielded by people."**

We people's fighters depend on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. Boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and the proletarian thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death give us the basic guarantee for winning victory. No matter how powerful the enemy's weapons are, they are not as powerful as Mao Tsetung Thought; no matter how good an enemy plane's manoeuvrability in combat is,

it is not as effective as our spiritual atom bomb. The arming of ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought and the courage and spirit of not fearing death are always the superiority which we possess exclusively and an effective weapon for defeating all enemies.

All reactionaries make a fetish of weapons. They are advocates of the theory that weapons decide everything. With regard to the enemy's weapons and equipment, we must analyse them dialectically. Their radar can only detect things at a distance but not **what is close**. Their guided missiles can only attack **far-off targets** but not nearby targets. Their planes fly at high speeds but form a big angle when they turn. If we rush at an enemy plane, keep it in firing range, meet it face to face and bring our best close-range fighting skill into full play, then, in battle, when he has his way of fighting and we have ours, his guided missiles and radar will be ineffective. Not only will they be useless, but they will become a burden to the enemy. Under such circumstances, his weapons will be nothing more than scrap-iron while we have our best skills in fighting close-range battles and battles of quick decision. With courage and a high level of skill, we will be able to give full play to our strong points of close-in fighting in the air and using them to attack the enemy's weak points. He fights by relying on his iron and steel, while we fight by relying on our bravery. We always keep the initiative in our own hands. Thus, we will surely win victory in battle.

As Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare,"** and therefore those who have no experience in fighting can win battles; while those who have never taken command in battle can also do it. With Mao Tsetung Thought as the spiritual atom bomb of infinite power, we can defeat all enemies. We will **"go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruders,"** whether they are the U.S. imperialists or the social-imperialists, whether they launch a war at an early date or launch a big war, whether they launch a conventional war or launch a large-scale nuclear war, whether they come by day or by night and whether they come by air or from the sea.

Marxism Can Indeed Guide Our Work in "X"

by Kung Chun-yen

Member of the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in Fudan University

MARXISM cannot guide our work in "X" is an extremely reactionary viewpoint held by a bourgeois reactionary academic "authority" in our university. The essence of this reactionary argument is to oppose Marxism under the pretext of "X" and resist the leading role

of proletarian politics, that is, the leading role of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in all spheres, alleging that science, technology and professional work have special characteristics.

"Marxism cannot guide our work in X" is a viewpoint that runs entirely counter to Marxism. Chairman Mao teaches: **"All erroneous ideas, all poisonous weeds, all ghosts and monsters, must be subjected to criticism; in no circumstance should they be allowed to spread unchecked."** Together with the revolutionary committee members, we members of the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team mobilized the masses of revolutionary teachers and students to criticize this absurd theory.

One veteran worker got up on the platform and asked: "Is X inside the atom bomb or the hydrogen bomb?"

The bourgeois reactionary academic "authority" replied: "Yes, yes, there is."

Our worker comrades said: There are two kinds of atom bombs in the world: One is the atom bomb in the hands of the proletariat; the other is in the hands of the bourgeoisie. "X" guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought gives rise to China's atom bombs; while the "X" in the hands of the imperialists turns out imperialist atom bombs. The imperialists produce their atom bombs for the purpose of launching aggression against the people of various countries, while we make ours so as to oppose aggression. It is our view that the imperialists use "X" in order to push fascism; while we do it under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to oppose fascism.

The revolutionary argument we set forth thoroughly refuted the bourgeois reactionary academic "authority" and left him without a leg to stand on.

This revolutionary argument has put in words what is in the minds of the revolutionary masses. The revolutionary teachers and students all expressed the view that what the worker comrades said was true and really convincing.

We always maintain that Marxism can indeed guide our work in "X". This is a Marxist truth. But in class society, some people support this shining truth while others oppose it. All revolutionary people support it; all those representing the interests of the exploiting classes oppose it.

Whether Marxism can guide our work in "X" or not is a cardinal question of right and wrong. The "X" in question refers not merely to "X" in mathematics, but in its broad sense refers to science, technology and professional work. When science, technology and professional work are guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, they can serve the proletariat and hundreds of millions of people, otherwise they will

serve the exploiting classes and work for fascism. The U.S. imperialists engage in research on germs in order to make germ bombs to slaughter the people, while we do research on germs in order to conquer germs which harm the people. The nature of a thing varies with the difference in purpose.

Because it masters some knowledge, the bourgeoisie always describes "X" as something mysterious in an attempt to intimidate us by saying that "X" is beyond mastery. But facts prove just the opposite. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed."** This has been confirmed by the great achievements in socialist construction. The Yangtze River Bridge at Nanking whose construction was once regarded by foreign bourgeoisie as "even more difficult than ascending to heaven" has been built by the Chinese working class which is armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. Deaf-muteness, regarded as a "forbidden zone" and "incurable" by both domestic and foreign bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities," has been conquered by us. Thousands of deaf-mute children, who have been treated and cured by our medical workers imbued with the spirit of Norman Bethune, can now voice the most resounding words of our time: "Long live Chairman Mao!" All this proves that once they learn Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, hundreds of millions of people will bring their talent and wisdom into full play and will be able to master "X" most effectively. When one has learnt Marxism, one will be able to give prominence to proletarian politics and to make "X" serve the people.

The bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities," who talked glibly about their knowledge of "X" and wanted to monopolize it, set themselves against the masses. This proves that they are most ignorant. They actually do not have much knowledge of "X". Those who specialize in mechanics do not know how to operate a machine; cotton-growing "experts" are unable to distinguish stamen from pistil. Those specialized in electrical engineering do not know how to put up electric wires; they even prattle: "The more one knows about electricity, the more he's afraid of it" to defend themselves for their ignorance. Of course, some of them may know "X" to a certain extent, but even if this is the case, they must criticize their wrong viewpoints before they can do anything beneficial to the people.

"Communists the world over are wiser than the bourgeoisie, they understand the laws governing the existence and development of things, they understand dialectics and they can see farther. The bourgeoisie does not welcome this truth because it does not want to be overthrown." The bourgeoisie say: "Marxism cannot guide our work in X." This statement is entirely wrong. What should be said is: Marxism can indeed guide our work in X and this is true and correct!

Advancing From Victory to Still Greater Victories

— China's 1969 Autumn Export Commodities Fair

THE varied and colourful exhibits displayed at the 1969 Autumn Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow fully reflected the Chinese people's brilliant achievements in the past 20 years in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They demonstrated the great victories won in various fields during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and showed the heroic revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win victory of the millions of revolutionary people all over China. The fair vividly showed that, illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought and inspired by the spirit of the Party's Ninth National Congress, our great socialist motherland is growing more prosperous daily and is advancing from victory to still greater victories.

Creating Wonders by Our Own Efforts

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "We the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations."

The many new advanced industrial products and the great variety of agricultural produce on exhibit fully showed the revolutionary zeal and creativeness of the Chinese workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people generated in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and the General Line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Iron and steel is the basis of industry. The diversified new iron and steel products at the fair ranged from steel plates for bridges to hair-springs for watches. The low-alloy steels for general use, developed by using China's rich resources for alloy, and rolled steel, non-ferrous metals and refractory materials up to world standards reveal the new look in China's iron and steel industry.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts and self-reliance of the working class over the past 20 years, China has rapidly developed its iron and steel industry in an all-round way. Variety and output of steel has had a huge increase, and a brand-new situation in developing alloy steels has opened up. Our country now not only has huge up-to-date iron and steel industrial bases, but also many medium-sized and small iron and steel plants as well as non-ferrous metal enterprises. China is turning out a great variety of high-quality modern metals, among these are cold-rolled steel for cars, lorries and tractors, special steel plates for wheel tyres for rolling stock and shipbuilding, high-strength alloy steel used in building the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge, high-temperature resistant alloys and light metals for the aircraft industry, precision alloys for instruments and meters and for the electronics industry, and various kinds of semi-conductor materials. The rapid development of China's iron and steel industry has played an enormous rôle in socialist construction.

China's new level of industrial production can be seen from the large amount of petroleum and chemical products and instruments and meters at the fair. Originally, China did not produce many of these which were also items of "embargo" which the imperialist countries strictly kept from China. But, armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese working class who have high aspiration and ability very soon made them. One such item was a plastic on display in the fair's Chemical Industry Pavilion. This plastic contains fluorine and is known as the "king of plastics." It can withstand temperatures as low as -180 degrees and as high as 250 degrees centigrade, and long use does not affect it. The catalyst for refining high-grade petrol on display at the Taching Pavilion was another item which imperialism has strictly banned for export to China, but which is now in serial production in China.

From the opening of the fair, the attention of all was caught by a new product — the DJS-21 model transistor digital electronic computer — in the Instruments and Meters Pavilion. It does 60,000 calculations per

second. This up-to-date instrument, completely designed and manufactured by Chinese workers and technicians, is now in serial production. Many of the country's engineering designing institutes and scientific research institutes and colleges are using such computers to solve complicated mathematical problems in most advanced scientific research and big engineering projects.

