

PEKING REVIEW

49

December 6, 1968

Wise Foresight, Great Programme

The republication of Chairman Mao's report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China hailed

Glorious and Militant Road

Renmin Ribao editorial saluting the 24th anniversary of Albania's liberation

Most Powerful Ideological Weapon Against U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism

Fourth anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's statement supporting the Congolese (K) people acclaimed

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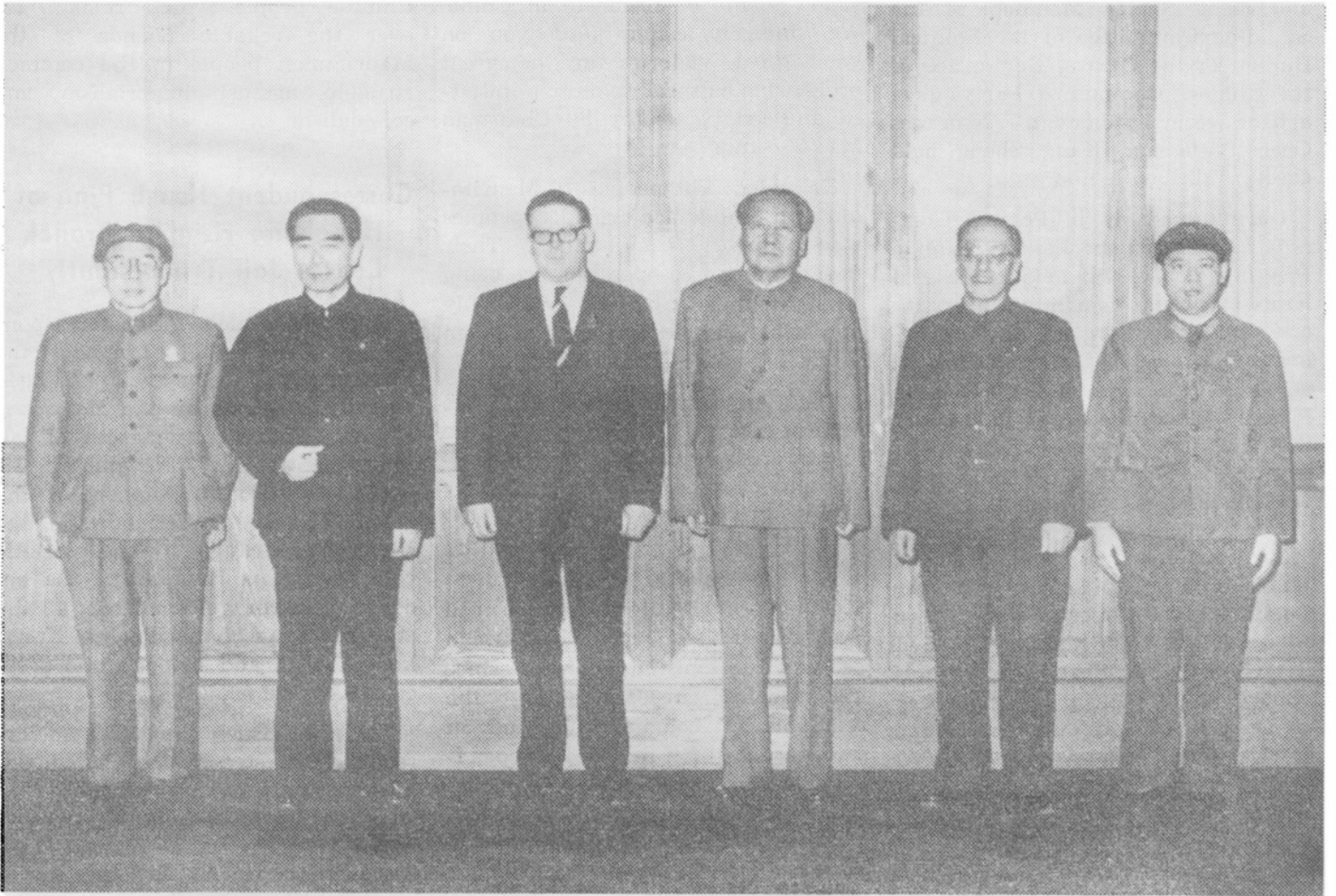
QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles. The power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible. May our two Parties and peoples unite even more closely with the genuine Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world and fight shoulder to shoulder for the final burial of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, the common enemies of the people of the world!

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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.

Chairman Mao Meets Comrade Hill



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao meets Comrade Hill.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), on the evening of November 28.

Chairman Mao shook hands warmly with Comrade E.F. Hill, and had a most cordial talk with him.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and Yao Wen-yuan were present on the occasion.

Comrade Hill Leaves Peking For Home

Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), left Peking for home by plane on November 30 after a visit to China.

During his visit, our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung met him and had a most cordial talk with him.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, gave a banquet in his honour. Comrades Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng held cordial talks with him.

During his stay in Peking, Comrade Hill visited the Peking Hsinhua Printing House, the Peking General Knitwear Mill, Tsinghua University and an exhibition on the whole-hearted service to the people by an advanced health section of a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit under the Peking Command. He was warmly welcomed by revolutionary workers and staff members, revolutionary teachers and students and P.L.A. commanders and fighters. While in Peking, he saw *On the Docks*, a revolutionary Peking opera on a contemporary theme, *The Red Detachment of Women*, a revolutionary ballet on a contemporary theme, and the colour film *Piano Music "The Red Lantern"* With Peking Opera Singing.

Comrade Kang Sheng and responsible comrades of departments concerned gave Comrade Hill a warm send-off at the airport.

Mauritanian Ambassador Gives National Day Reception

Mauritanian Ambassador to China Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy gave a reception in Peking on the evening of November 27 to warmly celebrate the 8th anniversary of the independence of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun and responsible members of departments concerned attended.

In his speech at the reception, Ambassador Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy spoke of the significance of Mauritania's independence, the Mauritanian people's efforts in developing their national economy and consolidating their national independence by relying on themselves, and their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The Ambassador said: Our people and responsible officials have followed with unfailing interest the great achievements of socialism in China. We sincerely congratulate you on your great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

He added: The peoples of Mauritania and China are friendly peoples who support each other. Their friendship and co-operation are being strengthened day by day. We highly appreciate the aid and support given us by the great Chinese people.

The Ambassador expressed the Mauritanian people's support for the just struggles waged by the Palestinian and other Arab people and the people of other countries against imperialism and colonialism.

In his speech, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei praised the Mauritanian people's unrelenting efforts since independence in eliminating the remnants of colonial rule and in safeguarding their national independence. He also paid tribute to Mauritania for firmly maintaining the just stand of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in international affairs.

Speaking of the present excellent world revolutionary situation, Chi Peng-fei strongly condemned U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism for collaborating in a vain attempt to redivide and dominate the world. He said that, despite their frantic struggles, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism would inevitably be "lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet," thereby accelerating their own doom.

Tempered in the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution,

he continued, the 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought will fulfil their internationalist duties still better and give more powerful support to the African people, the Arab people and the people of all countries in their just struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and their lackeys.

The Vice-Minister wished the friendship between the Chinese and Mauritanian peoples continual growth and consolidation. He said that the Chinese people would remain forever the reliable friends of the Mauritanian people in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Correspondent Hsueh Ping of Hongkong Hsinhua Branch Leaves Jail Triumphantly

Comrade Hsueh Ping, correspondent of the Hongkong branch of the Hsinhua News Agency, who had been illegally detained by the Hongkong British authorities, came out of jail triumphantly on November 16, thanks to the firm support of the great socialist motherland and the continuous struggle by the patriotic compatriots in Hongkong. He received a warm welcome from all the staff members of the Hsinhua Hongkong branch and the patriotic press circles on the island.

Comrade Hsueh Ping was unwarrantedly arrested by the British police in Hongkong on July 11, 1967 while on a normal reporting mission in the Wanchai area. He was later illegally "sentenced" by the Hongkong British authorities, and unlawfully thrown into jail for 16 months.

Fearing that the great thought of Mao Tse-tung would be extensively disseminated in Hongkong and that their own fascist atrocities would be exposed, the Hongkong British authorities have brazenly carried out wanton persecution of Hsinhua correspondents and other patriotic journalists in Hongkong since May last year. Altogether, more than 30 patriotic journalists were illegally arrested and "sentenced." To date,

(Continued on p. 31.)

Wise Foresight, Great Programme

With the greatest joy, the hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians throughout China are enthusiastically hailing the publication of Chairman Mao's latest instruction: "Historical experience merits attention. Line and viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to talk them over with only a few people; they must be made known to all the revolutionary masses." They also warmly acclaim the republication of Chairman Mao's "Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China," a Marxist-Leninist document of epoch-making significance (see "Peeking Review," No. 48, p. 3). They cheer: Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

As they study these, the revolutionary masses unanimously agree that Chairman Mao's report to the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee is a beacon guiding the revolutionary people of the country in their advance from victory to victory, a great programme for establishing and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism, a sharp ideological weapon for opposing revisionism and "Left" and Right opportunist lines throughout the period of transition. They say that this report is the best study material, the best guide and the best weapon for waging the struggle between the two lines and that it is of great importance to re-study this brilliant document at a time when all-round victory is being seized in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Following are articles written by a worker, a herdsman and P.L.A. commanders and fighters expressing their thoughts after re-studying this report of Chairman Mao's. — P.R. Ed.

Always Defending Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road"

ON the eve of liberation, Chairman Mao gave us a timely admonition at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China that **the People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force** and at the same time **the People's Liberation Army is also a working force** and that it must always maintain close ties with the masses. Reviewing the militant course our company has traversed in the past decade and more, we feel, as we re-study it, that this great teaching of Chairman Mao's is especially close to our hearts.

Following the nationwide victory of the revolutionary war in 1949, our company moved from the battlefields filled with the smoke of gunpowder into Shanghai, known as one of the world's big cities, and stood guard on bustling Nanking Road. There we no longer heard the roar of guns but vulgar yellow music; no longer saw the enemies with guns but gaudy neon lights and people wearing grotesque clothes. We no longer smelt the acrid smell of gunpowder but waves of perfume.

What did all this reveal? We realized that though the enemies with guns had been wiped out here, there would still be enemies without guns. On Nanking

Road, the class enemies did not fight us in the open as they did on the battlefields, but they were more treacherous and cunning than those with guns on the battlefields. The life-and-death class struggle here was more acute and complex than that on the battlefields. In lengthy discussions on class struggle, all the comrades of the company used Mao Tse-tung's thought as a penetrating lens for observing and analysing everything and so we quickly enhanced our class consciousness and increased our ability to distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds.

Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that **"the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle,"** we made our own straw sandals and tried to save for the country every ear of grain, every kilowatt-hour of electricity, every drop of water, every inch of cloth and every single fen of money. Wearing the straw sandals we ourselves had made, we marched spiritedly with giant strides down the thoroughfares of Shanghai and drowned the sounds of vulgar music with *The East Is Red* sung at the top of our voices. It was with this tough spirit of the revolutionary fighters and the heroic spirit of scorning the old world that we smashed the offensive with sugar-coated bullets launched against us by the bourgeoisie.

In this struggle against the enemies without guns, we deeply realized that only when Mao Tse-tung's thought struck deep roots in our minds could we repulse the attacks with sugar-coated bullets launched against us by the bourgeoisie.

Taching Has Grown in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

by Wang Chin-hsi, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Taching Oilfield

AS I re-studied Chairman Mao's report to the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee, I came to understand this clearly: Although the great proletarian cultural revolution has won decisive victory, class struggle is by no means over, and neither is the struggle between the two lines. Taching's eight-year history is a history of struggle against the heavens and the earth, against the class enemies, the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, a struggle waged by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought and on the worker masses. It is a history of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line winning victory after victory in Taching, and of Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line suffering defeat after defeat.

