

PEKING REVIEW

9

February 24, 1967

C.P.C. CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S LETTER

To Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants and Cadres at All Levels
In Rural People's Communes All Over the Country

Smash the Big U.S.-Soviet Conspiracy!

Renmin Ribao Observer comments on the present
Vietnam situation.

Resolutely Defend the Correct Policy Of "Three-in-One" Combination

Renmin Ribao editorial calls on proletarian revolutionaries all
over the country to resolutely carry out and defend Chairman
Mao's correct policy of "three-in-one" combination and strive
for new great victories in their united struggle to seize power.

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. . . . We must know how to judge cadres. We must not confine our judgement to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life, but should consider his life and work as a whole. This is the principal method of judging cadres.

*The Role of the Chinese Communist
Party in the National War*

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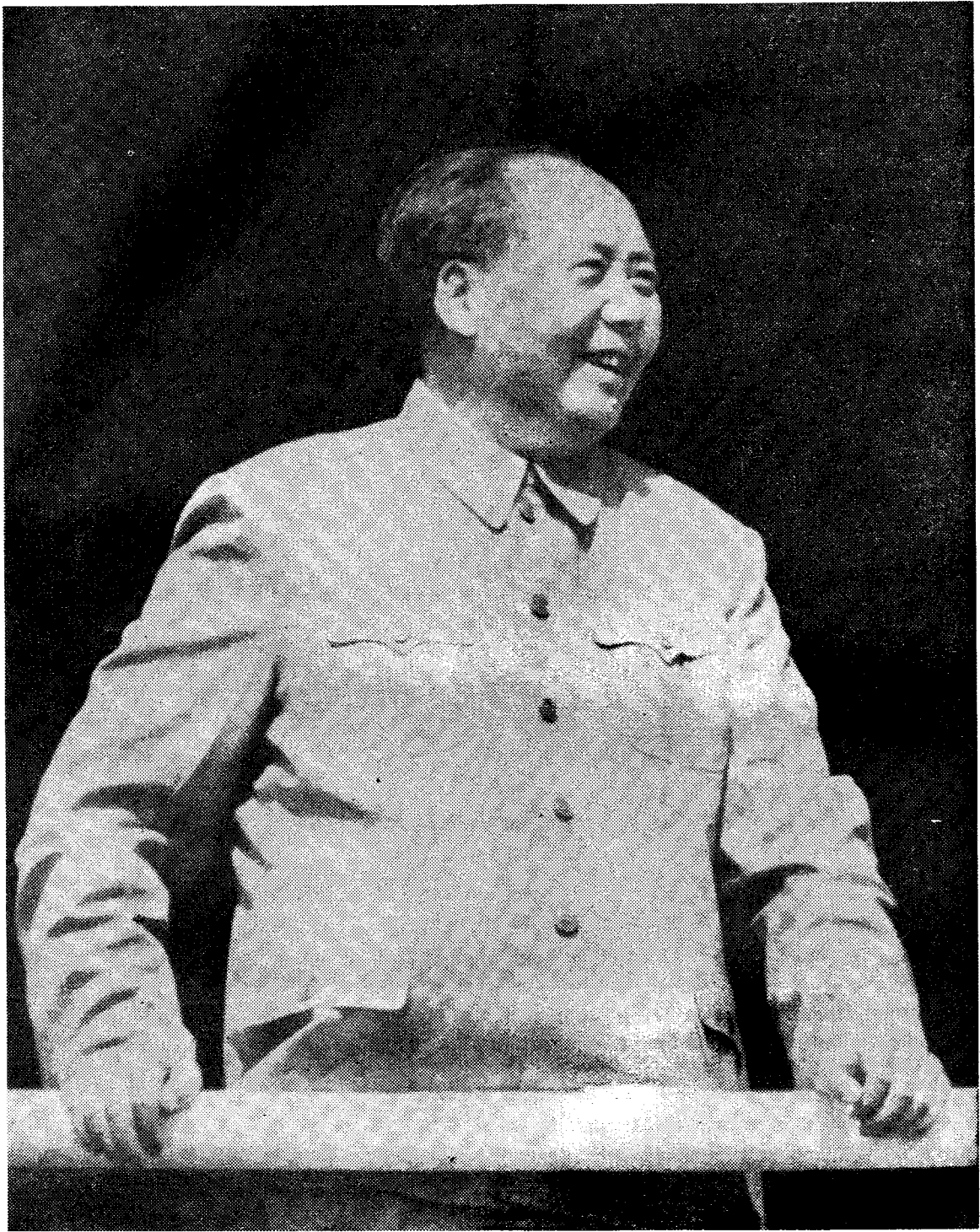
"Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale.

*Speech at the Meeting of the Supreme
Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in Celebration
of the 40th Anniversary of the Great
October Socialist Revolution*