A great variety of products were displayed in the pavilion devoted to cereals, oil and fats and local and livestock products. This reflected the heroic deeds of China's poor and lower-middle peasants who, in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, are building a new, socialist countryside and the country's thriving agriculture, which have had excellent harvests for a number of years running. Thousands of varieties of cereals, cotton, oil-bearing seeds, tea, furs and hides, medicinal herbs and foodstuffs were shown. The rapid development of China's socialist production has consistently raised the level of the working people's life and also promoted swift progress in the fields of culture and education, and medicine and health. Seeing these brilliant achievements, many overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao were proud of the motherland's prosperity and strength. Some foreign friends also warmly praised the greatness of socialist China.

The Lowly Are Most Intelligent; the Elite Are Most Ignorant

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao has brought into full play the wisdom and talent of China's working class. Many of the high-grade machine tools and electrical engineering and power equipment on display are new contributions by Chinese workers to their great socialist motherland after they took power over production and technical matters into their own hands in the upsurge of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

The new-type Dongfanghong-100 horizontal boring machine turned out by the Shenyang No. 2 Machine Tool Plant, the new types of automatic internal grinding machine MZ-208 and automatic ball-bearing inner race grinding machine MZ-1310 made by the Wusih Machine Tool Plant were on display in the Machine-Building Pavilion and were all produced by workers in the high tide of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement by relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. When the Chinchuan Machine Tool Plant in Paochi, Shensi Province, produced China's first QC-001



Foreign friends at China's Autumn Export Commodities Fair see the Dongfanghong-1 press facsimile.

high precision epicycloidal gear grinder it had only one worker-technician, a few veteran workers and several young technicians from fraternal units to do the initial designing of this grinder. But, with great determination to win honour for the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland, they put into full play the strength of the masses and relied on their own hands to triumphantly complete the designing tasks in only three months.

A new press facsimile Dongfanghong-1 on display in the Electrical Engineering and Power Pavilion attracted many foreign friends, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao. A new product made by the Shanghai Telecommunications Equipment Plant as a contribution to honour the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, it can transmit a whole page of a newspaper from Peking to every remote corner of China in less than 24 minutes despite the weather. Veteran worker Pan Jen-chi and young worker Chou Cheng-hsi, both of whom took part in designing and making this machine, went to the fair to report on their experience. They said that success in trial-producing the Dongfanghong-1 showed the mighty power of Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"The working class must exercise leadership in everything."** In the past, a new product in their plant was always designed and trial-manufactured by the engineers and technicians behind closed doors so it was often impractical and could not be put into production. In the trial-manufacture of this new machine, the workers and technicians thoroughly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "relying on experts to run factories" and "putting technique first" which the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi pushed. They organized a three-in-one group with experienced workers as the main body and revolutionary

technicians and leading cadres taking part, and promoted mutual-aid between the workers and technicians. The workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act, while the revolutionary technicians actively supported the workers' new creativity. Thus it took them only a little over nine months to complete this press facsimile, which has a complex structure and meets high technical standards.

One foreign visitor said: "The Chinese working class is really wonderful! Your success makes me believe firmly that the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tsetung Thought has the highest aspirations and abilities and is capable of creating wonders."

Marching Forward to New and Still Greater Victories

With irrefutable facts the 1969 Autumn Export Commodities Fair proved the truth pointed out by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao in his report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "We are convinced that after the present national congress of our Party, the people of all nationalities in our country will certainly unite still more closely under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and win still greater victories in the struggle against our common enemy and in the cause of building our powerful socialist motherland."

The pictures, photos, samples and models in the pavilions stressed the revolutionary atmosphere in which the Chinese people of all nationalities rally closely around the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader to carry out the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party

Congress in an all-round way. The "In Agriculture, Learn From Tachai" Pavilion vividly shows how the heroic poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai have been bringing about a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought since the victorious close of the Ninth Party Congress. It also gives a factual description of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Taiheng brigade in the Hengpo People's Commune in Enping County, Kwangtung Province, who make the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress their motive force in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. And it shows the heart-stirring deeds of the people of Linhsien County in Honan Province, an advanced unit in water conservancy construction, as they march forward to still greater victories. After their visit to the fair, many foreign friends warmly hailed the wisdom and greatness of Chairman Mao and paid tribute to the great victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and expressed their sincere wish that the Chinese people would achieve still greater victories in their road of advance. Comrades of the Albanian Journalists' Delegation on a friendly visit to China said in warm praise after seeing the fair: "The 1969 Autumn Export Commodities Fair is a true and vivid portrayal of the magnificent victory won by the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Communist Party. It demonstrates the brilliant and fruitful results of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated by Chairman Mao Tsetung. We rejoice at the great victory of fraternal China and we wish the Chinese people even greater victories in their socialist revolution and socialist construction in all fields."

Chang Fu-kuei Returns to the Production Brigade

A NATIONAL model peasant, Comrade Chang Fu-kuei took up the post of vice-chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. He repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." The more he studied, the deeper his understanding grew, and the more he felt

that he must not be divorced from productive labour for a single day. So he resolved to go back to the Tung-fanghung Production Brigade of the Kaochun People's Commune in Wenteng County, the place where he had worked, to participate in collective productive labour.

No sooner had he returned than many of the commune's poor and lower-middle peasants came to see him, thinking he would go back to the provincial revolutionary committee in a few days. But he firmly told them: "I'm not going. I'll act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and never separate myself from labour!" That same afternoon, he went into the hills to see how the crops were growing and found that they were short of water. Realizing the importance of combating the drought, he immediately suggested to the

brigade's Party branch and revolutionary committee that the brigade build a small reservoir. "Our brigade," he said, "should concentrate our efforts mainly on two things. One is to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, the other is to learn from Tachai. If we build a small reservoir by self-reliance, the question of a water source for the farmland will be solved."

As a result of discussion by the leadership and masses, everyone agreed to build one without delay. He accompanied the commune members to the construction site and went to work. Two days later, his hands were blistered because he had not participated in labour for some time. Seeing this, the commune members said to him: "Lao Chang, look at your hands! You'd better take a rest." He studied Chairman Mao's teaching again and again: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." He not only refused to rest but always sought out the hardest job. While digging a three-metre-deep ditch, a young peasant challenged him: "Comrade Chang, let's have a competition!" He replied: "All right, let's have revolutionary competition." They worked together for two days and the young man came out the loser. During breaks, he always led the commune members working at the construction site to study the documents of the Ninth Party Congress and sing revolutionary songs. Thus the whole site was a scene vibrating with activity every day.

The reservoir was completed after more than two months of hard work. With a capacity of 20,000 cubic metres of water, it is able to irrigate 250 *mu* of land. When an irrigation system is built, it will irrigate another 300 *mu* of land.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "What is work? Work is struggle. There are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. We go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties. A good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." Acting in accordance with this teaching, Chang Fu-kuei always went where the work was the heaviest, grubbiest and most dangerous.

On the threshing-floor, the work of feeding the threshing-machine with the harvested wheat was the busiest and the most dusty. Defying hardship, he took on the work and stayed with it for four night shifts till the whole brigade's wheat was threshed.

In sinking wells, working at a depth of more than ten metres is most dangerous because one is liable to be hit by falling stones or mud. But he ignored all this, and always took the lead in such work.

Chang Fu-kuei's dogged determination in taking part in collective productive labour won the praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They said: Though



Working with commune members in the fields, Comrade Chang Fu-kuei (first from the right, front row) uses work breaks to study documents of the Ninth Party Congress with them and to propagate the spirit of the congress.

Lao Chang is now a cadre on the provincial revolutionary committee, he remains one of us, maintaining the qualities of the working people.

In the old society, his mother died when he was a child, and his father died far away from his native village because famine had forced him to leave home. At 13, Chang Fu-kuei had to work as a cowherd for a landlord and later hired himself out by the year. Under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, he became his own master and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. In 1944, he was elected a model peasant. He has always taken an active part in labour so as to consolidate the collective economy and follow the socialist road. Some peasants said: Chang Fu-kuei has laboured for dozens of years. Now he's a provincial cadre, it doesn't matter whether he continues to take part in manual labour or not. But Chang sees the matter differently. "Taking part in manual labour is my duty," he said. "One has to labour in order to make revolution. In the past I took part in labour, but that only meant I made revolution in the past. Now if I don't labour, it'll mean I've stopped making revolution

half-way. So one must continue to take part in manual labour in order to continue the revolution."

Chang Fu-kuei is vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and concurrently secretary of the production brigade's Party branch. He regards participation in collective productive labour as a process of constantly remoulding his world outlook. Through labour he maintains the qualities of hard work and plain living characteristic of the working people and tempers his own revolutionary will of hard struggle in face of difficulties, thereby constantly strengthening his ability to resist the pernicious influence of revisionism. While doing labour, he always asks for criticisms and comments from the masses, corrects his own shortcomings or mistakes accordingly, and strives to realize the revolutionization of his own thinking.