The Taching Oilfield was born and grew in the course of the struggle between the two lines. We came up against many difficulties in the early stage of building the oilfield. At that time, an acute struggle between the two lines went on around the question of whether to begin work or not, whether to begin work immediately or wait for better conditions. One capitalist roader expressed the opinion that construction should start only when conditions were better. But when we Taching workers learnt that the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists were attempting to throttle China in this matter of petroleum, we were deeply angered. Firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, we defied all difficulties and started work. No houses? We used earth dugouts for shelter. When we came up against other difficulties in our daily life, we used our own hands to open up virgin soil and cultivate what we needed. To overcome our lack of experience in tapping a big oilfield, we Taching workers guided ourselves with the beacon light of Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* while resolutely opposing the foreign dogmas dished out by the bourgeois "specialists." Following Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge,"** by simultaneously doing the work, making experiments and summing up experience, we blazed a trail in opening up the oilfield by relying on our own efforts.

The worker masses have persevered in putting proletarian politics to the fore, applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in running enterprises and keeping to the socialist road. In a vain attempt to lead Taching on to the evil road of capitalism, Liu Shao-chi's agents in Taching peddled such revisionist trash as "giving first place to production," "putting technique in command" and "relying on specialists to run the factories." Not

only that, the capitalist roaders did all they could to sabotage the mass drive for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and prevent the workers from arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought to revolutionize their thinking. They used the pretext of individual responsibility for work done to restrain the workers from studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. Once they dismantled a drilling rig weighing scores of tons into thousands of parts and told the workers to check them one by one. The workers determinedly opposed this scheme. Failing in this, the capitalist roaders resorted to a new plot — unfolding "mass training in technique." Resolutely refusing the title of "technically skilled workers" to be awarded in the training, the workers persisted in studying Chairman Mao's works. The capitalist roaders then resorted to the trash of "material incentives," but this was also rejected by the workers.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, in collaboration with the ghosts and monsters in society, Liu Shao-chi's agents in Taching launched desperate attacks on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. But, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, Taching's working class has stood firm, and, one after the other, beaten back the counter-attacks of the class enemies from the Right or from the ultra "Left." It has smashed the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's fond dream of restoring capitalism in Taching, and made the red banner of Taching shine far brighter than ever.



Through the re-study of Chairman Mao's report to the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee, these workers of the "February 7" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant in Peking and the P.L.A. men helping the Left in the plant are diligently studying the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party

Forward Under the Guidance Of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

*by Poroldai, Poor Herdsman and Member of
the Revolutionary Committee of Inner Mon-
golian Autonomous Region*

CHAIRMAN MAO pointed out in his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee: **"After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly. If we do not now raise and understand the problem in this way, we shall commit the gravest mistakes."** The arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Inner Mongolia are faithful running dogs of the imperialists, the revisionists and all reactionaries. They are the chief backers of the feudal princes and lords, the herd-owning class and all class enemies. They are the chief and most dangerous "enemies without guns" in China under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

They have always opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and stubbornly pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist and national splittist line. They frantically opposed democratic reforms in the pastoral regions, and openly followed a capitulationist policy of "not determining class status, not dividing up the herd-owners' livestock and not struggling against the herd-owners" and of "benefiting both the herd-owners and their herdsmen." Thus for a long time they suppressed the strong revolutionary demand of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen to "determine class status and struggle against the herd-owners" and did not allow them to rise in revolution.

When, in the current great cultural revolution movement, Liu Shao-chi and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in Inner Mongolia saw the situation taking a turn unfavourable to them, they swiftly enforced a bourgeois reactionary line. They resorted to counter-revolutionary economism and suppressed the revolutionary masses, disrupting the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao and vainly attempting to put out the flames of the great cultural revolution. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen were dauntless. In the past two years and more, they have shattered the bourgeois "independent kingdom" built up by Liu Shao-chi's agents in Inner Mongolia and seized back that part of the power in the Party, the government and in the financial and cultural fields which the latter had usurped, and settled accounts with them for their counter-revolutionary revisionist and national splittist line. A tempestuous revolutionary movement to determine class status and struggle against the herd-owners has swept the region, and the system of feudal exploitation has been thoroughly uprooted. This marks the second liberation of the broad masses

of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, and is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the pastoral regions.

On Guard Against the "Enemies Without Guns"

*by Chao Hsing-yuan, National Combat Hero,
Commander of a P.L.A. Division Under the
Shenyang Command*

ON the eve of seizing countrywide victory, Chairman Mao scientifically and penetratingly analysed the classes, class contradictions and class struggle following that victory. He pointed out that internally, the basic contradiction would be **the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie**. He also specifically warned us: **"After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly."** The facts of class struggle in the past 19 years have thoroughly borne out this brilliant prediction of Chairman Mao's.

In the war years, we fought chiefly against the enemies with guns. At that time, our alertness against the enemy and revolutionary vigilance were very keen. After victory, my vigilance against the "enemies without guns" was not as keen as that against the enemies with guns, and my alertness against the enemy as a whole also weakened as compared with war time. Why did this happen? Searching deep in my mind, I discovered that I had got the idea that "the situation is settled." I mistakenly thought that the situation with regard to the revolution was already settled and so was the course of my own life. Looking at the situation from such a viewpoint, I was bound to lack the viewpoint of class struggle, and was thus unable to detect the class enemies, and first of all, the "enemy" in my own mind. I was all the more unable to detect the class enemies hidden in our ranks who "wave red flags to oppose the red flag."

In the current great cultural revolution, I have received a profound education. I realize now that the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat is directed against the "enemies without guns." These "enemies without guns" are not only those unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, but mainly those agents of the bourgeoisie who have usurped important leading positions in the Party and state. Liu Shao-chi is their chief representative. In the history of our Party, at every critical juncture and on every important question, there have been sharp struggles between the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois reactionary line represented by Liu Shao-chi. People who have the idea that "the situation is settled" will never be able to see clearly the new situation and new characteristics of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship.

Albanian People's Glorious Festival Warmly Celebrated

Chinese Party, Government and Army Delegation Visits Albania

WITH Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as leader, a Chinese Party, Government and Army Delegation left Peking for Albania by special plane on November 26. The delegation went to Albania to take part in the celebrations of the 24th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and pay a friendship visit to that country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and closest friend of the Chinese people, and the Albanian Government.

Members of the Chinese Party, Government and Army Delegation include: Comrade Wu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Wu Jui-lin, Deputy Commander of the Navy of the P.L.A.; Comrade Kuang Jen-nung, Deputy Commander of the Air Force of the P.L.A.; and Comrade Yang Tung-liang, Vice-Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Leading members of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee and other departments — Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Wu Fa-hsien and Wen Yu-cheng — gave the delegation a warm send-off at the airport.

Full of deep friendship, the delegation arrived in Tirana on the afternoon of November 27. Tens of thousands of the labouring people of the capital of heroic Albania expressed their boundless revolutionary elation by turning out to give their Chinese comrades-in-arms sent by Chairman Mao the warmest and most stirring welcome. At the airport to greet the arrival of the delegation were Mehmet Shehu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Members of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee Adil Carcani, Beqir Balluku, Haki Toska, Hysni Kapo, Manush Myftiu, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko and Spiro Koleka; Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee Abdyl Kellezi, Koco Theodhosi and Petrit Dume;

Secretary of the Party's Central Committee Xhafer Spahiu; Vice-President of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly Muslim Peza; Members of the Party's Central Committee; Members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and representatives of mass organizations.

The airport reverberated with stormy applause and thunderous shouting of slogans as Comrade Huang Yung-sheng and other delegation members, holding aloft their *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, stepped from the plane and waved to the welcoming crowd. Comrades Shehu, Kapo and Balluku rushed forward to give Comrade Huang Yung-sheng and the other Chinese comrades a warm handshake and embrace. Young Pioneers presented the distinguished guests with bouquets.

Accompanied by Comrades Shehu and Balluku, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng reviewed an Albanian People's Army guard of honour, went round the airport to greet the crowd warmly and also walked among the crowd to be photographed with them.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng and other members of the delegation then rode into Tirana accompanied by Comrade Shehu and others. The route was lined with tens of thousands of people waiting to welcome the Chinese delegation.

The Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* on November 28 featured an editorial "Ardent Revolutionary Greetings to Dear Friends From Great People's China" by way of giving the Chinese Party, Government and Army Delegation a warm welcome to Albania.

Festive Rallies and Celebrations In Tirana and Peking

ON the evening of November 28, the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Presidency of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the Tirana Regional Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour held a grand meeting at the Tirana Palace of Culture to mark the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Albania and the 24th anniversary of its liberation.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and First Secretary of the Central

Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the meeting.

The Chinese Party, Government and Army Delegation led by Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Albania Li Ting-chuan and Military Attache Li Chung-hsuan were also invited to the meeting.

Peking held a rally the same day to warmly commemorate the 24th anniversary of Albania's liberation, the glorious festival of the heroic Albanian people, with 1,500 Peking workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, revolutionary Red Guards and cadres taking part. It was reiterated at the rally that the 700 million Chinese people, having been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, would resolutely follow the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao and always give unswerving support to the Albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism whatever the circumstances.

Leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Cultural Revolution Group under it and leading comrades of other departments attended the rally. Among them were Kang Sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih and Wen Yu-cheng. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien was also present.

Albanian Ambassador to China Vasil Nathanaili, diplomatic officials of the Albanian Embassy and other Albanian comrades in Peking also attended the function.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih and Ambassador Nathanaili spoke at the meeting. Their speeches were filled with sentiments of proletarian internationalism.

Grand Banquet in Tirana

THE Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Albania gave a grand banquet at the Palace of Brigades on the evening of November 29 warmly celebrating the 24th anniversary of Albania's liberation.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the banquet.



Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and Comrade Huang Yung-sheng at the celebration meeting

All the members of the visiting Chinese Party, Government and Army Delegation led by Comrade Huang Yung-sheng also attended.

Ambassador Nathanaili Gives Grand Reception

AMBASSADOR Nathanaili gave a grand reception at the Peking Hotel on the evening of November 29.

Attending were leading members of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group under it, and of other departments: Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Wu Fa-hsien and Wen Yu-cheng. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and others also attended.

Also present were Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), who was then on a visit in Peking, and Comrade Jusuf Adjitorop, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party and Head of the Delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party Central Committee.

The reception was permeated with proletarian internationalist friendship. Ambassador Nathanaili and Comrade Chou En-lai spoke at the reception. Their speeches, full of revolutionary comradeship, were cheered and applauded time and again. (See p. 10 and p. 11.)

Responsible comrades of the general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, the various services and branches of the P.L.A. and P.L.A. units stationed in Peking and the Peking Garrison were at the reception.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in China attended the reception.

Speech by Ambassador Nathanaili at the Reception (Excerpts)

ADDRESSING the guests, Ambassador Nathanaili first of all expressed congratulations on the magnificent victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the victory of the revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, the outstanding fighter for the cause of socialism and communism.

The 24 years following Albania's liberation, Ambassador Nathanaili said, have witnessed heroic struggles for socialist construction, for defending the fruits of victory of the people's revolution, for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in Albania and for smashing one plot after another hatched by the imperialists, revisionists and internal enemies of the People's Republic of Albania, and for safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism. In national liberation and in these 24 years, our people have won brilliant victories which are due to the revolutionary enthusiasm of our labouring masses and to the correct Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Albania has now become a free, socialist, independent and sovereign state, where the great banner of the invincible Marxism-Leninism is fluttering and where as masters of their own country the people are building socialism through self-reliance and are for ever advancing towards new victories in all spheres of life. The value of industrial output has increased by more than 40 times and the value of agricultural output by three times over that of 1938. Brilliant victories have likewise been scored on the fronts of education, culture and arts.