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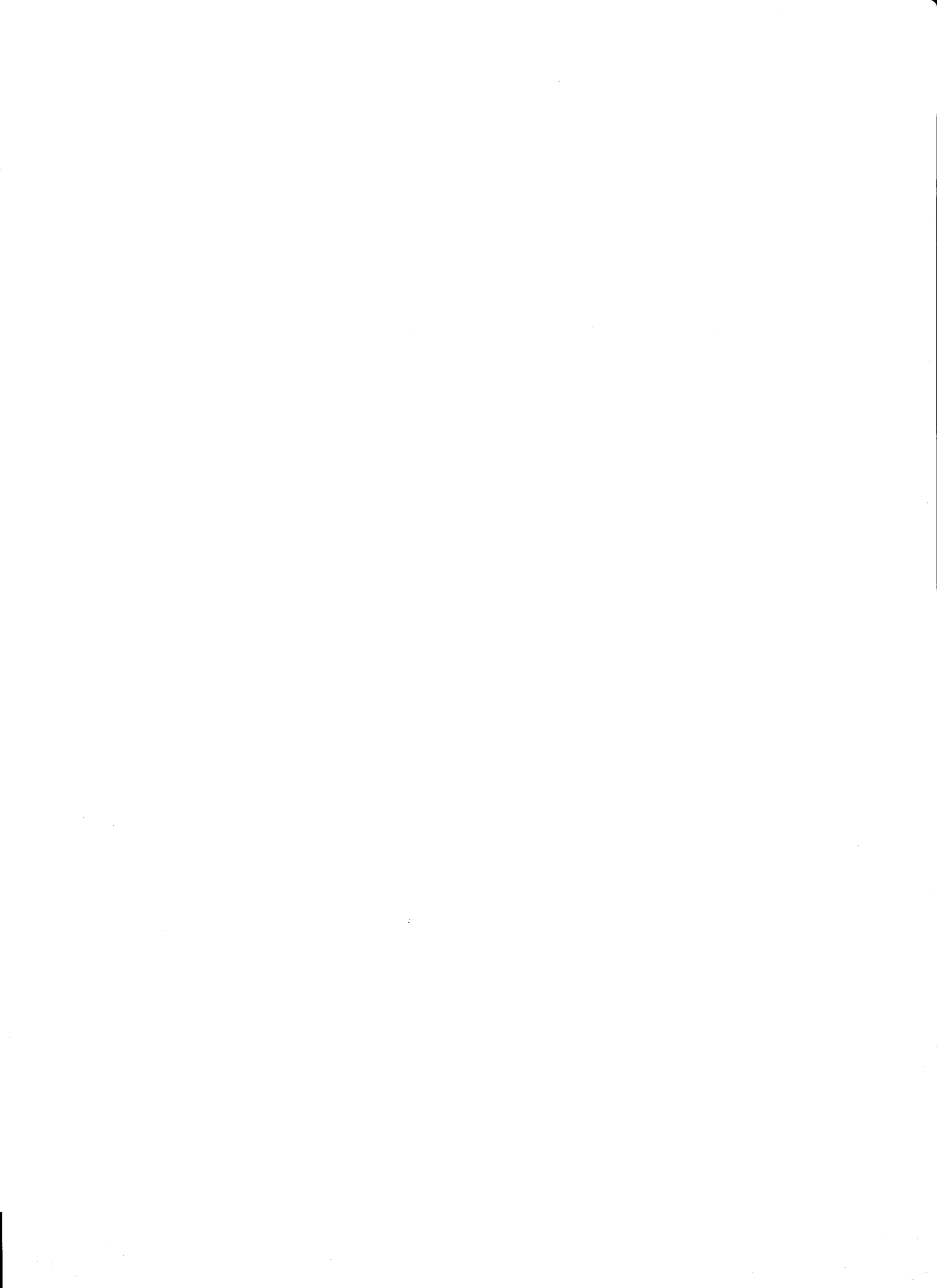
Construction is certainly out of the question unless you destroy these evils. Only by destroying them can China be saved and construction be set going; otherwise, it will all be an idle dream. Only by destroying the old and the rotten can we build the new and the sound.