Shortly after his return to the brigade, he and the Party branch decided to organize a Mao Tsetung Thought study class for all the Party members in order to carry through the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress. In the study class, he asked everyone to air their opinions and criticize his mistakes and shortcomings. He had heart-to-heart talks with each of them and later fought self and criticized revisionism in the light of the political report by Vice-Chairman Lin at the Ninth Party Congress and of the new Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party. As he had always worked as an ordinary worker with the masses, they were all willing to tell him what was in their hearts and gladly gave him their criticisms and suggestions. Following his example, the other Party members in the study class exchanged opinions and took the initiative to fight self and criticize revisionism. The result was: Minds were at ease among all, there was an upsurge of revolutionary initiative and unity within the Party was strengthened.

By participation in labour and with the help of the masses, Chang Fu-kuei realized that in the past he had not paid enough attention to opinions which differed from his own or consulted with the masses in solving problems. Now that he was aware of this, he paid special attention to practising democracy in work, being modest and prudent and consulting with the masses on matters of importance. When the brigade planned to buy a tractor, he and the other cadres in the brigade sought advice from the masses in order to make a good job. Everyone agreed. As the decision was being made, Chang Fu-kuei suddenly remembered that they had forgotten the livestock keeper Ni Yung-chang, an old poor peasant. He immediately went to ask Ni's opinion. Ni Yung-chang said: "Go ahead if everyone agrees. Really you shouldn't have bothered to come and ask my opinion." But Chang replied: "This is a

matter of importance to the collective. Every commune member's opinion should be sought before a decision is made."

While participating in labour and with the help of the masses, Chang Fu-kuei found that he had been somewhat subjective in solving problems in the past. Sometimes he heard only one-sided views and was therefore unable to handle problems correctly. To overcome this shortcoming, he did more investigation and study and tried his best to do his work meticulously. There were two different opinions in one brigade concerning building a bridge. Some felt that it should be built, while others thought otherwise. He himself was also of the opinion that it should be built. Previously, he would have given his view without a second thought, but this time he did not express his opinion immediately. He called on the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants and asked what they thought about it. When he learnt that they urgently wanted to build the bridge, he at once firmly supported the plan and persuaded those who opposed it to change their minds. He then helped the brigade overcome many difficulties in the course of building the bridge.

Since realizing the importance of remoulding his world outlook through participation in labour, he has taken a more active part in it than ever. Some peasants told him: "You're quite old now. It'd be good enough if you just lead us in work. If you lead us well and each of us works a little harder, it'd mean that you've also done your bit in labour." But Chang replied: "An important factor in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is to remould our world outlook. You can do manual labour for me, but you can't remould my world outlook for me."

Since his return to the brigade to participate in manual labour, Chang Fu-kuei has maintained extensive and close ties with the masses, and this has enabled him to know better how they feel and think, and understand their demands and aspirations better. His contacts with the masses have brought him face to face with a host of new conditions and new problems and given him a deeper understanding of the actual situation in the rural areas at present. He is thus able to keep a clear head at all times and do his work well by integrating Chairman Mao's latest instructions with the actual situation. With deep understanding gained from his own experience, he said: "Only by participating in manual labour and maintaining close ties with the masses can we do a still better job in closely following our great leader Chairman Mao and always vigorously make revolution."

Heavy Blow to Nuclear Monopoly of U.S. Imperialism and Social-Imperialism

Warm Congratulations on China's Successful New H-Bomb Explosion and Its First Underground Nuclear Test

On September 23, China successfully conducted its first underground nuclear test and on September 29 it successfully conducted a new hydrogen bomb test. When this good news was published, leaders of many countries and fraternal Parties sent messages of greetings to our great leader Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Biao, Premier Chou En-lai or to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, or issued statements to warmly congratulate the Chinese people on this new great victory. Following are excerpts:

Crushing Blow to Imperialist-Revisionist Aggressive Plots

The message of greetings from Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, said:

"The Albanian people learnt with great joy and enthusiasm the news of the new brilliant victory achieved by the People's Republic of China in the development of nuclear weapons — her success in conducting another hydrogen bomb explosion and the first underground nuclear test. . . . This wonderful victory of China's science and technology, which is a result of the selfless efforts by the workers, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, engineering and technical personnel and the talented Chinese people, is a valuable gift in the joyful days of the great festival, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This is the victory of the Marxist-Leninist ideas of the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung, the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; it is the result of the implementation of the historic decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China by the Chinese people who have mobilized themselves as one to make their glorious motherland more prosperous and more powerful.

"The successful explosion of another hydrogen bomb and the first underground nuclear test by great China is another crushing blow to the nuclear black-

mail and monopoly of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, as well as to their policies of aggression and war.

"The successes of People's China, those in the field of nuclear weapons included, are a tremendous support and encouragement to the revolutionary peoples of the world who are fighting for the cause of freedom, revolution and socialism. Nuclear weapons in the hands of the great Chinese people are powerful weapons for all the freedom-loving peoples against the imperialist-revisionist plots.

"The Albanian people, who are bound by an unbreakable and ever-lasting fraternal friendship with the great Chinese people, wholeheartedly wish the Chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Marxist-Leninist, still greater successes in all fields of socialist construction and of the defence of their motherland, for their own benefit and for the benefit of all freedom-loving and revolutionary peoples of the world."

Important Contribution to the Struggle of the World's People Against U.S. Imperialism

The message of greetings from Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party; Comrade Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, said:

"These great achievements mark the quick advance of China in the manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons, making the national defence of the People's Republic of China more and more powerful. The fact that China masters nuclear weapons also constitutes an important contribution to the struggle of the world's people against U.S.-led imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

"The Vietnamese people are highly elated at these brilliant successes of the brotherly Chinese people and consider them as a great encouragement to their struggle against the U.S. aggressors and for national salvation. The Vietnamese people sincerely wish the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by the esteemed Chairman Mao Tsetung, many more and yet bigger achievements in strengthening their national defence and in the development of their modern science and technology."

General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, also sent a message of greetings to Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, warmly greeting China on its success in conducting a new hydrogen bomb explosion and its first underground nuclear test.

Encouragement to South Vietnamese People in Their War of Resistance Against U.S. Aggression and For National Salvation

The letter of greetings from Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, said:

"This great achievement marks another leap forward made by China in the testing and development of nuclear weapons. It serves as a vigorous blow at the policy of aggression and nuclear blackmail of U.S. imperialism and an enormous encouragement and support to the people of south Viet Nam who are now stepping up their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It is an invaluable contribution to the liberation struggles of various nations and to the cause of defending world peace."

Tran Nam Trung, Minister of Defence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, also sent a message of greetings to Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, warmly congratulating China on its success in conducting a new hydrogen bomb explosion and its first underground nuclear test.

Big Blow at U.S. Imperialism's Nuclear Blackmail

The message of greetings from Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of

the Worker's Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

"The recent nuclear tests in China are one more victory won by the Chinese people in the struggle for increasing the defence capacity and defending the security of the country and a big blow at the nuclear blackmail policy and war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

"We wish the Chinese people new success in the struggle against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and for socialist construction and the increase of the defence capacity of the country."

Important Contribution to Smashing U.S. Imperialist Nuclear Monopoly

The message from Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, said:

"We rejoice at learning that China has successfully conducted her first underground nuclear test and a new hydrogen bomb explosion. . . . The great achievement mentioned above constitutes an important contribution to smashing the U.S. imperialist scheme of nuclear monopoly and an enormous encouragement to the peoples of the world in their struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for peace and independence. The Laotian people derive unbounded joy from this brilliant achievement and regard it as a powerful inspiration to the Laotian nation's cause of fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their traitorous flunkeys and for peace and independence."

China Conducts Nuclear Tests to Break Nuclear Monopoly

The message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma said:

"We are convinced that the conducting of nuclear tests and the possession of nuclear weapons by the People's Republic of China are for the purpose of strengthening national defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has solemnly declared many times that at no time will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. This has gladdened and inspired the people the world over immensely.

"The Marxist-Leninists, progressive forces and oppressed peoples of various countries hold that under no circumstances can the possession of nuclear weapons

or nuclear superiority determine the victory or defeat in war and that the might of the armed forces and the masses of the people who are armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and who are united as one under Communist Party leadership is the main thing and it alone plays the decisive role. We believe without any reservation that the People's Republic of China is in possession of all such conditions and such a might.

"We are deeply convinced that the Chinese people armed with great Mao Tsetung Thought and under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao will surely score one new victory after another in all fields."

Victorious Fruit of Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

The message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand said:

"This tremendous new success is another victory of great Mao Tsetung Thought, a victorious fruit of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and another victory scored by the great Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China.