Today, in the whole of socialist Albania, a large-scale revolutionary mass movement is being further carried out vigorously in the ideological and cultural fields. In accordance with the historic decision of the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour and in the spirit of the programmatic teaching of Comrade Hoxha, the political consciousness and world outlook of the labouring masses are being further revolutionized so as to prevent all possibilities of the emergence of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism. The socialist revolution in our country is entering a newer and higher stage.

Ambassador Nathanaili continued: The great cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tse-tung has brought into play the entire

creative power of the great Chinese people. This revolution has won a brilliant decisive victory. The historic Marxist-Leninist decision of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is most warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres, Red Guards and revolutionary intellectuals. With the expulsion of Liu Shao-chi from the Party once and for all and his dismissal from all posts, the bourgeois headquarters represented by this renegade to and sworn enemy of the Chinese Communist Party and people has been completely and thoroughly smashed. The schemes of imperialism and revisionism to take the citadel from within and to bring about revisionism and capitalist restoration in China have also been shattered and buried.

The great China, the red country of the great proletarian cultural revolution, is the standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism, the powerful and reliable defender of the revolutionary peoples fighting for freedom and national independence. The victory of the cultural revolution in China is a heavy blow to the counter-revolutionary Soviet-U.S. alliance. Proletarian revolutionaries of all countries and the entire progressive mankind are looking towards the great socialist China. This is a splendid victory of Marxism-Leninism. Today, the banner of Marxism-Leninism is fluttering in China proudly and unstained; this is a historic contribution by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung personally. Therefore, genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries the world over highly appraise the great role played by the Chinese Communist Party and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist Chairman Mao Tse-tung. People's China will always remain a vital factor in the fight for emancipation of the oppressed peoples and nations, and for the defence of revolution and Marxism-Leninism.

Speaking on the current international situation, Ambassador Nathanaili pointed out that a new stage has begun in the struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism. The struggle for national liberation is mounting with each passing day. The revolutionary struggle of the workers and students in capitalist countries is growing in scale. The forces of Marxism-Leninism are continuously growing in strength. The people of various countries are today more and

more convinced that armed struggle is the only correct and reliable way to thoroughly defeat imperialism and its lackeys.

Ambassador Nathanaili ended his speech with these words: Come what may, our two Parties, two peoples and two countries will always be united,

hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, resolutely oppose imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism and world reaction. We will always march forward unswervingly and courageously along the glorious road of revolution and socialism.

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai at Ambassador Nathanaili's Reception (Excerpts)

IN his speech, Premier Chou En-lai first of all expressed the warmest congratulations and highest tribute to Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, the Albanian People's Army and the fraternal Albanian people on behalf of Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, the Chinese Government and the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee, and on behalf of the entire Chinese people.

He said: The 24 years following the liberation of Albania are years in which the heroic Albanian people, under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, have continuously pushed forward the socialist revolution, brought about vigorous development in socialist construction, waged valiant struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction, and advanced from victory to victory by holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In recent years, the glorious Albanian Party of Labour unfolded an extensive revolutionization movement throughout the country in a deep-going and sustained way. This movement shows immense power in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, promoting the revolutionization in people's thinking and accelerating socialist construction. The Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour held not long ago laid further stress on waging class struggle and implementing the mass line, called on intellectuals to integrate themselves with workers and peasants, and set forth the task of deepening the socialist revolution. This will give the further development of the revolutionization movement a powerful impetus. We believe that Albania's revolutionization movement will make increasingly great contributions to the enrichment of the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of Marxism-Leninism.

Holding U.S.-led imperialism and modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its

centre in contempt, the heroic Albanian people have waged a resolute tit-for-tat struggle against them. The Albanian people have resolutely condemned the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its towering crime of putting Czechoslovakia under armed occupation and firmly withdrawn from the Warsaw Treaty, which has become a tool of Soviet revisionism for aggression. The Albanian people have time and again sternly denounced U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and exposed their criminal scheme, in which both are collaborating and struggling with each other, of trying to re-divide the world between themselves. The heroic Albanian people are a staunch shock brigade in the fight against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

Premier Chou En-lai continued: At present, the revolutionary situation is excellent throughout the world. The national democratic movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is pressing ahead. The revolutionary mass movement in Europe, North America and Oceania advances in a wave-like manner. Converging into a mighty revolutionary torrent, these two revolutionary movements are pounding fiercely at the old world. The revolutionary consciousness of the people of the world is constantly rising in the process of struggle, and the genuine Marxist-Leninist forces are steadily growing in strength. As pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, **the world revolution has entered a great new era.** A new and great upsurge is appearing in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's heinous crime of occupying Czechoslovakia by armed force with the tacit consent and support of U.S. imperialism has proclaimed the total bankruptcy of modern revisionism. U.S.-led imperialism is in the grip of extremely grave political and economic crises. The fact that U.S. monopoly capital has kicked out the Democratic Party and substituted it with the Republican Party can in no way help it out of the impasse in which it is beset with both internal and external difficulties. Neither U.S. imperialism nor Soviet revisionism will step down from the stage of history of its own accord. The nearer their doom, the more frantic their struggle. But their desperate struggle can only intensify their internal and external contradictions and evoke even greater resistance from

the people of their own countries and the rest of the world. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism which are rotting with every passing day will not last long.

Frantic in their outcries against China and Albania, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are trying their utmost to spearhead their aggression against China and Albania which uphold the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism. This is nothing to worry about. The more they oppose us, the more it shows that we have done the right thing. In the future, our two countries will continue to do the same. What is more, we will do so together with the genuine Marxist-Leninists of all countries and the revolutionary people of the world. We will unite with all the people who are oppressed by U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys and form a broad united front to completely smash the U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist criminal scheme for re-division of the world, and carry the struggle against imperialism and revisionism through to the end!

Premier Chou En-lai warmly acclaimed the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Albanian Parties and between the people of the two countries.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Glorious and Militant Road

— In Celebration of the 24th Anniversary of the Liberation of Albania

TODAY is the 24th anniversary of the liberation of Albania. With fraternal feelings, the Chinese people, who are striving for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, extend the warmest greetings to the Albanian people.

Twenty-four years ago, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by their great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic Albanian people waged an armed struggle and drove the Italian and German fascist aggressors out of their country. They liberated their fatherland and established a people's regime, thereby setting in Europe a glorious example in achieving liberation by relying on one's own efforts.

In the past 24 years, the Albanian people have achieved spectacular victories in their struggle in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction and fighting imperialism, modern revisionism and their lackeys. They have transformed Albania from a poverty-stricken and backward country into an advanced and powerful socialist country, an impregnable red bastion.

He said that an excellent situation prevails in Albania's revolutionization movement. Likewise, an excellent situation prevails in China's great proletarian cultural revolution. The revolutionary friendship between us is constantly developing and becoming ever more consolidated. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out: **"Our unity is solid and unbreakable; our friendship is everlasting. For our unity and friendship are built on the solid basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; for the common struggles against imperialism and revisionism waged by our two Parties and our two peoples on all fronts are guided by a common aim and a common idea — Marxism-Leninism."** Our two Parties, two Governments and two peoples have always supported, encouraged and learnt from each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in our common struggles. The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people express heartfelt thanks to the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government and people for their tremendous support to us in various fields. The Chinese people will always follow Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teaching: **"Come what may, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."**

These 24 years were years in which the Albanian people advanced triumphantly along the road of socialism. They were years in which the Albanian people waged tit-for-tat struggles against the class enemies at home and abroad and steadily consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. They were years in which the Albanian people, adhering to the policy of relying on their own efforts, worked hard to make their country strong and prosperous. The road traversed by the Albanian people in these 24 years is a glorious, a militant and heroic road. The Albanian people are truly a great and heroic people.

All of the Albanian people's achievements are inseparable from the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great Marxist-Leninist. The Albanian Party of Labour creatively integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Albanian revolution, perseveres in the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, upholds the dictatorship of the proletariat, persists in the socialist road and guides the Albanian people in advancing steadily from victory to

victory. The practice of struggle shows that the Albanian Party of Labour is a great Marxist-Leninist Party.

In recent years, the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, have carried out a revolutionization movement which is of profound significance for socialist revolution. They have vigorously waged class struggle to clean up the muck left by the old society in the economic, political, ideological and cultural fields, thereby promoting the revolutionization of people's thinking. This stirring revolutionization movement has developed to a still more profound stage this year. The revolution in education and working-class supervision advanced by Comrade Enver Hoxha in the first half of this year have considerably enriched the content of the revolutionization movement. A striking change has taken place in the spiritual outlook of the Albanian people and a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout the country as a result of the successful development of the revolutionization movement. This revolutionization movement is of great significance for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration. Moreover, it has given the development of the cause of socialist construction a tremendous push. Overcoming this year's natural calamities and innumerable difficulties, the Albanian people have made enormous achievements on the industrial and agricultural fronts. The Chinese people are overjoyed at their Albanian brothers' twin bumper harvest in revolution and production.

Consistently holding high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people have dared to resist every evil wind and storm and waged an unswerving courageous struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and against modern revisionism whose centre is the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. The withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty solemnly announced by the People's Republic of Albania not long ago fully demonstrated Albania's highly principled Marxist-Leninist stand and its dauntless revolutionary spirit. This resolute and courageous revolutionary action has dealt a telling blow to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad, and greatly inspired revolutionary people in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the world over in their struggles against modern revisionism. Waging their triumphant struggle which abounds in heroism, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people have made outstanding contributions to the international communist movement and the revolutionary cause of the people throughout the world.

U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries look upon socialist Albania as a thorn in their flesh. By hook or by crook, they have tried to undermine and threaten Albania. But heroic Albania, towering like a giant on the European continent, is invincible to the intimidation, pressure and attack of any counter-revolutionary force. Should U.S. im-

perialism, Soviet revisionism and their stooges dare to touch Albania, they will surely meet with a thorough, ignominious and irretrievable defeat.

The Albanian people are close comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people. We have always supported each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in our common revolutionary cause. The Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha and the Albanian people have warmly praised and supported every victory won by the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggles; in particular, they have highly appraised and firmly supported China's great proletarian cultural revolution from the very outset. This is an immense inspiration and encouragement to the Chinese people.

The revolutionary friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Albania is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is eternal and unbreakable. No matter what happens in the world, the Chinese and Albanian peoples will always staunchly stand together. The fact that the Chinese Party, Government and Army Delegation led by Comrade Huang Yung-sheng is paying a visit to Albania at its invitation to celebrate the glorious festival of the 24th anniversary of the liberation of Albania with the Albanian people is a manifestation of the great friendship and unity between our two Parties, two peoples, two Governments and two armies.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles. The power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible. May our two Parties and peoples unite even more closely with the genuine Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world and fight shoulder to shoulder for the final burial of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, the common enemies of the people of the world!"**

The great leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out: **"The fraternal monolithic friendship between our Party, Government and people on the one hand and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people on the other will be evergreen. Neither the long distance of thousands of miles, nor high mountains and oceans can block us. We shall always be together like blood brothers, in sunny days or in difficult times."**

While warmly celebrating the 24th anniversary of Albania's liberation, the Chinese people sincerely wish the fraternal Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. We are fully convinced that Albania, the great socialist beacon in Europe, will shine with ever more dazzling brilliance!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, November 29.)