*New-Democratic Constitutional Gov-
ernment*

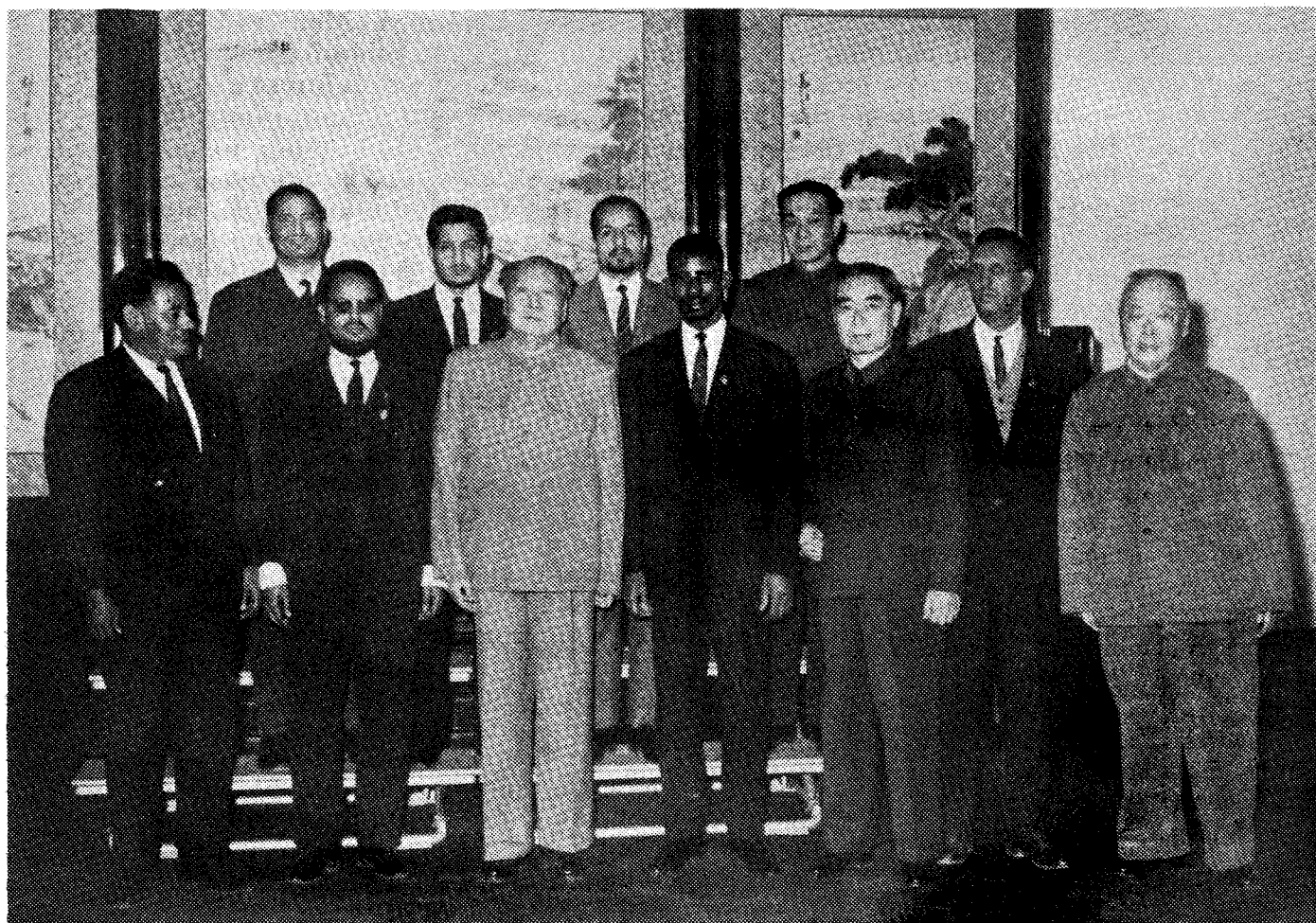


Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman



Chairman Mao Receives Mauritanian Government Delegation



Chairman Mao with Minister Birane Mamadou Wane (*fourth from the left, front row*) and members of the Mauritanian Government Delegation led by him

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG on the afternoon of February 15 received Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning, and all the members of the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania led by him.

Chairman Mao had a cordial and friendly talk with the Mauritanian guests.

Present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-

Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi.

Strongest Protest Against Repeated Intrusions by U.S. Military Aircraft

Between 09:07 hours and 13:00 hours on February 20, and between 05:00 hours and 11:21 hours on February 21, U.S. bandit planes intruded many times into China's air space over the western part of Hainan

Island to carry out military provocations. At 13:30 hours on February 20, two U.S. bandit planes wantonly strafed the Chinese vessels fishing on the high seas west of Hainan Island. As a result, one fisherman was killed and three others wounded and the fishing vessels were damaged. A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence issued the strongest protest against these

(Continued on p. 27.)

Letter From the Central Committee Of the Chinese Communist Party

To Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants and Cadres at All Levels In Rural People's Communes All Over the Country

- Poor and lower-middle peasant comrades! Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee call on you to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production conscientiously, mobilize all forces and set to immediately to get the spring cultivation done well.
- The Party's Central Committee believes that the overwhelming majority of cadres at all levels in the rural people's communes are good or comparatively good. Those cadres who have made mistakes should also work hard in the spring cultivation so as to make amends by good deeds for their mistakes. As long as they act in this way, the poor and lower-middle peasants should show understanding and support them in their work.

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasant Comrades! Comrade Cadres Doing Rural Work:

The poor and lower-middle peasants are the main force taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production in the countryside. At the start of the present spring cultivation, Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee call on you to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production conscientiously, mobilize all forces and set to immediately to get the spring cultivation done well.

Cadres at all levels in the rural people's communes must be good at consulting with the poor and lower-middle peasants and all the labouring masses to get an upsurge going in spring cultivation.

The Party's Central Committee believes that the overwhelming majority of cadres at all levels in the rural people's communes are good or comparatively good. Those comrades who have made mistakes should also work hard in the spring cultivation so as to make amends by good deeds for their mistakes. As long as cadres who have made mistakes act in this way, the poor and lower-middle peasants should show understanding and support them in their work. The attitude to be taken in criticizing them must be that of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" which Chairman Mao has always taught.

Landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists are categorically not permitted to be unruly in word or deed, to sabotage production or the unity among the work-

ing people and to incite factional disputes. They must diligently continue to reform themselves through labour under the supervision of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Former cadres removed from office in the "four clean-ups" movement* must take an active part in labour and remould themselves. They are not allowed to counter-attack in revenge.

We recommend that you consider convening immediate conferences of cadres from the three levels of the people's commune, production brigade and production team to arrange the work of spring cultivation. These conferences must be well prepared. The conference period should be short, preferably a day or two.

We also recommend that you convene production team meetings of all commune members to discuss the work of spring cultivation.

At the same time, we also recommend that units of the People's Liberation Army stationed locally and military organizations at all levels should make great efforts to support and help with the work of spring cultivation.

Unite under the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Work to seize victory in the spring cultivation!
(This letter should be read and posted up in the villages.)

**The Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Party**

February 20, 1967

* The socialist education movement to clean things up in the fields of politics, ideology, organization and economy.
— Tr.

Resolutely Defend the Correct Policy Of "Three-in-One" Combination

INSPIRING good news has come from Fukien Province on the coastal defence front.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the genuine proletarian revolutionary forces of Fukien Province and Foochow city, after waging sharp and tense struggles, have smashed the latest counter-attack of the bourgeois reactionary line, heroically defended the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and made new contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

We warmly acclaim this brilliant victory of the proletarian revolutionaries of Fukien Province!

At the crucial moment when the proletarian revolutionaries were forming their great alliance and waging the struggle to seize power, the handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road in the Fukien Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Foochow Municipal Party Committee worked in collusion with the ghosts and monsters in society and stirred up an evil, counter-revolutionary trend. They launched a new counter-attack against the proletarian headquarters, against the land, sea and air units of the People's Liberation Army in Foochow which resolutely support the revolutionary Left, against the revolutionary masses in the former revolutionary bases and against the genuine proletarian revolutionaries and leading cadres who consistently uphold the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

The special feature of this counter-attack was its desperate opposition to the correct policy of the "three-in-one" alliance in seizing power. The class enemy fabricated lies and slanders and created confusion in a vain attempt to save himself from doom.