"China's new achievements in the development of nuclear weapons deal another heavy blow to the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and to their policies of aggression and war. At the same time, they are a powerful support and an immense encouragement to the people of Thailand and of the whole world who are struggling against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

"At present, the U.S.-Thanom clique is stepping up its armed suppression of the people of Thailand, and, at the same time, playing in co-ordination the new fraud of so-called withdrawal of 6,000 U.S. troops from Thailand. Our Party has resolutely exposed this deceitful trick of theirs, and is leading the people to smash their suppression and to develop more broadly the people's war. We firmly believe that under the guidance of great Mao Tsetung Thought, the people's war led by our Party will surely win final victory."

Further Strengthening of Socialist China's National Defence Power

The message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya said:

"At the time of celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, a common glorious festival of the labouring people of all countries, China successfully conducted her first underground nuclear test and a new hydrogen bomb test. This is a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and a great victory for the Chinese people and peoples of all countries. . . .

"The successful nuclear testing signifies the further strengthening of the national defence power of socialist China. It is a heavy blow to the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and their schemes of aggression. It is a tremendous encouragement and a powerful support to the peoples of various countries in their struggle for national liberation and socialism.

"We heartily wish the great Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao as its head and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy head, new and still greater successes in their struggle to strengthen national defence and to smash the aggressive designs of imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

A Tremendous Encouragement and Support To World's People

The message from Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), said:

"The Australian Communists warmly salute China's new great successes in conducting an underground nuclear test and a new hydrogen bomb test. This is a great blow against the U.S. imperialist-Soviet revisionist nuclear monopoly. It is tremendous encouragement and support to all oppressed people and all people engaged in revolutionary struggle. At the time of the glorious 20th anniversary of China's liberation, these successful tests emphasize the great defensive might of the Chinese people against increasing threats of aggression. China's pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to work for their complete prohibition emphasizes her policy of peace and her determined policy of defence against U.S. imperialist-Soviet revisionist aggression."

Forces of World Revolution and Socialism Strengthened

The message from Comrade Kazimierz Mijal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland, said:

"At present, the People's Republic of China is a socialist nuclear power and has become the ideological and material base and centre of all forces of world revolution and socialism. . . . Relying on her own force, the People's Republic of China threatens and intimidates nobody with her nuclear weapons. The national defence power of the People's Republic of China including nuclear weapons serves peace, and serves the breaking of atomic monopoly of the U.S. and Soviet war criminals and its ultimate aim is prohibition and thorough destruction of atomic weapons by the big powers. The principle of the imperialist policy of plundering, oppressing and exploiting other nations is incompatible with the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China. It is now impossible to cover up

such a fact: The People's Republic of China is a revolutionary country, a peaceful country, but U.S. and Soviet imperialism, in spite of their fraudulent and pacifist slogan of 'peaceful coexistence,' are in fact pursuing counter-revolutionary policies in an attempt to redivide spheres of influence in the world which can only lead to the outbreak of the third imperialist world war.

"Under this situation, the People's Republic of China is exposing the counter-revolutionary U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination, and calling on the peoples to maintain the highest degree of vigilance and to take an active part in opposing the secret plots of the new war criminals. . . .

"Socialist China is an inseparable part of the entire world revolutionary and national-liberation movement. The economic and national defence power of the People's Republic of China is strengthening the forces of world revolution and socialism, while the invincible revolutionary movement of the international proletariat and national-liberation struggle are reinforcing the bastion of socialism in China. The unity of the international revolutionary forces under the banner of the proletarian thought of Marx-Lenin-Mao Tsetung will finally triumph over the forces of imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and reactionaries of various countries."

An Encouragement and Support to All Oppressed Peoples

The statement issued by Comrade N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party, said:

"This [successful new nuclear tests] is yet another victory of Mao Tsetung Thought and yet another fruit of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is a magnificent response to the call of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China to 'Unite to win still greater victories.'

"This victory is still another blow against the nuclear monopoly of U.S. imperialism and Soviet so-

cial-imperialism, both of whom are colluding at all levels to 'contain' mighty China. Comrade Mao Tsetung has taught us that 'in order to get rid of the gun it is necessary to take up the gun.' Similarly, in order to destroy the nuclear blackmail practised by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, it is necessary for revolutionary China to acquire nuclear power.

"The possession of nuclear power by socialist China is not only a great blow to imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries, it is also an encouragement and support to all oppressed peoples struggling for their liberation. It is a great contribution towards peace and the ultimate prevention of nuclear war. . . .

"We have no doubt that, should U.S. imperialism or Soviet social-imperialism or any other reactionary force dare to launch a war of aggression against China, the peoples of the world will heed your call to unleash revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression."

Magnificent Victory of Mao Tsetung Thought

The letter of greetings from the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) signed by its General Secretary Comrade Fosco Dinucci, said:

"The Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) learnt with deep satisfaction that as the Chinese people were celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, China successfully conducted two new nuclear tests.

"These achievements are another magnificent victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China, and are another magnificent victory of Mao Tsetung Thought. . . .

"China's development of nuclear weapons is for defensive purposes. It has dealt a new telling blow to the nuclear monopoly of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism. It constitutes a powerful support and encouragement to all peoples who are fighting for their own liberation and to the proletarian revolutionary forces of the whole world."

The Banner of the October Socialist Revolution Is Invincible

— Re-seeing the films "Lenin in October" and "Lenin in 1918"

by Wu Ling

RE-SEEING the films *Lenin in October* and *Lenin in 1918* recalls to mind our deep-seated memories of the great Lenin and the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat he founded. It also arouses our greater hatred for the crimes perpetrated by the handful of

modern revisionists who have betrayed Lenin and Stalin, the dictatorship of the proletariat and Marxism-Leninism, and who have restored capitalism.

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution breached the dark rule of capitalism. It established the

world's first socialist country and ushered in a new era in human history.

The great teacher of proletarian revolution Lenin taught us: **"The basic question of every revolution is that of state power."** The great leader Chairman Mao has also taught us: **"The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power."**

To recognize or not recognize that the central task and the highest form of revolution is the seizure of political power by armed force and to dare or not dare to take up arms to make revolution by violence have always been the focal point of the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism.

Lenin in October shows the struggle between the two lines waged by Lenin against Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev on the question of seizing political power. At the time, the proletariat was being ruthlessly suppressed by the counter-revolutionary Kerensky government which wildly raved: "We must first disarm the workers in the factories" and "wipe out the Bolsheviks physically." The dark clouds of white terror hung over the Russian sky. Like priests, Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev at this critical moment obdurately preached: "Wait," "wait." They opposed armed uprising, advocated the "parliamentary road" and were obsessed with the idea of being deputies in the provisional government. Lenin censured these revisionist fallacies mercilessly and forcefully exposed the traitorous acts of these "political harlots." He pointed out incisively: We have no right to wait for the bourgeoisie to strangle the revolution. At a meeting of the Party's Central Committee, Lenin made the great decision on immediately staging an armed uprising to seize political power. How firm and resolute he is as he looks into the future, raises his arm and bunches his iron fist! This simple but forceful act shows the great courage and conviction in victory of the brilliant teacher of the proletariat in seizing state power and making earth-shaking changes.

Once revolutionary theory is grasped by the masses, it turns into an inexhaustible material force. The great leader gave the order and millions of workers and peasants swung into action. They regarded the armed uprising as a great occasion for the proletariat, took up revolutionary arms and formed a mighty revolutionary army. Even an old woman worker eagerly cries: "Give me a gun!" and bravely joins the revolutionary ranks. "Give me a gun" is the concentrated expression of the proletarians' revolutionary aspirations and immediate demand for making armed revolution to liberate themselves. Under the brilliant radiance of Leninism, the guns of the cruiser *Aurora* thunder and the heroic sons and daughters of the October Revolution, holding high the militant red banners, storm the Winter Palace and demolish the citadel of capitalism in Russia with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt, and thus set up the new-born political power of the proletariat by the force of arms.

The great teacher Lenin had wisely pointed out: **"The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but its continuation in new forms."**

Is there still class struggle after the proletariat seizes political power? Is it necessary to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat? It was around these questions that Lenin fought a sharp struggle with the handful of renegades like Trotsky and Bukharin.

In *Lenin in 1918*, we see how the young Soviet regime was encircled by 14 countries carrying out armed intervention against it. Within the country, the overthrown kulaks and bourgeoisie openly instigate counter-revolutionary armed rebellion, savagely create a grain crisis and, in Lenin's words, **"throw themselves with energy grown tenfold, with furious passion and hatred grown a hundredfold, into the battle for the recovery of the 'paradise,' of which they have been deprived."** This bunch of class enemies also gangs up with renegades like Trotsky and Bukharin and feverishly plots Lenin's assassination. In the face of the unprecedentedly ruthless and acute class struggle, Lenin, with the keen foresight of a proletarian revolutionary, points out incisively: Without the merciless suppression of the reactionary classes, without iron-like . . . no, steel-like dictatorship, our revolution and any other revolution will certainly fail. From the first day of the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin attached great importance to the consolidation of the new-born Soviet regime. Internally, he severely suppressed the counter-revolutionaries and externally, firmly repulsed the imperialists of various countries engaged in armed intervention.