Success of Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of Eighth Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party Warmly Hailed

Message of Greetings From Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Dear Comrades,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma extends warm greetings to you on the triumphant conclusion of your Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee. We fully support your communique on the Plenary Session.

At a time when brilliant victories have been won in China's great proletarian cultural revolution, personally initiated and led by the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time Comrade Mao Tse-tung, when revolutionary committees have been established in all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout China (with the exception of Taiwan Province), and when China's internal situation and the international situation are unprecedentedly excellent, the convocation of the Plenary Session is of extremely great historic significance.

The world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution in China has won such tremendous victories thanks to the guidance of the proletarian revolutionary line brilliantly laid down by Chairman Mao Tse-tung personally, thanks to the leadership of the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao Tse-tung as its leader and his closest comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao as its deputy leader, thanks to the full confidence in and mobilization of the hundreds of millions of the Chinese people by this headquarters, and thanks to the full support of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which has always put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command.

In the most acute and complicated struggle between the two classes and the two lines, the Chinese people

have grasped Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, which is more powerful than the atomic bomb, have thoroughly smashed and defeated the bourgeois headquarters represented by the traitor and renegade, China's Khrushchov Liu Shao-chi, and have tempered themselves. This is an extremely important guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. Therefore, Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teachings that the revolution must be carried on under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and that the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism are most correct and of very profound significance.

The expulsion of the renegade and traitor Liu Shao-chi from the Chinese Communist Party once and for all is a victory for Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, a victory for the proletarian revolutionary line laid down by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, a victory for the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people; it is at the same time a victory for the oppressed people and the Marxist-Leninists the world over and a victory for the international communist movement. The important task for us Marxist-Leninist Parties of all countries at present is to go on completely eliminating the revisionist poison spread by this renegade and traitor, and to propagate extensively and in a deep-going way both in and outside our Parties and study with redoubled efforts Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism of our time.

The Communist Party of Burma and the Burmese people are firmly convinced that the victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has not only dealt

a heavy blow at imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction, but has also made them tremble. All the revolutionary people of the world, however, are elated and inspired by this victory because it has made socialist China — the base of world revolution — more powerful than ever before. This brilliant victory is not only a radiant beacon-light for the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, for the international communist movement and for the struggle of the oppressed peoples and nations; it is at the same time a tremendous motive force that will propel the world revolution to a new era.

In order to bury once and for all in the near future the common enemy of the people in the world, this gang of monsters and freaks — imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism headed by the Soviet leading clique of renegades and the reactionaries of all

countries — the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations, which account for over 90 per cent of the world's population, must unite and form a broad united front to fight for their own liberation!

May China's great proletarian cultural revolution continue to win fresh victories!

Long live the great unity of the proletariat, the oppressed peoples and nations of the world!

Long live the militant unity between the Communist Parties and peoples of China and Burma!

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the people of the world!

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Burma
November 14, 1968

Message of Greetings From Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of
China,

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of all members of the Party, the fighters of the people's armed forces and the entire revolutionary people of Thailand, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand most warmly hails the brilliant victories and achievements of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and expresses full support for the Plenary Session's communique which is of great historic significance.

The Plenary Session summed up the valuable experiences of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China over the past two years and more and adopted a resolution to expel the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi from the Party once and for all, to dismiss him from all posts both inside and outside the Party and to continue to settle accounts with him and his accomplices for their crimes in betraying the Party and the country. Moreover, the Plenary Session pointed out explicitly and in detail the orientation of China's great proletarian cultural revolution movement in its next stage. All these are the great victories of the Plenary Session.

The Plenary Session is a manifestation of the magnificent victory of China's great proletarian cultural

revolution personally initiated and led closely from the very beginning by Chairman Mao Tse-tung; this is a victory of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The bourgeois headquarters represented by Liu Shao-chi, which vainly and frantically attempted to usurp the leadership of the Party, the Government and the army and to act as a tool for restoring capitalism in China, has been completely smashed. This is a great victory for the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao Tse-tung as its supreme commander and Vice-Chairman Lin Biao as its deputy supreme commander. This victory has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, prevented socialist China from changing its political colour and made China a still more powerful bulwark for world revolution. All this has borne out the truth pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung: **"The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."**

These victories have also dealt severe blows to U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegades, completely smashed the scheme of imperialism and modern revisionism in their vain attempt to restore capitalism in China, and at the same time provided the most powerful support to the people throughout the world

in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. The revolutionary people of Thailand, like the other revolutionary peoples of the whole world, are extremely happy over the successes of the Plenary Session; only all the reactionaries are filled with hatred and fear.

The Plenary Session decided to hold the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China at an appropriate time. This is most inspiring. The Communist Party of Thailand and all the revolutionary people of Thailand heartily welcome the convocation of this National Congress. We are convinced that this Congress will certainly sum up the valuable experiences of the Chinese revolution, make important contributions to world revolution and add new weapons to the treasure house of Marxism.

At present, "the world revolution has entered a great new era." This is the great era of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the powerful weapon for opposing imperialism as well as modern revisionism and dogmatism. This weapon has been grasped by more and more people of the world. Mao Tse-tung's thought, the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, is the banner of victory of revolutionary struggle in our era. Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped, the oppressed peoples and nations will, through their own struggles, be able to win liberation. Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped, the people of those countries which have already established the dictatorship of the proletariat will, through their own struggles, be able to prevent the restoration of capitalism. Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped, the people of those countries where political power has been usurped by the revisionists will, through their own struggles, be able to overthrow the rule of revisionism and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is with such firm conviction that we, the Communist Party of Thailand, affirm that the integration of

Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism at its highest level in the present era — with the practice of Thailand's revolution is the decisive factor for victory in the revolution of our country. We will unite with the Chinese people and all the revolutionary people of the world under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and wage a resolute struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries until final victory. No matter what hardships and difficulties we may encounter in our revolutionary struggle, no matter what twists and turns may appear on our road of advance, our Party will for ever persist in holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and lead the people of Thailand to persevere in a people's war; our Party will definitely drive U.S. imperialism off the soil of Thailand lock, stock and barrel, will definitely overthrow the traitorous Thanom-Praphas clique and finally establish the revolutionary state power of the people of Thailand.

We firmly believe that the great Chinese people led by the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, as its leader will certainly advance from victory to victory and achieve still more tremendous and spectacular successes.

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live the militant solidarity between the Communist Party of Thailand and the Communist Party of China!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world! A long, long life to him!

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Thailand,
November 9, 1968, Thailand

Statement by Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand

The Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand, in a statement in the *People's Voice* on November 27, warmly acclaims the great significance of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and

the great victory of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The statement says, "An intense struggle is being waged between two powerful forces in the international

arena. One of these forces represents the toiling and oppressed people of the world. The other represents the exploiters and oppressors."

It continues, "At the head of the alliance of all the exploited classes and nations stands revolutionary China, under the leadership of the Lenin of our time, Chairman Mao Tse-tung. At the head of the other alliance of exploiters and traitors to socialism stand the imperialist leaders and Soviet revisionist leaders.

"The struggle between the two totally opposed forces is going on in all countries of the world, including New Zealand. Every victory for the forces of revolutionary socialism and national liberation is a victory for the working class and exploited of New Zealand against the people's enemies."

"For this reason, the Political Committee of the C.P.N.Z. applauds the triumph of the proletarian cultural revolution in China, which has kept China firmly on the path of revolutionary socialism against all attempts from within and without to turn China back to capitalism," the statement emphasizes.

It points out that the schemes of China's arch revisionist Liu Shao-chi to restore capitalism have been thoroughly smashed by the revolutionary workers and

peasants of China under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China. This is a victory for the working people of all countries,

In the great cultural revolution, it adds, Liu Shao-chi has been exposed by the Chinese people as a long time traitor to socialism and the toiling people. The dictatorship of the proletariat in China has thus been enormously strengthened and consolidated.

The Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand supports the decision of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to expel Liu Shao-chi from the Party once and for all, and other decisions, it says.

After stressing the great significance of China's great proletarian cultural revolution in preventing the restoration of capitalism, it points out that the thought of the great mass of the Chinese people is firmly based on the ideology of Marxism-Leninism as developed to a new stage by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This ideology will triumph over the ideology of capitalism and revisionism.

China's great proletarian cultural revolution has shown that socialism is invincible, the statement concludes.

Fourth Anniversary of the Publication of Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting the Congolese (K) People Acclaimed

Most Powerful Ideological Weapon Against U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism

FREEDOM fighters of the Congo (Kinshasa) and the Cameroon, and Congolese (B) friends warmly acclaimed the immense significance of our great leader Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L)* Against U.S. Aggression on the eve of the fourth anniversary of its publication.

Congolese (K) freedom fighter Villy Bidiar said: The great statement on November 28, 1964 by Chairman Mao, the great Marxist-Leninist and the great leader of the Chinese people, has served as a severe

warning to imperialism and given moral and spiritual support to the Congolese fighters and people. This great programmatic document is a boundlessly immense encouragement to the Congolese revolutionary forces fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the reactionary Mobutu clique. This statement is particularly rich in teachings, instructions and guidance for all revolutionaries.

Our people and their armed forces, he continued, have drawn lessons from the experience in struggle and have acquired a better understanding of the na-

*Now known as the Congo (K) — Ed.

ture, ferocity and trickery of U.S. imperialism, their No. 1 enemy. We hold that our people and their armed forces will win freedom and independence so long as a protracted armed struggle is waged in which all the resources of a people's war are brought into full play, as pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Bidiar said: We are keeping in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao's: **"In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage."** Therefore, we hold that the Congolese revolution must continue despite the numerous difficulties and hardships. Guided by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, we are in very high spirits and nothing can change our determination to carry on the protracted armed struggle for national independence.

Bidiar said: Chairman Mao Tse-tung has taught us, **"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** In the course of the revolution, he said, we fighters must pay particular attention to relying on the masses and be concerned with their interests. We are convinced that we will certainly win final victory so long as we conscientiously integrate Mao Tse-tung's thought with the concrete practice of the Congolese revolution.

Villy Bidiar also said: Chairman Mao has also taught us, **"By strengthening national unity and persevering in protracted struggle, the Congolese people will certainly triumph, and U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated."** We are sure to defeat all enemies at home and from abroad so long as revolutionary unity is achieved and a protracted war waged under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and by relying on our people and our own efforts.

Another Congolese freedom fighter Kepler Paulin said that the statement by Chairman Mao is a great historic document and a most powerful ideological weapon against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. Chairman Mao says: **"People of the Congo, you are not alone in your just struggle. The entire Chinese people are behind you. The people throughout the world opposing imperialism are behind you."** This is a great encouragement to the patriotic forces and people in the Congo.

He also declared: We are determined to carry on the revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Mobutu and company. There is no doubt that the Congolese people will emerge victorious, provided they persevere in a protracted people's war. We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching — to rely on the peasants, establish revolutionary bases, and mo-

bilize the people to take part in the revolution. That is to say, we must use the countryside to encircle the cities in order eventually to seize political power throughout the country.

A third Congolese, Mampassi, said that Chairman Mao's statement is a great historic event for the Congolese people.

After quoting Chairman Mao's statement that **"U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the world,"** Mampassi said that U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of the Congolese (K) people. We are determined to carry the revolutionary struggle through to the end to drive the U.S. imperialists out of Congolese territory. We hold that to oppose U.S. imperialism, one must oppose Soviet revisionism. Guided by the invincible thought of Chairman Mao, the revolutionary people throughout the world have smashed and will continue to smash the plots hatched by the Soviet modern revisionists and the U.S. imperialists.