"We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports." The class enemy is desperately opposing the "three-in-one" combination, this shows precisely that he is most fearful of it, and that that combination is fine and indeed very powerful! This shows that we should carry out this policy unswervingly.

It is noteworthy that as a result of the ill effects of anarchist ideas on the minds of some people, they do not put the "public interest" but the "self-interest" in the van; they do not hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought but are indulging in their "small group" mentality; they are not modest and prudent when marching forward in victory, but get dizzy with success and become proud and conceited.

They attempt to overthrow all authority, exclude all leading cadres and oppose all types of dictatorship indiscriminately. As a result they fall straight into the trap cunningly set by the enemies of the proletariat, follow the enemies of the proletariat in opposing the "three-in-one" combination and become a stumbling block in the struggle for the seizure of power by the proletarian revolutionaries. If these people do not correct their mistakes at once, a non-antagonistic contradiction may be transformed into an antagonistic one, and this is a real danger. Genuine proletarian revolutionaries in all parts of the country should learn a lesson from the experience of the struggle in Fukien Province and defend and carry out even more resolutely the correct policy of seizing power through the "three-in-one" alliance, the policy which shines with the great radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In this great and complex class struggle, the commanders and fighters of the land, sea and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Foochow creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works, firmly carried out Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions, kept a cool head and resolutely supported the revolutionary Left. Together with the masses of proletarian revolutionaries, they resolutely defeated the desperate counter-attack of the enemies of the proletariat, educated and won over the masses who had been deceived, and strengthened the unity of the army and the people. This again shows the mighty strength of these heroic fighters in defending the great proletarian cultural revolution and effectively proved that the People's Liberation Army is a powerful pillar of the "three-in-one" combination.

We warn the handful of persons who have ulterior motives: you will come to no good end when you direct the spearhead of your attack against genuine proletarian revolutionaries, against revolutionary leading cadres and against the great Chinese People's Liberation Army that supports the genuine revolutionary Left.

The new frantic counter-attack by the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road shows that the day of their doom is at hand. Proletarian revolutionaries all over the country, let us resolutely carry out and defend Chairman Mao's correct policy of the "three-in-one" combination and strive for new great victories in the concerted struggle of the proletarian revolutionaries to seize power!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, February 17.)

Fukien People and Armymen Smash a Fresh Counter-Attack by the Bourgeois Reactionary Line

A MASS rally held in the coastal city of Foochow, Fukien Province, on February 11, celebrated the smashing of a new counter-attack launched by the bourgeois reactionary line. It announced that the genuine revolutionary forces in Fukien Province and its capital Foochow had, after a sharp class struggle, smashed a counter-revolutionary, adverse current stirred up by a handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road. This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. It has advanced the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout Fukien to a new stage, the stage of the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries and their great seizure of power.

In a mood of great revolutionary militancy, fully armed commanders and fighters of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and contingent upon contingent of revolutionary rebels carrying portraits of Chairman Mao and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* streamed into the "May 1" Square where was then a sea of red flags. Air force planes flying overhead dropped revolutionary leaflets.

At 2:30 p.m. the rally opened to the strains of *The East Is Red*. Among those attending were Han Hsien-chu, a leading member of the Chinese P.L.A. units stationed on the Fukien front, and Wei Chin-shui, representative of the Fukien revolutionary leading cadres.

Spokesman for P.L.A. Units in Fukien

Speaking on behalf of the P.L.A. units stationed in the province, Han Hsien-chu pointed out that this was a victory rally, a rally to lay the foundations for a great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries and to give a pledge of new victories.

"The commanders and fighters of the land, sea and air forces of the P.L.A. stationed on the Fukien front are determined to carry out resolutely the instructions of Chairman Mao, our supreme commander," he declared, "to strengthen war preparedness, to ensure the defence of the nation, to safeguard extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great cultural revolution, to support and aid unswervingly the genuine proletarian revolutionaries, to side with them through thick and thin, and to unite with them, fight shoulder to shoulder with them and win victory together with them."

"In this fierce struggle," Han Hsien-chu continued, "the revolutionary masses have seen through the tricks put up by this handful of persons who were in authority in Fukien and taking the capitalist road, and also their wild ambitions. We warmly welcome the awakening of those of the masses who were deceived and hoodwinked. They are not to be blamed and the responsibility rests with the very few bad elements. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses must be cherished. As for those who committed the error of losing their bearings but are determined to correct this, we welcome their return to the correct stand and will win them over and rally them in the fight."

Stressing the importance of a "three-in-one" combination of leading members of revolutionary mass organizations, leading members of army units in the area and revolutionary leading cadres of the Party and government organizations, he pointed out: "the urgent task of all our proletarian revolutionaries now is to bring about a great alliance of revolutionaries and to actively create conditions for the formation of provisional organs of power, through democratic consultation, of a 'three-in-one' combination to assume leadership in the struggle to seize power within the province.

"It is necessary to persist in the main orientation of the struggle as pointed out by Chairman Mao, to persist in struggling against and overthrowing those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road, in criticizing and repudiating the reactionary bourgeois academic 'authorities' and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and transforming education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base. We must carry the struggle through to the end against the handful of persons in authority in the Provincial and Municipal Party Committees who are taking the capitalist road, thoroughly expose, criticize and repudiate them, overthrow and completely discredit them so that they can never rise again. At the same time, we must also accomplish the tasks of struggle, criticism and transformation in our own units. Our attitude towards cadres who committed mistakes is based on the traditional policy laid down by Chairman Mao, that of 'learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient.' It is not to overthrow them indiscriminately. This will enable us to concentrate our attention on overthrowing completely the counter-revolutionary revisionists who oppose the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought."