The scene in the film in which Lenin angrily denounces the kulaks vividly shows the life-and-death struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines at that time. The kulak representative hates intensely the Soviet regime. He viciously defames the workers as having seized and taken the "peasants' " grains and wildly raves that he will "find justice for the peasants." He also threatens starvation and armed rebellion when he maliciously asks Lenin whether he wants the support of the "peasants" or not. Lenin sees at once that this is a "declaration of war" against the new-born red power by the moribund kulak class and sternly warns the enemy: If you use armed force, we will wipe you out. This is the justice we will give you, the justice of us genuine workers and peasants.

It should be noted that this kulak blatantly declares that he has backers. Who are his backers? They are not only the foreign armed interventionists, but Party renegades such as Bukharin and his kind. Bukharin was a loyal kulak agent. He frantically pursued a Right opportunist line against the correct line of Leninism. Lenin wisely pointed out: **"What we need is tens of thousands of picked, politically advanced workers, loyal to the cause of socialism, . . . creating an iron force against the kulaks, profiteers. . ."** To develop this struggle, a movement for workers to go to the rural

areas was organized. Bukharin and his like did all they could to plead for the kulaks and profiteers and demanded that the struggle against the kulaks be stopped and that the measure of sending workers to the rural areas be abandoned. Lenin fought resolute struggles against the Right opportunist line of Bukharin. He directed the train of revolution to speed ahead on the broad road of socialism.

A struggle between the two lines also took place in the war to repulse the armed foreign interventionists and Whiteguard bandits. Stalin faithfully followed the Leninist revolutionary line. He encouraged the cadres and fighters in the Red Army with the words: "Keep Lenin in mind and we will win." Under the brilliant command of Stalin, the Soviet Red Army, shouting "For Lenin!" and "Long live Lenin!" and raising their sabres astride their horses, bravely fought the enemy and

were victorious wherever they went and successfully defended the great fruits of the October Socialist Revolution.

Today, as we mark the 52nd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, we are deeply moved by again seeing the films *Lenin in October* and *Lenin in 1918*. We are convinced that the banner of the October Revolution is invincible. With their glorious revolutionary tradition, the Soviet people will certainly hold aloft the banner of the October Revolution, crush the handful of modern revisionists who have betrayed Leninism and carried out social-imperialism, and advance heroically along the path of the October Socialist Revolution blazed by the great Lenin! Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought will surely triumph throughout the world. Imperialism, modern revisionism and monsters and ghosts in the world will all perish!

U.S. Imperialism Becomes Ever More Isolated In Manipulating U.N. to Oppose China

THE United Nations General Assembly held a debate on the so-called "question of China's representation" from November 3 to 11 at its 24th session. U.S. imperialism and its accomplices were once again bitterly denounced for their criminal activity of manipulating the U.N. voting machine to obstruct the restoration to the Chinese people of their legitimate rights in the United Nations. U.S. imperialism's policy of obdurate hostility towards China has landed itself in a more and more isolated position.

In the past 20 years the great socialist China has been thriving and prospering and has stood like a giant in the East. As a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's prestige in the world has risen higher and higher. Being stubbornly hostile towards the Chinese people, U.S. imperialism has all along arbitrarily deprived the Chinese people of their lawful seat in the United Nations, thus excluding China from this organization. U.S. imperialism has occupied China's territory Taiwan by force and thrust the political corpse, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang which is under the protection of its bayonets, into the United Nations. However, in rabidly opposing China, U.S. imperialism has lifted a rock only to drop it on its own feet. It is not China but U.S. imperialism itself which is really isolated in the world. At the present session of the U.N. General Assembly, seventeen nations—Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Rumania, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia—put forward a resolution demanding the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all its legitimate rights in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of

the "representatives" of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang from all U.N. organizations.

In his speech at the U.N. General Assembly, Albanian representative Halim Budo pointed out: In the last 20 years, the United States has forced upon the United Nations a scandalous situation unprecedented in the history of international relations. Great China's lawful seat in the United Nations has been usurped by the remnants of a gang of traitors who sold themselves to the United States and were expelled for ever by the Chinese people. This has led to the complete loss of prestige of the United Nations in the eyes of all peoples of the world.

Budo warmly acclaimed the victories won by the Chinese people in the past 20 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung. The great Chinese people have amazed the world with the magnificent successes they have achieved during these 20 years in all fields of socialist construction and in developing China's defensive power, he said.

Budo also praised the Chinese people for their firm support for the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries and the tremendous achievements of China's foreign policy. He said: All the revolutionary peoples and all the progressive forces of the world see in great socialist China their faithful and steadfast defender, the impregnable fortress of their sacred cause.

Strongly denouncing U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism for their collusion in opposing China, Budo pointed out: The People's Republic of China is today stronger than ever and there is no power on earth that

can challenge the Chinese giant of 700 million. Should the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists dare to unleash a war against China, they will be defeated, and this will be their doom.

Budo emphasized that the Government of the People's Republic of China alone was qualified to enjoy the legitimate rights in the United Nations. Without the participation of socialist China, no important international problem could find just solution in the interest of the peoples and of peace.

Representatives of many countries in Asia, Africa and other regions spoke during the debate at the General Assembly, denouncing U.S. imperialism for its policy of aggression against China and demanding the restoration to China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang from the organization.

Cambodian representative Huot Sambath denounced the reactionary U.S. policy towards China. He said that the Chiang Kai-shek gang was rejected for ever by the Chinese people. But the United States tried to perpetuate a myth in which no other country believed. He pointed out that no world issues, especially those of Asia, could be settled without China's participation.

Algerian representative Mohamed Yazid said that the Chinese people had won remarkable victories over the past 20 years whereas the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang was able to maintain its precarious existence only under the protection of U.S. imperialism and its Seventh Fleet.

Guinean representative El Hadji Abdoulaye Toure pointed out that the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang was overthrown by the Chinese people long ago and had been clinging to Taiwan only with the support of the United States.

Zambian representative Vernon J. Mwaanga condemned the U.S. policy towards China and in Asia and Africa. He pointed out that the United States had continued to encircle China militarily and kept military bases in a number of countries close to the Chinese borders. U.S. military planes had repeatedly violated China's air space, posing a threat to the security not only of China but also of Southeast Asia.

Nepalese representative Padma Bahadur Khatri declared that Nepal's relations with China were based on peaceful coexistence. Those countries opposing the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its rights in the United Nations should be blamed for the decline of the United Nations.

Adrian Bakala, representative of the Congo (Brazzaville), pointed out that for 20 years, the United States had used base tricks and delaying tactics to prevent the restoration to China of its rights in the United Nations, thus keeping the U.N. in a dangerous and untenable position.

Pakistan representative Agha Shahi said that China had always stood for the peaceful settlement of disputes and that the border negotiations between China and

Pakistan were marked by magnanimity on the part of China.

Mohammed Said al Attar, representative of Yemen, refuted the "two Chinas" fallacy cooked up by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Representatives of Afghanistan, Iraq, Rumania, Somalia, Syria, Southern Yemen, Mauritania, Cuba, Mali, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ceylon and other countries also spoke at the General Assembly in favour of the restoration to China of its legitimate rights in the U.N.

The debate at the U.N. General Assembly clearly showed that U.S. imperialism's policy of hostility towards China had been widely condemned and that U.S. imperialism had been bogged down in the predicament of increasing isolation and passivity.

The Soviet representative did not speak at all during the whole debate. When Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko spoke in the general debate when the General Assembly began its session last September, he also did not utter a single word on the question of China's legitimate rights in the U.N. As is well known, the Soviet Government, with ulterior motives, has been stepping up its collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and working in co-ordination with U.S. imperialism in the plot of creating "two Chinas."

U.S. imperialism did its utmost to continue to obstruct the restoration to China of its lawful rights in the United Nations. In his speeches, the representative of U.S. imperialism resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics in carrying out the policy of hostility and aggression against China. Once again, U.S. imperialism lined up more than ten anti-China pawns, such as the reactionaries of Japan and Thailand, to table a "draft resolution" which called for dealing with the restoration of China's legitimate representation as an "important matter" requiring a two-thirds majority. This arbitrary and despicable trick of U.S. imperialism was denounced by the representatives of many countries.

Finally, U.S. imperialism once again set the voting machine in motion and continued to deprive China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations. This once more revealed that the United Nations, which had all along been manipulated by U.S. imperialism, has now become all the more a market place for political bargaining between U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism in a scramble for world hegemony and redivision of the world and their instrument in carrying out power politics, aggression and intervention against other countries.

The fact that U.S. imperialism has unlawfully excluded China from the United Nations over the past 20 years does not harm the Chinese people in the slightest. The Chinese people have been advancing in big strides along the broad avenue of socialist revolution and socialist construction all the same. No force in the world can prevent the great socialist China from playing her tremendous role and exerting a tremendous influence on the international arena.

Nixon's Bellicose Speech Reveals His Ferocious Warmonger Features

ON November 3, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon delivered a bellicose speech on U.S. imperialist aggressive policy in Viet Nam. It completely exposed the hypocritical words about seeking "peace" in Viet Nam he spread during last year's presidential election campaign and since he took power. It also unmasked his ferocious warmonger features.