Mampassi said: Chairman Mao issues the call in his statement: **"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."** In our opinion, this is not only a statement but also an instruction from Chairman Mao to us and all the revolutionaries of the world, Mampassi said. We fighters of the Congo (K) are determined to carry the revolutionary struggle through to the end and wage an armed struggle to liberate our country by relying on the ever-victorious thought of Chairman Mao. We will always follow Chairman Mao and final victory will be ours.

Cameroon freedom fighter F. Tathy said that Chairman Mao's statement is a historic document. Referring to the U.S. imperialist aggression against the Congo (K), Chairman Mao has said, **"The purpose of U.S. imperialism is not only to control the Congo, but also once again to enmesh the whole of Africa — particularly the newly independent African countries — this time in the toils of U.S. neo-colonialism."** Reactionary coups d'etat engineered by U.S. imperialism have occurred repeatedly in Africa while a number of newly independent African countries have been subjected to constant threats from U.S. imperialism, Tathy pointed out. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the world."** Numerous nooses have been put around U.S. imperialism's neck, because it has committed aggression everywhere. U.S. imperialism is bound to be hanged by the revolutionary people of the world, he added.

(Continued on p. 28.)

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

China's Cadres Take the Road of Integration With The Working People and of Revolutionization

THE practice of cadres going down to do manual labour is part of Chairman Mao's proletarian line and policy on cadres and a major measure of fundamental importance in guaranteeing that people will not degenerate, that the Party will not become revisionist and the state will not change its political colour. Without integrating themselves with the working people, the cadres find it difficult to revolutionize themselves and always to retain a youthful revolutionary vitality. Only by studying once again and being tempered in many ways in the course of doing manual labour can cadres thoroughly remould their old world outlook, rid themselves of bureaucratic airs and really serve the people heart and soul.

The mass of China's revolutionary cadres have faithfully carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian line on cadres. Since the beginning of the great cultural revolution, many cadres have gone to the frontlines of production. The October 5 publication of Chairman Mao's latest instruction on cadres' going down to do manual labour is a tremendous encouragement to them. Cadres in Party and government institutions and in the factories have hastened to the frontlines of production. They are determined to plunge into the heat of the class struggle and the struggle for production **"to face the world and brave the storm"** and so temper themselves into staunch proletarian fighters. Following are some typical instances.

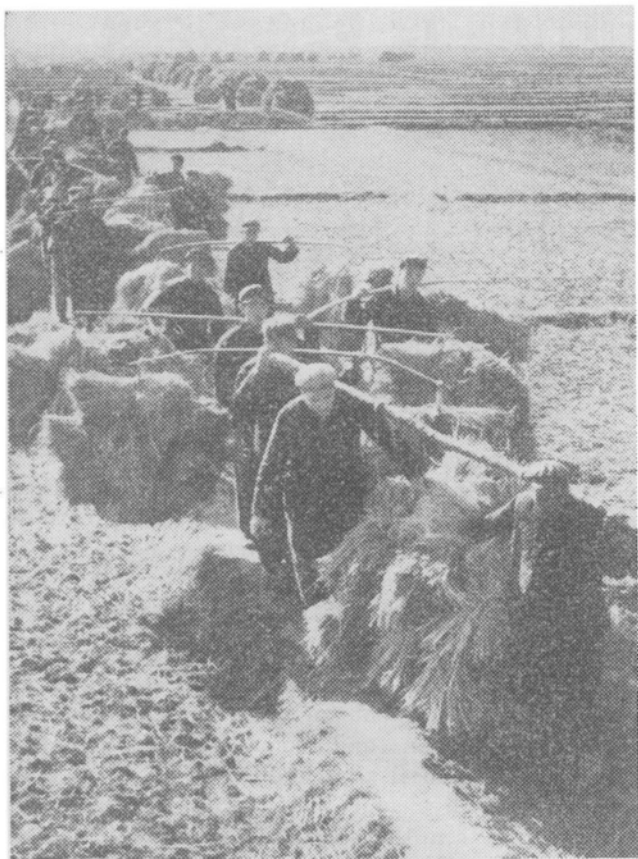
Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee's Cadres Take Turns Doing Manual Labour in the Countryside

In accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, **"It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour,"** the Political Committee of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee has introduced a system

whereby its cadres, group by group, go by turns to one definite place in the countryside to participate in collective productive labour. Since May this year, over half of the committee's cadres have gone in six consecutive groups to join in manual labour in the Xing-sheng Production Brigade, Wuchang County, Heilungkiang Province.

These cadres not only take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment together with the local poor and lower-middle peasants, but also eat, live and work with them. Respectfully learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have very soon developed profound class feelings for them, and a deep-going change has taken place in their outlook. A veteran revolutionary cadre who had taken part in the land reform said: "When I first went to work in the cities, I had the smell of the earth about me the same as the poor and lower-middle peasants, but after a long stay in the office buildings, I have picked up some bad habits. This time I have come again to sit on the *kang* (brick bed) of the poor and lower-middle peasants and to use the sickle and the hoe. This has driven away my bureaucratic airs and transformed my feelings. It has enabled me to see that on no account should I blunt my sense of class struggle, relax my efforts in remoulding my ideology, get lax about doing manual labour or forget the poor and lower-middle peasants."

After joining the poor and lower-middle peasants in manual labour, some cadres who upon graduation went straight from their schools to do office work said with deep feeling: "The countryside is like a big bath, where, through manual labour, we cleanse ourselves and feel refreshed. There is the freshest oxygen among the poor and lower-middle peasants; going there to breathe it makes one feel clear-headed." One woman cadre who had once been a worker thought that there was no such question for her as to take part in productive labour and to remould her ideology because she was not a leading cadre. But after joining in manual labour in the countryside, she found that ideologically she lagged far behind the poor and lower-middle peasants. She said: "The closer one associates oneself with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the



Cadres of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and commune members of the Xingsheng Production Brigade, Wuchang County, bringing in newly harvested rice.

more deeply one understands Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On no account should we neglect taking part in manual labour or forget to keep in contact with the masses."

The cadres participating in manual labour ignore dirt, fatigue and hardships and learn modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants. This gladdens the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants and makes them willing to speak out their minds to the cadres. They have established between them relations as close as those between fish and water.

Taking part in collective productive labour together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, these cadres can promptly hear the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants and get a timely grasp of the new trends, new characteristics and new problems in the class struggle of the locality. In this way, they have turned the place where they do manual labour into a point for making social investigations. They use the new information they collect in this place and the new experience they have summed up to guide their overall work. The Xingsheng Production Brigade was originally a less developed brigade. The class struggle there was sharp and complicated. In revolution and production it had dropped behind. Plunging themselves into the frontlines of the class struggle and the struggle for production, the cadres who came here

to do manual labour have made deep-going and careful investigations and studies, and helped the brigade rapidly lift the lid off the class struggle and deal heavy blows at the class enemies. As a result, an excellent situation has emerged in the brigade both in revolution and production. In the course of doing manual labour, they have gained perceptual knowledge about the class struggle and the struggle for production. This has given them a clear understanding of the situation, a firm will and a correct method for studying problems and guiding their work.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs."** The revolutionary committee's cadres who went down to the countryside group by group to take part in productive labour have brought back from there fine thoughts, a fine working style, fine qualities, and a fine tradition. They have brought back especially the revolutionary style of study which links theory with practice. This has become a motive force for revolutionizing office work and so they are doing all their work very well.

Fenyi County Sends Large Numbers of Cadres to Settle in Rural Areas

Implementing Chairman Mao's great teaching on cadres' participation in collective productive labour, the revolutionary committee of Fenyi County, Kiangsi Province, has since last July sent more than 1,900 cadres, students, teachers and medical workers to the rural areas. Their families too have moved to the countryside. They can be found in every production brigade of every people's commune in the county.

Participating in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, these cadres receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and at the same time join in building the new socialist countryside. In this way they combine remoulding of their subjective world well with transformation of the objective world. This has greatly speeded up their ideological revolutionization.

One leading cadre of poor peasant origin realized that as the calluses on his hands had vanished because of prolonged divorce from manual labour, the warmth of his feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants had also grown less. Now he and his family have settled in a production team, he has changed into peasant clothes, wears straw sandals he made himself, and works in the fields with the poor and lower-middle peasants. He says: "As the calluses on my hands grow, my feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants increases, and so does my strength to resist revisionism and prevent its emergence."

Some cadres who had gone straight from school to government offices came to the rural areas for the first time in their lives. The poor and lower-middle peasants presented each of them with a hoe, a woven bamboo hat and a shoulder-pole and urged them never to divorce themselves from labour and the masses. Much moved, they said: "In entering the doors of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we have now truly found the door to revolutionization." Some young students arriving from the cities had seldom come in contact with the reality of class struggle before. Now, plunging themselves into the three great revolutionary movements, with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have gained experience in waging class struggle. They say: "Here in the people's communes we have found good teachers and study material. The education we are getting is deep-going and produces quick results." By integrating with the workers and peasants, they are determined to temper themselves into firm revolutionary fighters of the proletariat.

These cadres, teachers, students and medical workers are also reinforcements for building the new socialist countryside. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have energetically organized Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, carried out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, run exhibitions on the class struggle and launched mass movements to learn from Tachai, the famous farm production brigade. They have also aided the poor and lower-middle peasants to unfold the revolution in education, helping them set up 271 primary schools, 82 junior middle schools and 12 senior middle schools. As a result of these efforts, practically all the children in the rural areas of the county are now able to go to primary schools within the area of their own production teams, to junior middle schools within the area of their own production brigades and to senior middle schools in their own communes. Universal education has thus been realized in the rural areas of Fenxi.

The "doctors in shiny shoes" from the cities have become "barefoot doctors" since arriving in the countryside. Moreover, they are making big efforts to help train local "barefoot doctors." The long-cherished hope of the poor and lower-middle peasants to have a doctor in every production team is gradually coming true.

The poor and lower-middle peasants have warmly welcomed the cadres and their families arriving to settle in the countryside. Many production teams turned out with drums and gongs to make their coming a festive occasion. Some sent tractors dozens of kilometres to meet them. They enthusiastically helped the "new commune members" fix up their homes and sent them farm tools they needed.

The fact that cadres of the government organs have come to settle down in the villages has changed the masses' attitude to them and is having far-reaching influence on society. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "In the past, people preferred to live in the

cities. Now city dwellers are coming to the villages to be peasants. This is a fine change."

The Fenxi County Revolutionary Committee regards the sending of cadres to the villages as a means of linking itself with the masses. Through these cadres, the committee collects the opinions and demands of the masses so as to promote its revolutionization and improve its work. It has also decided to adopt the "rotation system," which provides that all cadres at county or commune level posts, including the leading cadres, should, group by group, rotate with those cadres who have already stayed for a period of time in the rural areas. This aims to keep the government bodies always full of revolutionary vigour.

Tientsin Factories Send Office Workers to the Production Frontlines

By March this year, revolutionary committees had been universally established in the factories and plants of Tientsin. Then, closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, they radically reformed their old administrative structures and sent large numbers of office workers down to the frontlines of production to take part in labour. In carrying out this work, they gave full play to the leading role of the working class, and thoroughly criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in building political power, which Liu Shao-chi had pushed. After such deep-going criticism and repudiation, these factories and plants have generally changed their old structures and set up three sections—the political, production and general service sections, switched from the old three-level management to a two-level management, and sent large numbers of office workers to the frontlines of production. Of the more than 1,700 factories and plants in the urban districts, 80 per cent have now simplified their structures and sent 70 per cent of their office workers to the basic levels of production. This change enabled these units to have a small organizational structure with only a small number of full-time office workers, link themselves closely with the masses and retain their revolutionary vigour. In the Tientsin Steel Works, 87 per cent of its more than 1,100 cadres have been sent to the frontlines of production. This eliminates the phenomenon of having more personnel than the work needs, enormously raises efficiency and greatly promotes the growth of production.