The speaker called on the proletarian revolutionaries to respond to Comrade Lin Piao's call, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, link their study with actual struggle, study and apply in the course of struggle and unify their thinking and actions by Mao Tse-tung's thought. He urged all revolutionary mass organizations to enhance their proletarian revolutionary qualities, their scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline. He said: "We must resolutely implement the Party's policies, persist in struggle by reasoning and oppose coercion. It is necessary to draw a strict distinction between the two kinds of contradictions and in handling contradictions among the people, not use methods appropriate only to dealing with the enemy. In the struggle we must resolutely rely on the revolutionary Left, win over the middle, unite with the overwhelming majority and completely isolate and strike at the most reactionary bourgeois Rightists in order to achieve final victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution."

Other speakers included Wei Chin-shui, the representative of the revolutionary leading cadres, Secretariat Member of the Fukien Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Governor of Fukien Province, and representatives of revolutionary workers, peasants, students and teachers, and cadres. They pledged themselves to follow Chairman Mao's teaching:

With power and to spare we must pursue the tottering foe

And not ape Hsiang Yu the conqueror seeking idle fame.

They undertook to persevere in the struggle, to set out in hot pursuit and launch a fierce attack, so as to completely crush the new counter-attack of the bourgeois reactionary line and bring about the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries and their great seizure of power.

The rally adopted a message saluting our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

A vast and impressive demonstration followed the rally, in which well over 150,000 of the revolutionary people and P.L.A. commanders and fighters took part.

Salute to Chairman Mao

The rally's message saluting Chairman Mao reads in part:

"At the present important time when we, in eager response to your call, are learning from the revolutionary experience of Shanghai's proletarian revolutionaries in order to bring about the alliance of proletarian revolutionaries and so seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, the class enemy has been frantically carrying out new activities of sabotage.

"Revolutionary people of the old revolutionary base areas in Fukien have maintained a clear-cut, firm stand in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This

has thrown the counter-revolutionary, revisionist clique in Fukien Province into a panic. Therefore, while directing the spearhead of its struggle at the Liberation Army, this clique frenziedly suppressed revolutionary people in the old revolutionary base areas and vilified the revolutionary organizations there as 'counter-revolutionary organizations.' These reactionary acts represent another all-round counter-offensive of the bourgeois reactionary line in our province.

"However, this plot of the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique was soon seen through by the revolutionary rebels. Enjoying your close concern and that of the Party Central Committee and using the 16-Point Decision and the *Hongqi* editorial (No. 3, 1967) as their weapon, and with the vigorous assistance of the People's Liberation Army, the Red Guard fighters of the General Headquarters of the 'August 29' Revolutionary Rebels of Fukien Province have displayed a dauntless spirit: daring to act boldly, to struggle, to measure forces with the enemy, to make revolution and to rebel, a spirit they have shown ever since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They were the first to come out in defence of the proletarian revolutionary line and to resist this evil gust of wind. The revolutionary workers, peasants, cadres and Red Guard fighters have united, struggled courageously and seized one victory after another. These are new victories for your illustrious thought.

"In this struggle to repel the new counter-offensive of the bourgeois reactionary line, the brave commanders and fighters of the army units at the front have been outstanding in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, and have resolutely carried through your wise instructions and stood four-square behind the revolutionary Left. Together with all revolutionary mass organizations, they have rebuffed this new counter-offensive of the bourgeois reactionary line. In this struggle, the relations between army and civilians have become even closer and the prestige of the People's Liberation Army has risen even higher.

"The various revolutionary rebel groups have been seasoned in this struggle. We have emerged more closely-knit in our unity as well as stronger. In the course of the great class battles at this stage, vast numbers of revolutionary people have received an education and have enhanced their class consciousness. They have acquired a deeper understanding of the bourgeois reactionary line. The ranks of the revolutionary Left are growing rapidly. The course of events has followed the pattern you have taught us to recognize, that is, bad things have been turned into good things.

"At the present time the great proletarian cultural revolution in Fukien Province has entered a new stage: the stage of the great alliance of the revolutionary Left and their great seizure of power. The revolutionary situation is very fine indeed! The proletarian revolutionaries are forging ahead victoriously in the direction you have pointed out!"

Smash the Big U.S.-Soviet Conspiracy!

by OBSERVER

THE Vietnam situation at the present moment is crucial.

Working hand in glove, imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries, with increasing arrogance, are exerting military and political pressure on the Vietnamese people more flagrantly than ever in an attempt to force them to their knees. A new big conspiracy vainly aimed at strangling the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is being vigorously pushed ahead.

Of late, the chieftains of U.S. imperialism have seized on the so-called Spring Festival truce on the Vietnam battlefield to advance their plot of "forcing peace talks through bombing." Johnson, Rusk and their like have clamoured in chorus that "our pressure [on the Vietnamese people] must be — and will be — sustained," that the Vietnamese people must "answer promptly by a corresponding and appropriate de-escalation," and that only thus would the United States be "prepared to order" a bombing cessation of north Vietnam. They went so far as to give orders to the Vietnamese people that the south Vietnamese people's armed forces must "lay down their arms" and "must withdraw [from the south]."

While this was going on, Kosygin flew into Britain. Upon his arrival in London, he made a great fanfare and declared that if the United States would only "stop bombing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam," the various sides concerned would "come to the conference table." After the conclusion of his talks with Kosygin, British Prime Minister Wilson gleefully announced: "There is an initiative — a plan — which would bring peace tomorrow." The joint communique on the Soviet-British talks did not say a single word about the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, nor a single word about U.S. imperialism's crime of aggression in Vietnam; but, without distinguishing right from wrong, it called for "the earliest possible end of the Vietnam war."