Nixon's speech has been vehemently condemned by the Vietnamese people and the people of the world, including the American people. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued statements refuting and condemning Nixon's war cries.

Nixon clearly indicated that U.S. imperialism was going to drag out and intensify its war of aggression in Viet Nam and perpetuate the occupation of south Viet Nam. He shouted himself hoarse about the importance of aggression in Viet Nam to U.S. imperialist counter-revolutionary global strategy. He minced no words in saying that U.S. imperialism had "great stakes" in Viet Nam and that if the United States was defeated there it "would result in a collapse of confidence in American leadership, not only in Asia but throughout the world."

Earlier, U.S. Defence Secretary Laird — another U.S. imperialist chieftain — openly stated that the United States will "not abandon our basic objective" in south Viet Nam.

Nixon blatantly refused to withdraw U.S. aggressor troops from south Viet Nam. He said that to "end the war at once by ordering the immediate withdrawal of all American forces" from south Viet Nam "would have been a popular and easy course to follow," but he added that he would not do so because this would mean great trouble for U.S. imperialism and would affect "the future of peace and freedom (meaning war and aggression) in America and the world" and constitute "a disaster of immense magnitude." U.S. aggressor troops must hang on in Viet Nam to "defend freedom," he said. "I have not and do not intend," he declared bluntly, "to announce the timetable for our program (that is, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam)." Moreover, Nixon stated that he had ordered "a substantial increase in the training and equipment of" the south Vietnamese puppet forces. Nixon actually has been doing this for a long time. With U.S. imperialist support, the troops of the south Vietnamese puppet clique have grown from 650,000 in January, 1968, to 850,000 in the first half of this year.

He also made it clear that U.S. imperialism would obstinately foster the counter-revolutionary rule of the puppet regime in south Viet Nam, using it as a U.S. imperialist tool for carrying on its policy of aggression in Viet Nam. The question concerning the puppet regime was not negotiable, he said.

Nixon also admitted that in the course of carrying out the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Viet Nam he had more than once asked the Soviet leaders for "assistance" in compelling the Vietnamese people to stop their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He himself and other U.S. imperialist chieftains, Rogers and Kissinger, he noted, "have met on a number of occasions with representatives of the Soviet Government to enlist their assistance."

The speech fully demonstrated that Nixon was up to his neck in difficulties at home and abroad and in an impasse. Of late, the struggle against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam by the world's people, including the American people, has been gaining greater momentum. U.S. political and economic crises are growing more and more serious. The contradictions, strife and bickering within the ruling clique are worsening as never before. Having become a target of public attack, the Nixon government has found itself in a more and more difficult position. Under the circumstances, Nixon bared his fangs, openly intimidating and threatening the people of Viet Nam and the American people.

He asserted that if the south Vietnamese people's armed forces did not allow the U.S. aggressor troops to occupy south Viet Nam and slaughter the south Vietnamese people, but persisted in their struggle and "jeopardized" the U.S. aggressor troops, he would take so-called "strong and effective measures to deal with them."

Nixon also threatened the broad masses of the American people who steadfastly oppose the war of aggression in Viet Nam. He called them the "vocal minority," and snarled that he would continue his policy of aggression against Viet Nam. Nixon's threats and his attempts at intimidation fully reveal the aggressive and bellicose nature of U.S. imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "When we say 'imperialism is ferocious,' we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom." What Nixon, a teacher by negative example, has done concerning the

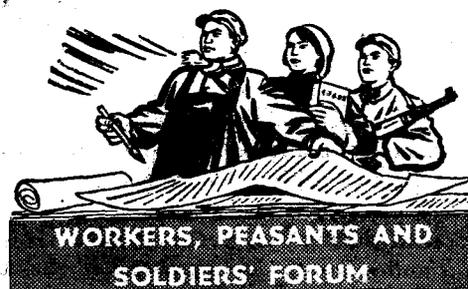
Viet Nam question once again proves this great truth that Chairman Mao pointed out 20 years ago. No matter how ferocious and crafty U.S. imperialism and its chieftain Nixon may be, they can neither intimidate

nor hoodwink the Vietnamese people, the American people and the people of the world. U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression in Viet Nam will certainly end in utter defeat.

Expose Nixon's Lies About "Peace"

by Hung Chan-ping

Of a Chinese People's Liberation Army Unit



NOT long ago, U.S. imperialist boss Nixon once more played the tune of "peace" at the United Nations General Assembly, twaddling that his "task" was one of "achieving the peace, keeping the peace and building the peace." Turning things upside down, he also alleged that "at the end of World War II, the United States for the first time in history assumed the major responsibility for world peace." Obviously a fiendish warmonger, yet he tries to dress himself up as an "angel of peace." Only Nixon and his ilk are capable of performing this kind of foul thing.

Flying the banner of "peace" while engaging in aggression; holding the olive branch with one hand and waving the atom bomb with the other—this has been U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary dual tactics. It often happens that when U.S. imperialism shouts itself hoarse about "peace," it is feverishly preparing for war. Just as Stalin said, the imperialists "have only one aim in resorting to pacifism: to dupe the masses with high-sounding phrases about peace in order to prepare for a new war."

When Hitler bellowed that he had the "responsibility to maintain the new order in Europe," the tanks of German fascism were running amuck in Europe and North Africa. As Japanese militarism raised a hullabaloo that it was "duty-bound to promote the co-prosperity of Greater East Asia," the Japanese bandits' iron hooves trampled underfoot more than half of China and South Asia. U.S. imperialist ex-chieftain Eisenhower and his like also concocted such a gangster theory as "world responsibility" so as to frenziedly push ahead with neo-colonialism. Kennedy, too, used "peace" as a smokescreen to conceal U.S. imperialism's aggressive actions. Today, Nixon chants "peace" hymns in the same tune as his predecessors. This simply serves U.S. imperialism's need for aggression.

Since Nixon assumed office, the word "peace" has been frequently used, the song of "peace" sung in an especially high-pitched tone and "peace" slogans have been shouted deafeningly. Yet this is the Nixon who

has engaged in arms expansion and war preparations in a still more frenzied manner than his predecessor since he stepped into the White House. The U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam has sustained one defeat after another. To get out of his predicament, Nixon, badly battered by the Vietnamese people, has incessantly played the tricks of "negotiation" and "troop withdrawal." At the same time, he has resorted to the scheme of so-called "de-Americanization" of the Viet Nam war in an effort to drag out the war of aggression against Viet Nam, thereby attaining the criminal aim of perpetuating the occupation of south Viet Nam and the partition of Viet Nam. In Laos, U.S. imperialism flagrantly ordered the reactionaries of Thailand to send troops to invade the liberated areas of Laos and slaughter the Laotian people. Recently, not long after Nixon shouted about "peace" at the U.N. General Assembly, the U.S. State Department openly declared that the "service" of U.S. "citizens" in the Israeli aggressor troops was an "individual action" approved by the U.S. Government. It also instigated the Lebanese authorities to carry out bloody suppression of the heroic Palestinian guerrillas. Since taking office, Nixon has stubbornly maintained a hostile stand towards the 700 million Chinese people. On several occasions recently, U.S. imperialism sent its military planes and warships to wantonly carry out armed provocations against our fishing fleets on the high seas of the Bac Bo Gulf. Moreover, U.S. military planes time and again intruded into China's air space for reconnaissance and harassment. All this has completely nailed down Nixon's lies about "peace." As Lenin said, the imperialist governments "pay lip service to peace and justice, but in fact wage annexationist and predatory wars."

As to Nixon's assertion that "at the end of World War II, the United States for the first time in history assumed the major responsibility for world peace," it is a big lie. Take a look at the history of the 20-odd years since World War II. Can a single page be found without recording the bloody crimes of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism? Facts prove that U.S.

imperialism is the common enemy of the world's people.

Today, the revolutionary force of the peoples has grown stronger than ever and the revolutionary struggles are developing rapidly and vigorously, pounding continuously at the reactionary rule of imperialism headed by the United States. Imperialist countries are being pulled asunder more and more. Beset with difficulties at home and abroad and unable to produce any solution to these problems, Nixon, like his predecessors, cannot but continue to use counter-revolution-

ary dual tactics, ostensibly assuming a "peace-loving" appearance while in fact engaging in arms expansion and war preparations on a still larger scale. However, all the U.S. imperialist military adventures and political deceptions are doomed to failure. U.S. imperialism is being besieged and attacked by the proletariat and people of the world. Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories."

Japanese Reactionaries Feverishly Push Policy of Armaments Expansion and War Preparations

ENERGETICALLY serving as an instrument for U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia, the Japanese reactionaries are feverishly pushing ahead with a policy of armaments expansion and war preparations. In vain, they hope to build a huge armed force for aggression so as to realize their ambition of dominating Asia.