After going to the frontlines of production, the masses of cadres creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, remould their world outlook, eat, live, work and study with the workers, and carry out struggle-criticism-transformation together with the workers. As a result, remarkable changes have taken place in their outlook. By working together with the

workers, they have acquired a deep understanding of the fact that the working class follows Chairman Mao's teachings most closely, is most loyal to Chairman Mao and does extremely well in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought. They take the workers as their teachers and become their willing pupils. This has helped them get rid of their "bureaucratic airs" and "lifeless ways," strengthened their revolutionary will, and further improved their working style of keeping close links with the masses. Many cadres say with deep understanding: "By working

together with the workers, we get closer to them. We sweat together and our hearts beat as one. The more we work, the deeper our feelings for the workers and the more thorough is our ideological remoulding."

Following Chairman Mao's teaching to "remain one of the common people while serving as an official," the veteran and new cadres in the revolutionary committees at various levels also go group by group to the workshops to take part in labour. They grasp revolution and promote production together with the workers, thus strengthening their links with the masses.

Workers Armed With Mao Tse-tung's Thought Can Perform Miracles

THE Chinese working class has been greatly inspired by Chairman Mao's latest instruction "**The working class must exercise leadership in everything.**" It has not only gone into all spheres of the superstructure and given full play to its leading role there, it has also performed miracles on the production front in industry. The forward leap in production at the Peking Motor-Cycle Plant attests to this. Made up of more than 900 workers and staff members, this plant turned out 350 three-wheel trucks in a period of 20 days in September, a figure equivalent to seven months' output in 1966, the plant's peak year.

The Working Class Is the Master

The emergence of this miracle is not accidental. The great proletarian cultural revolution has brought about an unprecedented rise in the political consciousness of the plant's workers and staff members and a fundamental change in their outlook. They say: "When Mao Tse-tung's thought is in command in our minds, we'll be the masters of the plant." With the working class as the master, a series of revolutionary changes have taken place in production, which will inevitably bring about a big leap in output.

Cherishing boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and acting with a high sense of responsibility as masters of the state, the workers have first of all done away with the whole revisionist system of administration set up to rule, shackle, restrain and oppress them. They rejected the plan advanced by the section in charge of production for turning out 80 three-wheel trucks monthly and determined to do their best to produce 350, so that they could report a record achievement to Chairman Mao. To fulfil this target, they worked with one heart and one mind. They voluntarily transported materials, did extra work and tried to

create better working conditions for the next shift. Badly influenced by "material incentives" in the past, one young worker, Liu Chih-yi, was wary of expending his energy in his work, and always complained that he was tired. Now, he stands his alarm-clock alongside a machine-tool, counting the time by seconds instead of by minutes. After cutting down his preparatory time from fifteen seconds to five, he was still not satisfied; he found a way to reduce it to two.

Secondly, the workers have taken over power in technical matters, and their wisdom and creativeness are shown everywhere in production. They no longer put blind faith in technical "authorities," and have smashed all dogmas and conventions that held back their initiative. In the past, if the workers wanted to change the processing method, they had to go through six instances of getting approval; now that they have become masters of the plant, they can carry out experiments or reforms on anything so long as they are considered reasonable and advantageous after discussion among those concerned. Displaying a revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to take action, four veteran workers, without the aid of blueprints and data, have created a new technological process of low-pressure metal mould casting of crank shaft cases. This has solved the difficult problem which two casting engineers had long been unable to solve. At one time a die-casting machine, which the reactionary technical "authorities" were unable to operate, was urgently needed in production. Yet they forbade the workers to operate it, saying it would explode if it was not properly handled. As a result, this machine lay idle in the workshop for eight years. Now, after making bold experiments, the workers have finally mastered the technique of operation. Such instances can be found in every workshop and every group and shift. In September, the plant in-

troduced 90 technical innovations and greatly raised its efficiency, the highest being 42-fold.

Thirdly, they have broken through the man-made barriers between workshops and between groups or shifts, and developed the practice of communist co-operation. According to the revisionist system of personal responsibility in the past, the instrument workshop is responsible only for producing measuring instruments and the maintenance workshop only for equipment maintenance. In the battle to fulfil the plan, when they found the processing workshop had too big a task, they went there carrying portraits of Chairman Mao and beating gongs and drums to ask for a share of the work. They declared: "The 'three constantly read articles' [*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*], and serving the people 'wholly' and 'entirely' are our supreme system of personal responsibility." They helped to complete 35 per cent of the work assigned to this workshop. At the same time, they carried out their own assignments very well. When a large number of parts were delivered to the assembly group, it was only eight days before the end of the month. If only this group was relied on to do the assembly work at the usual tempo, it would take three months to complete. When the workers in other workshops learnt of this, they organized shock forces to come to its assistance; even the kitchen workers pitched in to help. As a result of all this concerted effort, the task was fulfilled in three days and quality was up to standard. The plant's workers and staff never hung back in solving key problems, and when difficulties arose they never failed to give a helping hand. They closely co-ordinated their efforts and maintained all-round co-operation, thus greatly developing the communist style of work.

This is the case not only in the plant; it is the case between plants. Comrades in units working in co-operation say: We, the working class, are members of the same family. Your plan is our plan; when you have difficulties we will all help you. Some of them immediately laid aside their own jobs for work in which co-operation was needed.

Vigorously Destroying the Old and Establishing The New in the Practice of Struggle

How to reform irrational rules and regulations so as to further promote the growth of productive forces? This is the question which the motor-cycle plant had to solve immediately. In the past, more than 3,000 rules and regulations, written in over 900,000 characters, had been set up in this plant. Many of them were broken down by the masses during the great cultural revolution. But quite a number of irrational rules and regulations still hampered the production growth.

In such circumstances, how should the workers establish new systems of work? They decided to make vigorous efforts to destroy the old and establish the

new and carry out criticism and transformation in the course of the struggle for production.

When their leap forward plan for reporting their remarkable success to Chairman Mao was decided on, the worker comrades first recognized that the old designs and old technological processes were the obstacles to a leap forward in production. One of them wrote and put up a big-character poster entitled "Rise in Rebellion Against the Old Designs and Old Technological Processes." At the same time, a veteran worker cut out four parts in the design. The P.L.A. men helping the Left at the plant and the plant's revolutionary committee immediately held an on-the-spot meeting mercilessly repudiating Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "relying on specialists to run the factories" and the policy of "going slow." They resolutely supported the revolutionary rebel spirit of the workers. A mass movement to transform all irrational rules and regulations and vigorously destroy the old designs and old technological processes thus developed vigorously. In less than 20 days, more than 40 improvements in designing and over 200 improvements in technological processes were made. Production efficiency was increased several times.

As the masses went into action, the production situation changed radically. Piles of raw materials in the morning were turned into stacks of finished products by the afternoon. Telephone calls, forms and charts, and meetings for production arrangements had long become ineffective. The revisionist methods of management were dealt a heavy blow. Of the 21 forms and charts used in the instrument workshop, only one was retained by the masses. Once when there was a task to be fulfilled through co-operation between the workshops, the parts had already been installed on the machine before the section in charge of production was aware of it. In these circumstances, the P.L.A. men and all members of the revolutionary committee's office got into their overalls and left the office to do political work in the frontline of production and to organize and direct production and solve problems right there. After going to the frontline, the comrades in the section in charge of production did not pay attention to such matters as which machine tool had a big load or which working process had many problems needing solution as they did in the past. Instead they grasped the living ideas existing in the minds of the masses and together with them creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works and solved all the key problems.

Revolution Is the Powerful Motive Force For Developing Production

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Revolution means liberating the productive forces and promoting their growth." The change in the motor-cycle plant has fully proved the incomparable correctness of Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis.

This plant, formed by merging five handicraft co-operatives, made little progress in production and

construction in the past seven or eight years as a result of the capitalist roaders' control before the great cultural revolution. During the great cultural revolution, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines here has been very sharp.

After their arrival, the P.L.A. men helping the Left in the plant took firm grasp on the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, and on the political-ideological work among the masses. They organized the workers to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, explained the brilliance and greatness of Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's great practice in leading the Chinese revolution, and the far-reaching significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao. To fully arouse the masses' proletarian class feelings of loyalty to Chairman Mao and fundamentally enhance their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, they carried out mass activities to contrast the bitter past with the present happiness and relentlessly criticized and repudiated the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the plant for their towering crimes of attempting to restore capitalism.

The cultural revolution movement at the plant has been developing rapidly since the beginning of this

year. The workers have conscientiously carried out Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions, closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, quickly brought about the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination and carried out a series of tasks including purifying the class ranks and simplifying structures. Production rises as the revolution goes deeper.

Even though they had a heavy production schedule in September, the workers did not relax their efforts in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. On the contrary, these mass campaigns developed vigorously.

This battle for production in September was good training. It has first of all strengthened the workers and staff's loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao. It has emancipated their minds, reinforced their confidence in the great power of Chairman Mao's policy of "**grasping revolution and promoting production**," and enabled them to see more clearly that after the great proletarian cultural revolution there will be a new situation in which industrial production will develop by leaps and bounds. Full of confidence, they are prepared to make a bigger leap in production.

The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line, and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Technicians Receive Re-education From Workers In Tientsin Sewing Machine Factory

THE workers of the Tientsin Sewing Machine Factory are using Mao Tse-tung's thought to re-educate that plant's technical personnel trained in the old schools.

The overwhelming majority of the plant's 60 technicians are graduates of colleges, secondary technical

schools or middle schools. Poisoned by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, a considerable number of these technicians trained in the old schools looked down upon the workers and peasants and were divorced from manual labour and practice. They considered themselves infallible and did their designing behind closed doors.

Following Chairman Mao's great teachings, the plant's revolutionary committee this March sent all the technicians to the frontline of production. As a result of this tempering, they have undergone great changes politically and ideologically. They have shed their airs and become willing pupils of the workers. Linking their designing work with practice, they have many achievements to their credit.

Technicians Do Manual Labour in Workshops

When the plant's revolutionary committee decided to transfer veteran workers with practical experience to take charge of technical work and at the same time send all the technicians to the workshops so as to enable them to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants, most of the technicians supported this move. But some hung back, arguing that "designing needs much thought. We can't design without quiet." The revolutionary committee held that the reason why these people had such views was that they were deeply poisoned by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. So it set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and mobilized the technicians attending them to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon in criticizing and repudiating Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "putting technique in first place," "relying on specialists to run the factories" and "becoming divorced from proletarian politics, from the masses and from production."

The revolutionary committee also helped the technicians to review the road they had traversed and so enabled them to realize the great significance of taking the road of integration with the workers.

In the study classes, two thought-provoking stories were told by technicians.

In 1964, a certain college graduate was assigned to a job in a workshop. Deeply influenced by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he went so far as to say: "If this workshop needs a college graduate, then shoe-makers should also be college graduates." Having such contempt for the workers, he could learn nothing from them and achieved nothing.

Another technician came to the plant in 1962 after finishing school. At first, he had more or less the same attitude as the technician mentioned above. Once when designing a machine tool, he shut himself up in his office racking his brains for five months. He ended up by producing more than 200 drawings. But all proved to be useless. Having learnt this lesson, in 1963 he started going among the workers. Since then, he has been doing manual labour as well as making designs. He designs whatever is needed in production and consults the veteran workers whenever he meets with difficulties. In the past five years and more, he has designed and improved 20 machine tools.