Throughout the London talks between Kosygin and Wilson, Johnson exercised remote control from the other side of the Atlantic and kept in close touch with them. The Soviet-British talks were actually a triple U.S.-Soviet-British intrigue to extinguish the revolutionary flames in Vietnam and promote the U.S. "peace talks" fraud.

These facts have once again proved that the Soviet revisionist ruling clique is a group of shameless renegades seeking to betray the Vietnamese revolution, the number one accomplice in encouraging U.S. expansion of its aggression and the most sinister enemy of the Vietnamese people's cause of resisting U.S. aggression and saving their country.

The sole "magic weapon" used by U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist ruling clique in trying to force capitulation on the Vietnamese people is bombing. All the noise they make boils down to one sentence: if Vietnam accepts the U.S. terms for "peace talks," the United States will halt its bombing of north Vietnam temporarily; otherwise, the bombing will go on.

This is outright gangster logic, blackmail pure and simple!

Can it be that suspension of the U.S. bombing of the north is the crux of the Vietnam question? Certainly not. The Vietnam question lies in the fact that the United States has sent several hundred thousand invasion troops in a barbarous colonial war against south Vietnam. It was because of the defeats in the south that the U.S. aggressors began bombing north Vietnam and extended the flames of war to the whole country. Therefore, the crux of the Vietnam question is not whether the United States bombs the north or not, but that the U.S. aggressive forces must get out of Vietnam and U.S. aggression against the whole of Vietnam must be stopped so that the Vietnamese people can settle their own problems by themselves. So long as the United States continues its forcible occupation of south Vietnam, it remains the aggressor, whether it bombs the north or not, whether it resumes bombing or suspends bombing or stops bombing "permanently." The U.S. aggressor, hanging on in the south as it does, has soared to the heights of shamelessness and impudence in seeking to force Vietnam to surrender by using a few bombs.

Aided and abetted by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, U.S. imperialism has become more and more insatiable and has raised its price on the question of suspension of bombing. For some time the United States said it would stop bombing if the Vietnamese side only gave a "hint" of agreeing to "peace talks." Now it is brashly calling for the so-called "principle of reciprocity." It can stop the bombing, it says, but the Vietnamese people must make "concessions," that is,

the people in south Vietnam must "de-escalate" the war while the people in the north must stop their support for their compatriots in the south.

What a "principle of reciprocity"! The United States is the aggressor while the Vietnamese people are the victims of aggression. "Reciprocity" is completely out of the question here. The Vietnamese people have not sent a single soldier to invade or occupy the south in the United States nor a single plane to bomb its north. It is the U.S. bandits who have crossed the ocean to invade the land of the Vietnamese, killing, burning and bombing indiscriminately. Indeed, if there is any "principle of reciprocity" to be applied, it is that the U.S. bandits must get out of Vietnam lock, stock and barrel and all U.S. armed forces must be withdrawn from that country.

The so-called principle of reciprocity advanced by U.S. imperialism is a gangster "principle": aggression is justified while resistance is criminal. According to this "principle," the United States has the right to hang on in south Vietnam while the Vietnamese people have no right to kick the aggressor out. According to this "principle," the United States can carry on a brutal war of aggression in Vietnam while the Vietnamese people are not allowed to defend their own territory. According to this "principle," the United States can massacre the Vietnamese people in south Vietnam while the people in the north are not allowed to support their kith and kin. According to this "principle," the United States can cut Vietnam into two and keep it permanently divided, while the 31 million Vietnamese people are not allowed to reunify their fatherland. What outrageous logic! In this day and age, how can the United States be allowed to run amuck in face of the heroic Vietnamese people?

It should be especially pointed out that the "peace talks" moves by U.S. imperialism with the help of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique are centred on one point: to try to force north Vietnam to stop assisting the south Vietnamese people's heroic struggle and abandon its 14 million compatriots and half of the country in exchange for a cessation of U.S. bombing of the north.

This manoeuvre of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is a big, diabolical conspiracy, a monstrous and intolerable insult to the entire people of Vietnam!

The Vietnamese nation is a single entity. The people in north and south Vietnam are kith and kin bound by flesh and blood. To achieve the complete independence of Vietnam and the reunification of the country is the sacred national aspiration of the 31 million Vietnamese people for which they have valiantly struggled for years at great sacrifice to themselves. No force on earth can force the south and north Vietnamese people to separate, force the Vietnamese people to give up their sacred national aspiration, force the heroic Vietnamese people to go down on their knees before the U.S. aggressors. So long as the U.S. aggressors remain on Vietnamese soil, the south Vietnamese people will

never cease their struggle and the north Vietnamese people will have every right to render any form of aid to the struggle of the people in the south until every single U.S. aggressor is driven out of their land.

The loss of south Vietnam inevitably means the loss of north Vietnam. U.S. imperialism's smug calculation is: first of all to use "peace talks" to bind north Vietnam hand and foot so that it can go all out to do what it likes in south Vietnam. And once this U.S. imperialist beast heals its wounds, it will some day spring upon north Vietnam. U.S. imperialism's principle of dealing with the revolutionary people has always been: annihilate them without fail when it can, and annihilate them in the future if it cannot do so for the time being. This is the conclusion reached by the revolutionary people of all countries at the heavy cost of their blood.

The truculence of the U.S. aggressors in no way indicates their strength. Precisely the opposite. In its war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has proved very weak, very much on the defensive and in a very difficult position. The Johnson Administration has been obliged to use the bombing of north Vietnam as blackmail to promote its "peace talks" fraud. Isn't this very fact proof that it is at the end of its rope on the south Vietnam battlefield, that it has suffered defeat in south Vietnam?