Insatiable Ambition

The Japanese reactionaries have been cranking up their propaganda machine for quite some time now to create public opinion for speeding up armaments expansion for war. Prime Minister of the reactionary Japanese Government Sato, the chief of the "Defence Agency," heads of the political party in power and big shots in the monopoly capitalist groups — all stepped forward and vied with one another to issue statements fanning up militarist ideology and advocating arms expansion and war preparations. In connection with this, a series of "formulas," "propositions," and "collections of articles" sponsored by the Japanese authorities, the political party in power and monopoly capitalist organizations have followed one another. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that in September, the "Defence Agency" of the Sato government, through the bourgeois press, issued the excerpts of an official "defence" white paper that made a big noise about Japan's arms expansion and war preparations. All this indicates that the Japanese reactionaries' expansion of armaments for war is entering a new stage.

If in the past these reactionaries were still hedging about their armaments expansion for war, they have raised a big fanfare about them recently. They demand an increase in the military budget, expansion of the munitions industry and encouragement for munitions exports. They advocate "beefing up attack forces" in preparation for fighting local wars. They have gone so far as to beat the drums for nuclear armaments. All this reeks with the smell of gun-powder.

Amid the arms expansion and war preparations hullabaloo, the reactionary Sato government is taking

every step to expand its "Self-Defence Forces" — the reactionary Japanese army — as quickly as possible. The two arms expansion bills passed by the Japanese Diet in late July on orders from the reactionary Sato government will, as a first step in realizing the big arms expansion targets, bring the total strength of Japanese land, sea and air forces to 258,000. The Sato government, it is reported, has decided that Japan's third arms expansion plan now in operation will be met ahead of time, and it is also planning to put into effect its fourth arms expansion plan which provides for direct military expenditures more than double the previous one. Japanese government authorities have more than once declared that, apart from adding several more divisions to the army's present 13 divisions, Japan will put stress on the development of the navy and the air force, especially the former. For this purpose, there are plans to multiply the total tonnage of the naval vessels and preparations to build aircraft carriers, guided missile cruisers and nuclear submarines and other warships for offensive operations so as to give Japan those "deterrent forces on the sea" which will enable her to reign supreme in the Pacific area. Japan is also preparing to build a "strategic air force" capable of operating over-seas.

Behind the Smokescreen

To deceive the Japanese people and mislead the Asian people, the Japanese reactionaries have been going in for a variety of tricks — harping on such flim-flam as "independent defence," coping with "aggression," maintaining "peace and stability in Asia," etc., while carrying out arms expansion for war. But such clumsy trickery cannot fool anyone.

As is well-known, the Japanese reactionaries are an accomplice of U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia. The Sato government has committed a grave crime by vigorously supporting and helping U.S. imperialism massacre the Vietnamese people in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam. All arms expansion and

war preparations plans worked out by the Japanese reactionaries are based on adherence to the Japan-U.S. military alliance for a long period of time and the strengthening of Japan-U.S. military collaboration. How can this be spoken of as "independent defence," as the Japanese reactionaries try to make it out? The reactionary Japanese authorities say that hence forward the war in which nuclear weapons are used will still have to rely on the United States, while "local wars" in which conventional weapons are used will be undertaken mainly by the Japanese army. This merely shows that these reactionaries want to use the Japanese armed forces to set out on military adventure in Asia under the baton of U.S. imperialism and its nuclear umbrella. In so doing, they are catering to U.S. imperialism's needs for aggression in Asia.

Everybody knows that the "new Asian policy" dished out by Nixon at a time when U.S. imperialism has suffered a disastrous defeat in its war of aggression in Viet Nam and is in a blind alley consists of rigging up, through the efforts of the Japanese reactionaries, a new anti-China, anti-communist and anti-people aggressive military bloc comprising the reactionaries of various Asian countries so as to realize the plot of making Asians fight Asians. Nixon wants Japanese reactionaries to play a "leading role" in Asia and "make positive contributions." Surprised by this favour, Sato and his kind lost no time in shouting that Japan should "play a principal role" "on the question of stabilizing Asia." The true implication of "peace and stability in Asia" publicized by the Japanese reactionaries is that, based on intensified Japan-U.S. military collaboration, the Japanese reactionaries act as the storm troopers in carrying out aggression in Asia by colluding with such reactionaries as the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and south Korea's Pak Jung Hi clique to intensify the anti-China activities and suppress the people's revolutionary movement so as to "stabilize" U.S. imperialism's aggressive positions in Asia and safeguard the colonial interests of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries there.

While redoubling their efforts for expanding armaments and preparing for war, the Japanese reactionaries have picked up the shop-worn theme that "it is justified to carry out aggression." They have widely clamoured that the entire Western Pacific from the coast of Japan to the Strait of Malacca is Japan's "life-line," which will be "defended," they say, by Japanese armed forces, and they want to set up "supremacy on the sea and in the air" for Japan in this area. This is unmitigated arrogance! This kind of imperialist fallacy for aggression clearly shows that the Japanese reactionaries are taking the old road travelled by the Japanese militarists in years gone by.

It is a plain fact that the arms expansion and war preparations by Japan's reactionaries are spearheaded against China and the Asian peoples, but like a thief crying "stop thief," they shamelessly shout about China's "menace." Anyone can see that in the more than 20 years since the war, it is U.S. imperialism with whom they have closely collaborated, and not socialist China,

that has truly menaced the Japanese people's security and impaired Japan's independence and sovereignty. This is a fact which nobody can deny. It is absolutely futile for the Japanese reactionaries to turn things upside down and try to use their invention of a so-called "China's menace" as a smokescreen for covering up their arms expansion and war preparations and plots against China.

Blind Alley

The Japanese reactionaries' intensified arms expansion and war preparations not only threaten the Asian peoples but they are also a very serious onslaught against the Japanese people. While working overtime to expand armaments and prepare for war, the reactionary Japanese Government has schemed to enact various kinds of fascist laws on the pretext of "national defence" and "internal security" in order to more ruthlessly quell the Japanese people's revolutionary struggle. As the tempo of arms drive for war is heightened, a heavier and heavier burden due to military spending will fall on the Japanese people. Japan's economy will be militarized on an expanding scale. The Japanese reactionaries will force more and more Japanese people to serve as cannon-fodder. In short, as a result of the stepped up armaments expansion and war preparations on the part of the Japanese ruling class, the Japanese people will again be thrown into abysmal calamity. This will inevitably aggravate the class contradictions and class antagonisms in Japan and stir broad sections of the Japanese people to wage an even more powerful struggle against the reactionary Japanese Government and monopoly capital.

All reactionaries in the world always overestimate their own strength and underestimate the strength of the people. This is why, overwhelmed by their lust for profits and power, they are resorting to all sorts of regressive actions against the people. The Japanese reactionaries are no exception. The United States, the No. 1 imperialism in the world, has been badly battered by the Asian peoples. The Japanese reactionaries are far more weaker than their American master. They are not powerful at all. Their fond dream of aggression in Asia is doomed to failure.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."**

Today, it is not U.S. imperialism or social-imperialism, still less the Japanese reactionaries, but the Asian peoples, who decide the destiny of Asia. In today's Asia, the great socialist China is stronger than ever and the revolutionary current of the peoples' struggle for national independence and people's liberation is surging ahead. The Asian peoples will never let Japanese militarism make a come-back and run amuck wherever it pleases. If the Japanese reactionaries continue going down the road of military adventure and launch a war of aggression, then, together with the Japanese people, the Asian peoples will surely send them to their grave.

ROUND THE WORLD

Mammoth Demonstrations by American People Against War of Aggression In Viet Nam

Following the million-strong mass demonstration on October 15, the people of the United States again initiated a big protest movement in mid November, this time for three days throughout the country. This protest action demonstrated anew the resolute fighting mood of the broad masses of the American people in opposing the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Viet Nam. It reflected at the same time the unprecedented isolation of the American monopolist bloc with Richard Nixon as its champion.

From November 13 to 15 Americans in Washington, D.C., and other parts of the United States staged protest rallies and other forms of struggle, including demonstrations, boycotting classes, distributing leaflets denouncing the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Viet Nam at factories, shops and railway stations as well as at private homes, etc. They voiced their common demand that the reactionary U.S. Government put an immediate end to the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and withdraw all U.S. aggressor troops from south Viet Nam.

The centre of all these activities was in the American capital. On November 15, the main streets in Washington were crowded with militant protest marchers and the city rang with angry roars for putting an immediate end to the war. Over 300,000 demonstrators from various parts of the country marching 30 to 40 abreast set off from near the U.S. Congress. They paraded past the White House and marched on to the Washington Monument. In spite of the biting wind, the demonstrators, in militant spirit, shouted slogans against the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam. They carried red flags and placards with these inscriptions: "[U.S. aggressor troops] Get out

now!" "Bring my husband home!" "Draft Richard Nixon!" Some of the protest marchers carried signs identifying themselves as servicemen opposing the war of aggression or youths defying conscription. Many young people shouted "Revolution by the young!" "Hell, no, we won't go [to Viet Nam]!" and other slogans. When the contingents marched past the White House, the demonstrators burst into denunciations of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam and voiced strong protests against U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon who thought it best to make himself scarce inside.