The study classes have achieved notable results. Through study, the technicians gained a deeper under-

standing of what Chairman Mao means by saying that **"the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants."** Those who were formerly unwilling to do manual labour in workshops began to express their willingness to go among the workers to receive re-education.

Class Education

After being sent to the workshops, most of the technical personnel have acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, modestly learnt from the workers and put the remoulding of their world outlook in first place. But some technicians adopted a wrong attitude towards taking the road of integration with the workers. They concentrated on studying production techniques and devoted themselves simply to making innovations in production equipment and reforming technological processes. They hoped to produce quick technical achievements just to show how "wise" they were. This exposed their bourgeois idea of chasing after fame and fortune.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the workers started with class education which steadily raised the political consciousness of the technicians and fostered their proletarian sentiments. Vice-Chairman Lin Piao says: "If one does not know what classes mean and what exploitation is, one is not able to understand the meaning of revolution." In order to educate the technicians, the workers often recounted their past sufferings from class oppression and exploitation. One girl technician of bourgeois origin would rub her hands with cold cream before doing manual labour in the workshops for fear that the cooling agents would roughen her skin. Seeing this, an old worker told her about his sufferings in the old society. He was a beggar in his childhood. In his teens, he became an apprentice in the workshop of a capitalist who often beat and scolded him and worked him like a beast of burden. His denunciation of the crimes of the exploiting class gave the girl technician a deep education. She resolved to break with her family which came of that class, overcome her bourgeois ideas and advance with the times.

Chairman Mao recently gave us this new instruction: **"It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work."** After studying it, the revolutionary committee of the plant appointed two veteran workers who had experienced untold sufferings before liberation to give class education to the technicians.

Fostering Proletarian Sentiments

The workers also helped the technicians foster proletarian sentiments through practical work. Some time ago, the plant's veteran workers went to several pastoral areas and villages to make investigations and

collect the herdsmen's and the poor and lower-middle peasants' opinions about sewing machines. Back at the plant, they proposed that it make an economical but practical and portable sewing machine. A technician was assigned the job of designing this and the veteran workers told him: "This product is for the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen. We must overcome every difficulty to make it." These words were a great encouragement to this technician. He tried and failed several times, but he finally succeeded in designing a handsome, collapsible sewing machine which won the praises of many people. The technician also felt somewhat complacent about it, but the old workers said: "This won't do! It costs too much!" This remark again gave him an education. He realized still more deeply that his class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants were not as deep as those of the workers. So with the workers' enthusiastic help and animated by proletarian class sentiments, he improved the design. The new machine was produced at only half the cost of the first and its quality is even better.

The relations between the plant's technicians and workers have become ever closer and the former's proletarian feelings are growing deeper and deeper. In mak-

ing designs and introducing technical innovations, many technicians no longer work for fame and fortune, but to build the socialist motherland and solve the problems which crop up in production. In the past, they used to design on the basis of their book knowledge and their own fancy. Now, proceeding from the needs of the people, they study matters side by side with the workers and improve designs in the process of production.

With the workers showing warm solicitude for them and teaching them, the technicians of working people origin pledge never to forget their bitter past, while those from families of the exploiting classes are determined to draw a clear line of demarcation between themselves and their criminal families and live up to the hopes Chairman Mao places on them.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently pointed out that "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again." The technicians of the Tientsin Sewing Machine Factory have pledged themselves to implement this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's, thoroughly remould their world outlook and transform themselves into proletarian intellectuals.

Grave Financial Crisis Grips Capitalist World

- The French franc, the British pound and the U.S. dollar have been hard hit simultaneously. Confusion reigns in the imperialist states.

ANOTHER violent storm has recently swept the capitalist countries. Three principal currencies of the capitalist world—the French franc, the British pound and the U.S. dollar—were severely buffeted at the same time. This perilous situation has once again brought to the surface and sharpened the acute and complex contradictions among the main imperialist countries headed by the United States, further speeding up their disintegration.

The current storm which is far from ended is the continuation and development of the financial crisis which hit the Western world last spring, the worst in 40 years. In the short span of a little over eight months, the financial and monetary systems of the capitalist world have twice been pushed to the brink of collapse by tempestuous crisis storms. This is a new and important sign that the general politico-economic crisis of capitalism is rapidly growing in depth and that imperialism is going downhill at an accelerated speed.

The immediate cause of the current crisis storm is the French franc's instability. The franc has been grow-

ing weaker and weaker since the British pound was devalued under pressure in mid November last year and the U.S. dollar, under the impact of last spring's mad stampede, was depreciated on the free gold market. This is due mainly to the serious inflation in France, the huge deficit in its foreign trade and the heavy blow dealt the French capitalist economy by the massive struggle of the French workers and students last May and June. In these circumstances, all sorts of speculation about a possible devaluation of the franc have been in the air and "confidence" in the franc has diminished drastically in the capitalist world market.

The franc crisis soon involved the already precarious British pound and U.S. dollar. Beginning from mid November, the principal foreign exchange markets in Western Europe and the United States have been hit by a wild wave of runs on francs, pounds and dollars and into gold and the comparatively stable West German mark. Greatly pressured by such hectic selling and buying, franc, pound and dollar quotations fell

steadily and below the official rates, with the price of gold reaching more than 40 dollars as against the official price of 35 dollars an ounce. The French Government had to order on November 20 a three-day suspension of all foreign exchange, gold and stock transactions. London, Frankfurt and other major West European financial centres and the main foreign exchange markets in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia all announced a temporary suspension of transactions. Confusion reigned in the entire capitalist world.

This situation has thrown the imperialist states into a panic. The finance ministers and central bank presidents of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and six other countries hastily held an urgent meeting in Bonn on November 20 to discuss ways and means of dealing with the situation. The meeting fully revealed the acute and complex contradictions among the chief capitalist countries. The essence of these contradictions lies in the fact that each strives to save himself at the expense of the others in the face of impending disaster. The dispute at the meeting centred on the question of whether or not the franc should be devalued and the West German mark revalued (that is, a higher exchange rate for the mark in terms of the dollar, pound sterling and franc).

The franc has been used by the de Gaulle government as capital in challenging the privileged U.S. position in the financial and monetary field and in contending with the United States for political domination in Western Europe. Its devaluation will inevitably deal France a heavy political blow. Therefore, the French Government has refused to devalue the franc despite strong pressure from the United States, Britain and West Germany to do so. When French President de Gaulle formally announced in a broadcast speech on November 24 that there would be no devaluation of the franc, he pointedly stressed that devaluation would be "a bonus paid to those who have wagered on our decline." France has not only rejected devaluation of the franc; it has, moreover, joined the United States and Britain to press for a revaluation of the West German mark on the ground that only this could arrest the hectic selling and buying.

But the U.S.-British-French stand is diametrically opposed to the intentions of the West German ruling group. The West German Government fears that revaluation of the mark would lead to a corresponding rise in the prices of West German exports. This, it fears, would impair the country's export trade, reduce its gold and foreign exchange reserves and thus weaken its economic strength and its political bargaining power vis-a-vis the United States, Britain and France. That is why West German Chancellor Kiesinger delivered a televised speech angrily affirming that there would be no revaluation of the West German mark "as long as I am chancellor."

Because of the extremely weak position of the dollar and the pound, the United States and Britain try their utmost to stabilize the status quo in order to preserve the capitalist world's present monetary system and the privileged position of the dollar and the pound in that system. To cope with the current crisis storm, they want the mark revalued because this would benefit them in their competition with West German exports. At the same time, they want to force the franc to devalue by a small margin because this would be a blow to the franc without jeopardizing the pound and the dollar.

Since each has his own axe to grind and expects to profit at the expense of the others, the participants raised a row at the meeting, with each trying to outwit and out-shout the other.

The French representative at the meeting attributed the franc's present precarious position to the fact that the West German mark was greatly undervalued, which put West Germany in an unduly favourable position in export competition. He therefore strongly demanded a revaluation of the mark, and threatened that, if the United States, Britain and West Germany continued to press for the devaluation of the franc, France would devalue by a big margin, thus forcing the currencies of other capitalist countries, especially the staggering British pound, to devalue along with the French franc. In reply, the West German representative maintained that countries with currencies in a weak position should themselves devise ways and means to tide over the difficulties, instead of counting on others to make sacrifices for them. According to the American paper *The International Herald Tribune*, there was also a sharp exchange between the West German representative and the U.S. and British representatives at the meeting. Not only did Britain warn West Germany at the conference that it could expect "political consequences" if it failed to revalue the mark, but British Prime Minister Harold Wilson also threatened West Germany in an oral message couched in "uncouth" language. Western news agency reports reveal that British Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins and West German Finance Minister Franz-Josef Strauss exploded at each other at the meeting. As for the United States, without mincing words, West German Economic Minister Karl Schiller pointed up the weakness of the U.S. dollar. "The dollar is overvalued," he said sardonically, meaning that it is not the mark which should be revalued but the dollar which should be devalued.

Events have proved that the three-day wrangle failed to find any effective measure to deal with the crisis, nor did it alleviate the contradictions among the parties concerned.

Confronted by this grave crisis, the major imperialist countries, such as the United States, Britain and

France, are at the same time worried that the collapse of the financial and monetary systems of the capitalist world as a whole would subject their own capitalist finances and economies to unpredictable blows. They therefore made some compromises in a vain effort to save the situation and get them over the present crisis. It is this which prompted West Germany to promise to cut exports and relax restrictions on imports for 15 months so as to reduce its foreign exchange earnings and improve the foreign trade positions of the countries with an adverse balance, and to pledge to join the United States and Britain in extending loans to France to support the franc. In return for such "support," West Germany and the other countries had expected that France would devalue the franc. De Gaulle, however, announced after the meeting that France would not devalue its currency. He merely mentioned a policy of further tightening the economy at home, that is, further shifting the burden of the crisis on to the French working people so as to "improve" the franc's position. De Gaulle's decision once again touched off a wave of complaints and attacks.

Developments in the days immediately after the 10-nation meeting show that the major Western financial markets are still dominated by an atmosphere of instability. Spokesmen for the financial monopolists in the capitalist countries agree that neither France's "tightening measures" nor the "efforts" by West Germany and other countries to "support" the franc's position are by any means sufficient to calm down the storm set off by the current crisis. There are signs that the measures taken by the capitalist countries to escape from the crisis can only sharpen the contradictions among the imperialist countries and lead to a more intense currency, tariff and trade war and aggravate the internal politico-economic crisis, thus arousing still stronger resistance from the people.

Hence, no matter how desperately these imperialist countries struggle, they cannot avert an accelerated decline. As has been brilliantly pointed out by our great teacher Chairman Mao, **"The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis. . . ."**

(Continued from p. 18.)

Tathy said that the 700 million Chinese people are real comrades-in-arms of the revolutionary people of the whole world. The People's Republic of China is a reliable support for world revolution. Armed with the powerful thought of Mao Tse-tung, the 700 million Chinese people today are victoriously carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution. The tremendous victory of the revolution is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. The Cameroon revolutionaries and all the other revolutionaries of the world regard the victory in this revolution in China as their own. They are convinced that they can advance for ever under the illumination of the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung.

A Congolese (B) friend, Monmondjo, told Hsinhua's correspondent that this great statement of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's is a Marxist-Leninist document of great political significance. It has given the Congolese people and all revolutionaries in the world great support and encouragement. Four years after its publication, the statement is still of tremendous practical importance.

He stressed: Today we must hold still higher the red flag of struggle against imperialism and new and old colonialism and respond to the great call by Chairman Mao in the statement.

Paul, another friend, said: Chairman Mao's statement not only supports the Congolese (K) people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, but also calls on the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression. We regarded and continue to regard this statement as a general line of revolution for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and modern revisionism.