The difficulties faced by U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Vietnam are tremendous, fatal and insurmountable. Fundamentally speaking, they are ordained by the injustice, retrogressiveness and barbarity of this war of aggression which it has launched. U.S. imperialism suffers from having a far-flung front, insufficient troop strength, low morale, ineffective command and difficult transport. At home, the American people's movement against the war of aggression in Vietnam has mounted to unprecedented heights while strife inside the ruling clique has grown in intensity. Internationally, U.S. imperialism is isolated because its unjust cause has little support. Nearly one-sixth of the total U.S. troop strength has been thrown into the south Vietnam theatre and is now encircled ring upon ring by the south Vietnamese people. The U.S. aggressor is a cornered beast in south Vietnam today. The longer the war lasts, the greater, deeper and more insoluble will be the difficulties confronting U.S. imperialism.

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

In this sacred national-liberation war the Vietnamese people, too, will inevitably meet with one difficulty or another. But these are difficulties on their way forward towards victory and can be completely overcome. The characteristics of the Vietnamese war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation decides the protracted nature of the war. The Viet-

name people have all the favourable conditions for fighting a protracted war on their side, while what U.S. imperialism most fears is that the war will drag on. So long as the Vietnamese people pin down the several hundred thousand U.S. aggressor troops by a protracted war and develop their all-nation war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation, they can certainly deal the U.S. aggressor the death blow and win final victory.

President Ho Chi Minh has said in his celebrated Appeal: "They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. . . . The war may last still 5, 10, 20 years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. When victory day comes, our people will rebuild our country and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions." This expresses the firm position and heroic spirit of the 31

million Vietnamese people to defy sacrifice and persist in the war of resistance.

The Chinese people, who are carrying out the vigorous great proletarian cultural revolution, are closely following the development of the Vietnamese situation. We resolutely oppose the big conspiracy hatched jointly by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists to stamp out the raging revolutionary fire in Vietnam. Armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have always adhered to the principles of proletarian internationalism, have always regarded the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own and have always given the fraternal Vietnamese people all-out support and assistance. The 700 million Chinese people stand on the side of the heroic Vietnamese people for ever, pledge their strong backing to the Vietnamese people, will never hesitate to make the greatest national sacrifice, and are determined to support the Vietnamese people to carry their war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

(*"Renmin Ribao," February 20.*)

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Strongly Condemns Kosygin for Slandering China's Great Cultural Revolution

AT the February 15 farewell reception by Mauritania's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning, Vice-Premier Chen Yi of the State Council strongly condemned Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kosygin for confounding right with wrong during the latter's visit to Britain in an attempt to shift the responsibility for worsening Sino-Soviet relations to China, for flagrantly heaping calumnies on China's great proletarian cultural revolution, and for his crude interference in China's internal affairs even to the extent of viciously attacking our great leader Chairman Mao.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the fact that the Soviet revisionist leading clique once again takes the lead in opposing China shows that they are now at the end of their wits. Their wild attacks on China do not in the least indicate their strength but have revealed their weakness.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi forcefully pointed out that no matter how madly imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries bark at China, they can in no way arrest the triumphant progress of our great proletarian cultural revolution, or dim

in the least the brilliance of the great, ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung.

He said: The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao is a great revolution hitherto unknown in history that touches men's souls; it is a more intensive, more extensive, new stage in the development of the socialist revolution in China. The very aim of China's great proletarian cultural revolution is to prevent the usurpation of Party and state leadership in our country by revisionists and the restoration of capitalism. This will further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, greatly push forward the development of the cause of socialist construction and thus, powerfully augment China's strength to support and aid the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi also said that imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries, mortally in dread of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, have worked in collusion and wildly stirred up a fresh anti-China adverse current. The Soviet revisionist leading clique has once again taken the lead in attacking China.

Distinguished Guests From Mauritania Praise Chairman Mao

THE Government Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania headed by Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning, left Peking on February 16 for home by way of Shanghai after ending its friendly visit to China.

At the farewell reception he gave on the previous day, Minister Birane Mamadou Wane praised Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who, he said, is the illustrious guide not only of the Chinese people but also of the revolutionaries of the whole world. China's great proletarian cultural revolution as well as its brilliant victories in other fields of construction, he added, have provided irrefutable proof that man's courage and will are irresistible. He said that in this connection he had a further understanding of the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Africans, Minister Birane noted, must be on guard against imperialism and its lackeys in Africa. On this question, he said, the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung are very helpful. We must follow the example of the valiant Chinese in daring to struggle and daring to win. We must not slacken our efforts as long as there is a single African or Asian country still under foreign rule.

It is a ruthless struggle, a life-and-death struggle that we must wage against imperialism and its lackeys in Africa, he said. It is a hard struggle, yet its outcome is certain. **As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has correctly said: "The reactionary forces and we both have difficulties. But the difficulties of the reactionary forces are insurmountable because they are forces on the verge of death and have no future. Our difficulties can be overcome because we are new and rising forces and have a bright future."**

Minister Birane declared that we must firmly carry on the fight against imperialism so as to restore to the Palestinian people their legitimate rights and enable them to return to their stolen homeland, and to give the valiant Vietnamese people necessary support in their heroic struggle against foreign aggression.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi in his speech noted that the Mauritanian guests had made a positive appraisal of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung; that they had spoken highly of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's brilliant thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi assured the Mauritanian friends that in their persistent struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, they would without fail win the support of the African people, the Chinese people and the people of the whole world. The Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought will remain for ever the trustworthy friends of the Mauritanian people in the fullest sense.