The number of people joining the demonstration steadily increased throughout the morning of November 15. Traffic came to a standstill on the more than 2-kilometre-long avenue leading to the downtown areas when the contingents were marching through. The powerful demonstration went on for more than three hours, followed by a big rally at the Washington Monument ground. A flag of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation was hoisted on a flagpole beside the Monument by the demonstrators. In the meantime, similar protest meetings were held in many Washington streets.

In the afternoon, about 5,000 people demonstrated outside the U.S. Justice Department in defiance of the obstruction and suppression by the reactionary police. The protest action was directed against U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam and the illegal trial by the reactionary judicial authorities of the participants in the demonstration against the war of aggression in Viet Nam staged in Chicago in autumn last year. The demonstrators carried streamers with the words: "Power to the people." They angrily pounded at the tightly closed gates of the

Justice Department, splashed the building with red paint and smashed many windows. They pulled down a stars and stripes flying outside the building and tore it to bits to show their fury at the U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam. That done, they ran up a red flag and a flag of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation on both sides of the entrance to the Justice Department building. When the reactionary police blatantly fired tear-gas bombs on them, the demonstrators boldly and quickly picked the bombs up and hurled them at the gates before they exploded.

The night before, about 3,000 people shouting slogans against the war of aggression in Viet Nam marched on the "embassy" of the south Vietnamese puppet clique in Washington. They were there to serve it "an eviction notice." The reactionary U.S. authorities rushed large numbers of policemen to "protect" the puppet "embassy." The police blocked the streets and flagrantly tear-gassed the demonstrators. Some of the cops even ran their cars into the demonstrating crowd. "National Guardsmen" were called out to help the police in cracking down on the demonstrators. Undeterred by such brute force, the protesting masses fought back heroically, using rocks and bottles as weapons in battling with the reactionary police and guardsmen. A dozen or so of the police were injured, some 50 police vans were damaged and a police scooter was burnt. The fight lasted till early the following morning.

In San Francisco, on the west coast of the United States, more than 200,000 people mostly from western cities staged a big demonstration on November 15. Brushing aside police intimidation, they went on a stirring 12-kilometre march from morning and then held a protest rally to voice their vehement protest against Nixon's policy of aggression in Viet Nam and their demand that he at once put an end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

These tempestuous storms of protest let loose by the broad masses of the American people have struck

terror into the reactionary U.S. ruling clique. Nixon who vociferously slandered the masses of the American people opposing the war of aggression in Viet Nam as a "vocal minority" in his notorious November 3 television speech was panic-stricken. He called out some 40,000 marines, "National Guardsmen," paratroopers and armed police to guard his lair in Washington. Troops were stationed in all U.S. government buildings including the White House. Barricades were set up in all streets leading to the White House and traffic was closed to all except those carrying a special pass.

People of Various Countries Condemn U.S. Imperialist Aggressors

At the time when the angry tide of mass demonstrations shook the U.S. ruling clique, the people of many capitalist countries also held huge demonstrations and rallies, protesting U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam and expressing support for the American people's just struggle against the war.

France: In Paris, tens of thousands of people held a mammoth demonstration. They broke through one police cordon after another and converged from all parts of the city to where the demonstrators were to assemble. Holding aloft red banners and placards, they kept shouting "The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is sure to win!" and other slogans opposing the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam.

About 6,000 demonstrators in the Rue de Rivoli and the surrounding area battled the police who were sent to suppress them. The policemen were sent reeling and traffic was paralyzed.

The masses in Paris also demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy. A group of young people stormed the "consulate" of the Saigon puppet regime in Paris, smashed its windows, hung a streamer with the words "The [South Viet Nam National] Liberation Front will win!" over its gate and put up slogans on

During the mammoth demonstration on November 15, large contingents of reactionary police and troops were put on the alert, ready to strike at the marchers at any moment. At the same time helicopters whirled above the demonstrators and hovered over the White House keeping a steady look-out. But the awakening American people were not cowed by these fascist measures. Militant as ever, they pressed on with their protest march and demonstrated their determination to unfold still more powerful struggles against the policy of war and aggression of the Nixon government.

the walls protesting U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam.

There were also mass protest meetings or demonstrations in over 40 large and small cities in France, including Marseilles, Lyons, Montpellier, Metz, Limoges, Bordeaux and Grenoble.

Britain: In London, nearly 1,000 workers and students and some Americans demonstrated in Grosvenor Square where the U.S. Embassy is located. They carried many placards reading: "U.S. aggressors get out of Viet Nam now!" "Victory to people's war in Viet Nam!" and "Smash Soviet collaboration with U.S. imperialism!" Some of the young people carried placards inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao, such as "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

Braving the chilly wind, the participants demonstrated in the square for about six hours. They shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Victory to the [South Viet Nam] National Liberation Front!" Many shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!" over and over again.

The demonstrators distributed leaflets condemning U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon for his scheme of continuing the war of aggression against Viet Nam.

Similar demonstrations were also held in Birmingham, Brighton,

Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool and other cities.

Italy: Several thousand people demonstrated in the centre of Rome. They carried scores of red banners and many streamers with slogans such as "Death to U.S. imperialism!" "Nixon like Hitler!" "Drive U.S. out of Viet Nam!" "U.S. troops must withdraw from Viet Nam immediately, completely and unconditionally!" and "Freedom to the heroic Vietnamese people!" Some of the demonstrators held aloft portraits of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people.

In Milan, about 1,000 youth demonstrated outside the U.S. consulate there.

West Germany: More than 300 demonstrators in Bonn handed the U.S. Embassy there a letter protesting U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam. Carrying placards, they shouted in unison: "Yankees get out of Viet Nam!" Some students and young workers held a vigil outside the U.S. Embassy.

Defying a ban imposed by the reactionary authorities, several thousand youth and residents in Frankfurt mounted a huge demonstration in the centre of the city. They were joined by a number of American soldiers stationed in West Germany. The demonstrating masses angrily smashed the windows of U.S. organizations for aggression, such as the U.S. consulate-general, the U.S. trade centre and "America House." They also fought fiercely against the police sent out to put them down.

In Stuttgart, over 2,000 young workers, students and residents held a powerful demonstration. While marching past "America House," an organization for cultural aggression, the angry demonstrators hurled rocks which smashed the windows in the building.

Mass demonstrations also took place in Hamburg, Göttingen, Nuremberg, Essen, Münster, Hanover, Flensburg and other cities in West Germany.

West Berlin: More than 8,000 youth and other inhabitants of West Berlin set off a powerful demonstration. They carried portraits of Chairman Mao and held aloft many red banners

and placards inscribed with slogans such as "Long live the victory of people's war!" and "Down with imperialism!"

In addition, about 20,000 people in Copenhagen, the capital of **Denmark**, held a powerful demonstration in the city and in front of the U.S. Embassy to express their opposition to the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Viet Nam. In Helsinki, the capital of **Finland**, more than 1,000 youth demonstrated in the centre of the city, carrying placards with the words: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "U.S. get out of Viet Nam!" and "Nixon is a Nazi!" After parading through the city, they held a mass meeting in the city square in protest over U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam. In Stockholm, the capital of **Sweden**, 2,000 people took part in a demonstration. In **Austria**, 1,500 Austrians and 200 foreign students demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Vienna. In **Switzerland**, there was

a demonstration by more than 200 people.

In **Spain**, which is under fascist control, several hundred Spaniards and over 200 Americans residing in the country demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Madrid. Madrid University students wore black armbands to express their angry protest against the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Viet Nam.

Australia: More than 1,000 people demonstrated in Melbourne, carrying streamers opposing U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam. A number of youth in the demonstration burnt their army call-up papers and draft cards before the public in the city square.

Two thousand people held a protest meeting in Sydney. They denounced U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam and opposed enlistment of Australians as cannon-fodder in Viet Nam.

New Zealand: Two thousand demonstrators in Auckland held a meet-

ing to condemn the aggression against Viet Nam by U.S. imperialism and the New Zealand reactionary authorities. Defying obstructions by the reactionary police, about 250 demonstrators marched to the residence of the U.S. imperialist consul, shouted slogans against U.S. imperialism and burnt a U.S. national flag.

In Dunedin, Wellington and Christchurch, several hundred students and workers turned out in each of them for various kinds of activities protesting U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam.

Canada: In Ottawa, its capital, more than 500 people demonstrated in front of the parliament building and the U.S. Embassy. More than 2,000 and 1,000 people turned out in Toronto and Vancouver respectively. A number of Canadian students journeyed to Washington to join the American people in their demonstrations against the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Viet Nam.

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

(June 9, 1969)

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

— In Commemoration of the 48th Anniversary of the
Founding of the Communist Party of China

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

(July 1, 1969)

THE PEOPLE'S ARMY IS INVINCIBLE

— In Commemoration of the 42nd Anniversary of the
Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

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