He said that Chairman Mao has taught us: **"U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the world."** U.S. imperialism and its puppets in the Congo (K) have all along been attempting to turn the Congo (K) into a new-type colony and a military base for aggression in Africa, as is the case with Israel in the Middle East. The creation of the so-called "Union of States of Central Africa" headed by the Congolese (K) puppet clique is a typical example of U.S. imperialism's plot to dominate Africa.

ACROSS THE LAND

Big Advance in Technical Innovations and Revolution in Peking Industry

AS the struggle-criticism-transformation movement deepens, a vigorous upsurge is emerging in the mass drive for technical innovations and technical revolution on Peking's industrial front. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the working class of Peking has taken command in science and technology and, immediately displaying its boundless wisdom and creative ability, is promoting the rapid growth of production.

Discarding the conventional method of firing used for many years in China and other countries to make various types of firebricks, Peking workers have successfully experimented with firebricks of a new type for steel pouring. These do not have to go through a kiln. This saves coal, the quality of the bricks is considerably improved, and a new road revolutionizing the production of firebricks has been opened.

Smashing irrational rules and regulations, Peking steel workers have devised a high-speed method for making steel in electric furnaces. This method shortens the time for a heat of steel by an average of a quarter and greatly increases output.

A small gas-liquid separator ingeniously devised by Peking workers has replaced the tall rectifying column for separating tar-oil and recovering acetic acid, which a capitalist country sold to China as patented equipment. The new separator ensures products of good quality and boosts output by 25 per cent.

There are a number of important new products such as disk-type silicon rectifier elements and rectifier equipment, a regulating transformer and an automatic spot-welding machine. All these are the first of their kind made in China which are on a par with or have surpassed the advanced levels of similar products made in other countries. They were all made by technical innovation and revolu-

tion groups having ordinary workers as their main body.

The remarkable inventions of the Peking workers and the results produced by their technical innovations have raised output in certain advanced plants two- to 11-fold compared with levels prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. All this fully confirms the indubitable truth taught by our great leader Chairman Mao: **"The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant."**

The industrial front of Peking has seen a sharp struggle between the two lines in the movement for technical innovations and revolution. Such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "relying on specialists to run the factories," the policy of "going at a snail's pace" and the philosophy of "worshipping everything foreign" was pushed for a long time in Peking's plants by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and the Peng Chen counter-revolutionary revisionist clique. As a result, power over technology in the plants was usurped by bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" who had no real knowledge. Divorced from reality and clinging to foreign stereotypes, these people could never make any innovations at all. By various means the capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" also tied the workers' hands and stifled their creativeness.

A survey in the Peking Hsinhua Printing House shows that more than 90 per cent of the more than 420 technical innovations and contributions to the technical revolution adopted since 1958 originated with the workers. Not a single one came from the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities." Before the great cultural revolution, when the workers wanted to try out a technical innovation, even if it was only to bore a hole in a machine, they had to go through 12 separate instances to get approval.

From their own rich practical experience the working class of Peking

understands well that the key question is leadership. The question of whether the leadership of a plant is in the hands of the working class or in the hands of the bourgeoisie is fundamental in determining whether the wisdom and intelligence of the workers can be developed to the full in doing a good job in technical innovations and technical revolution.

During the great cultural revolution, the working class seized back leadership in the plants from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and leadership over science and technology from the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities." This paved the way for going ahead with technical innovations and revolution. Many plants have set up technical innovation groups comprising workers, as the main body, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel. This has led to one outstanding achievement after another.

China's national construction urgently needs extremely thin steel strips. The Peking No. 3 Rolling Mill with its four-high rolling mill, however, could only make steel strips to a thickness of 0.1 millimetre. Revolutionary workers of the plant then got themselves organized and worked to transform the four-high rolling mill into an eight-high type. But a handful of capitalist roaders several times ordered them to remove their experimental installation on the pretext that their experiments would hamper fulfilment of production tasks. In the great cultural revolution, the workers made 18 major improvements on the original design and successfully trial produced an eight-high rolling mill capable of turning out 0.025-millimetre-thick steel strips. They followed this up right away by successfully trial producing a 16-high rolling mill which makes strips to a thickness of 0.015 millimetre, or less than a quarter the thickness of a hair.

Whenever they succeed in introducing major technical innovations, Peking workers bring the handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" to the sites and repudiate them on the spot. They recount fully what they have learnt by creatively studying

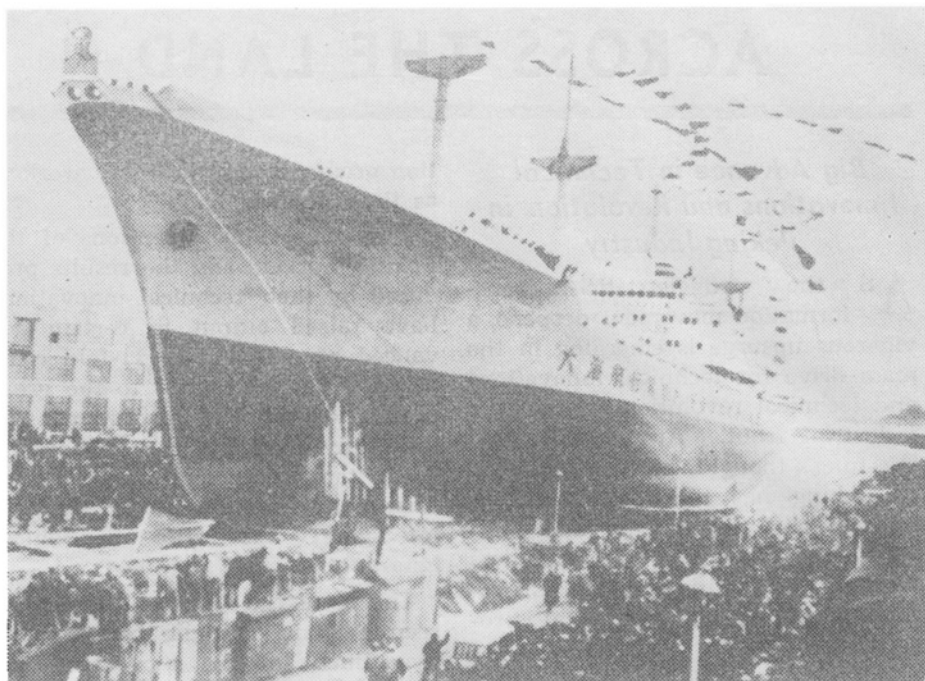
and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in achieving their success, and there and then display and demonstrate their innovations. At the same time, they scathingly expose and denounce the crimes of the capitalist roaders and the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities," who did not dare create new things but stifled the creative spirit of the workers and deprived them of the right to introduce technical innovations. Such criticism and repudiation, greatly boosting the morale of the working class and deflating the arrogance of the bourgeoisie, is constantly pushing forward the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution.

10,000-Ton-Class Ocean-Going Vessel Launched

ANOTHER Chinese designed and built ocean-going vessel of the 10,000-ton class, the *Gaoyang*, was recently launched. This is a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought! This is another achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Guided by Chairman Mao's great teaching that **the working class must exercise leadership in everything**, and developing the revolutionary spirit of boldness in thinking and taking action and forging ahead self-reliantly, the revolutionary workers and staff of the Hongqi Shipyard successfully finished the work from laying the keel of the *Gaoyang* to its launching in only 39 days. Such high speed construction is rare in world shipbuilding history.

In the past, a handful of capitalist roaders in the shipyard did all they could to push the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. This gravely hampered the workers' initiative and creativeness. With the aid of the People's Liberation Army personnel helping the Left in the shipyard in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers and staff of the Hongqi Shipyard seized back the leadership usurped by the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. They also incisively repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises which had been pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the shipyard.



The launching of the *Gaoyang*, another 10,000-ton-class ocean-going vessel designed and built by the Chinese working class

Following Chairman Mao's teaching, **"Do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind,"** and pushing aside the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities," the shipbuilders fully aroused the masses and went in energetically for technical innovations and technical revolution in constructing the *Gaoyang*. As a result, working efficiency was enormously increased and the time taken to build the hull shortened.

The workers had proposed using a cement platform to replace the assembly jig, but this suggestion was turned down by the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities." In building this ship, the workers boldly and successfully adopted this new technological process. It was not only an important technical innovation, but saved more than 180 tons of rolled steel for the state.

With fearless revolutionary spirit, the workers adopted many new techniques, including the new method of welding the stem- and stern-posts of the ship, something the reactionary technical "authorities" had not dared to think about. These techniques, which the workers successfully applied after repeated experiments, brought about a big increase in working efficiency and improved the quality of the ship.

With boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao, the workers worked day and night in building the *Gaoyang*. Some stayed on the job for more than 20 hours working under high temperatures. When the shell plating was being put on, a 7-force wind blew up. Over-riding the set foreign practice of not using cranes in a wind stronger than 6-force, the experienced crane operators, surmounting many difficulties, finally managed to place the heavy steel plates in the right positions.

The revolutionary workers and staff engaged in the building of the *Gaoyang* have been tremendously inspired by the publication of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party. They expressed their determination to respond resolutely to the great militant call issued by this Plenary Session and fulfil the great historical tasks entrusted to them by Chairman Mao. Working day and night, they completed all preparations for the launching of the *Gaoyang* ahead of schedule. Inspired by the communiqué, the workers of the Hongqi Shipyard are determined to win new victories as their contribution to the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

(Continued from p.4.)

13 patriotic journalists, living under inhuman conditions, are still being illegally detained in Hongkong prisons. This is an astonishingly savage course of action, rarely seen in the history of the world press.

On November 18, patriotic journalists in Hongkong held a meeting to warmly greet Comrade Hsueh Ping's triumphant return. They expressed their affectionate concern for Comrade Hsueh Ping who had fought heroically and for their patriotic countrymen still being illegally held in concentration camps and jails by the Hongkong British authorities. They indignantly accused these authorities of unreasonably and savagely trampling on the freedom of the press, and strongly demanded that the 13 patriotic journalists still in jail and all other illegally arrested patriotic Chinese be released immediately.

At the meeting, the patriotic journalists warmly praised the heroic spirit shown by Comrade Hsueh

Ping in fighting indomitably against the enemy to the end. They said that Comrade Hsueh Ping's triumphant return was a victory won by the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong who, with the support of the great socialist motherland, had waged a resolute struggle against the Hongkong British authorities, and that it was a victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. They solemnly declared: "We will expose the imperialist atrocities and uphold the proper rights of our patriotic compatriots. It is an extremely glorious and sacred duty for the patriotic journalists to propagate the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. Like 'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet,' the Hongkong British authorities, in trying to cover the sky with one hand and shut out the voice of truth, will surely suffer for what they have done."

Comrade Hsueh Ping told the meeting how he and his comrades-in-arms in jail had creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works and waged heroic struggles against

the Hongkong British authorities for more than a year. He expressed the determination to study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be a revolutionary journalist loyal to Chairman Mao throughout the rest of his life.

With profound feelings, all the staff members of the Hsinhua Hongkong branch held a meeting on November 17 to warmly welcome Comrade Hsueh Ping on his triumphant return. Liang Wei-lin, director of the Hsinhua Hongkong branch, said at the meeting: "At present, Hsinhua correspondent Comrade Lo Yu-ho and 12 other patriotic Chinese journalists have not yet been released and hundreds of our patriotic countrymen are still in concentration camps and dark cells. They are all innocent. The Hongkong British authorities must immediately release them. We must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and continue to advance triumphantly. Final victory will be ours."

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