At present, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said, the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries are making trouble in Asia, Africa and elsewhere in the world. But their trouble-making is merely a death-bed struggle. **Chairman Mao has taught us that "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."** Provided the Afro-Asian peoples and the people of the whole world strengthen their unity and dare to fight and are good at fighting, they can definitely overthrow imperialism and all reactionaries!

Vice-Premier Chen Yi reiterated the basic principles governing China's relations with African countries set forth by Premier Chou En-lai in 1963.*

He praised the visit of the Mauritanian Government Delegation to China, which has strengthened friendship between the peoples of China and Mauritania, promoted friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and contributed to the Afro-Asian people's cause of solidarity against imperialism.

Minister Birane and the delegation headed by him visited Peking University on February 14. During the

* In the Joint Communiqué of the Chinese and Algerian Governments of December 27, 1963, Premier Chou En-lai solemnly indicated that in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference, China has consistently taken the following stand in its relations with African countries: 1, It supports the African peoples in their fight against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the winning and safeguarding of national independence; 2, It supports the Governments of the African countries in their pursuance of a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment; 3, It supports the African peoples in their desire to realize solidarity and unity in the form of their choice; 4, It supports the African countries in their efforts to settle their differences through peaceful consultations; 5, It maintains that the sovereignty of the African countries must be respected by all other countries and that all encroachment and interference from whatever quarter should be opposed.

visit, Birane Mamadou Wane highly praised China's great proletarian cultural revolution. Led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself, he said, it is a great revolution, one that the world has never seen before. It belongs not only to the Chinese people but to the people of the world as well, and has made its influence felt throughout the world. We are fully convinced that this revolution will benefit the world's struggle against imperialism, he declared.

The following day, the delegation toured the Shaohsihyu Production Brigade in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province. Minister Birane warmly praised the great successes achieved by members of the brigade who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. He said that it was because they were armed with that mighty ideological weapon, Mao Tse-tung's thought, that they had achieved such great successes. He said he had clearly seen how men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought possess the great courage necessary to surmount all difficulties. He wished them new successes through their persevering in studying Chairman Mao's works.

While visiting the Peking No. 2 Machine Tool Plant on February 16, Minister Birane told the revolutionary workers and staff members of the plant that he and his delegation felt it a great honour to have been received by Chairman Mao, and to have had the opportunity of conveying to Chairman Mao the Mauritanian people's admiration and support for the Chinese people.

Minister Birane also told the workers and staff members there that he and the delegation were well aware that the Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, paid attention not only to their own happiness but also to the happiness of the peoples of other countries. They knew quite well that the efforts and sacrifices by the Chinese people were a concrete manifestation of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Minister Birane added that the great victory won by the Chinese people under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao belonged not only to the Chinese people but to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well.

The same day, the Chinese Government and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania signed a trade agreement, an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and an agreement on cultural co-operation in Peking.

Renmin Ribao Commentator, in an article on February 18, congratulated the successful conclusion of the delegation's visit to China, pointing out that it has made a new contribution to enhancing the friendship between the people of China and Mauritania, to the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries, and promoting the Afro-Asian people's cause of solidarity against imperialism. The conclusion of three agreements between the two Governments is a new landmark in the growth of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Mauritania, the Commentator's article said.

China-Mauritania Joint Press Communique

- Satisfactory results were achieved at the talks between the two sides; a good start was made in the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.
- Both sides firmly support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and to develop national economy.
- The Mauritanian Government Delegation is firmly convinced that the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution movement initiated by the great Chairman Mao Tse-tung in China with a population of 700 million is of extremely profound and far-reaching international significance.

At the invitation of Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, the Government Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania headed by Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning, paid a friendly visit to China from February 11

to 17, 1967. The Mauritanian Government Delegation was accorded warm welcome and hospitable reception by the Chinese Government and people.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, received Minister Birane Mamadou

Wane and all the other members of the Delegation. Premier Chou En-lai received them on the same occasion. Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai had a sincere and cordial conversation with them. Minister Birane Mamadou Wane conveyed to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese people the respects, admiration, greetings and support of President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania and the Party and people of Mauritania. Chairman Mao Tse-tung requested the Head of the Mauritanian Delegation to convey his respects and greetings as well as those of the Chinese people to President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania and the Mauritanian people.

Talks were held between the Chinese side headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and the Mauritanian side headed by Minister Birane Mamadou Wane. The two sides had a frank exchange of views on the present international situation, the development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Mauritania and other questions. Satisfactory results were achieved at the talks.

Both sides agreed that the present international situation is very favourable to all the revolutionary peoples of the world. Imperialism will not last long. The Afro-Asian people and people of the whole world must unite still more closely to wage resolute struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The two sides expressed firm support for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and to develop national economy.

The Chinese side pointed out that the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is the focus of the fierce great battle now going on between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces the world over. As always, the Chinese Government and people will unswervingly support and aid the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until all the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Vietnam.

The Mauritanian side reaffirmed its support for the heroic Vietnamese people, condemned the aggression against and slaughter of the Vietnamese people, and was firmly confident of the final victory to be won by the Vietnamese people with their heroic sacrifices.

The two sides expressed firm support for the Palestinian people's just struggle for the restoration of their legitimate rights and for the struggle of the people of various countries who are striving for independence.

The two sides strongly condemned the colonialist authorities of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia for their policy of apartheid; they also condemned racial discrimination existing in any other part of the world.

Minister Birane Mamadou Wane stated that the Mauritanian Government firmly stands for the restora-

tion of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and firmly opposes any scheming activities aimed at creating "two Chinas." The Chinese side expressed thanks to the Mauritanian Government for this consistent and just stand on its part.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi reaffirmed the Chinese Government's firm support for the policy of non-alignment pursued by the Mauritanian Government. He supported and appreciated Mauritania's policy of developing its national economy through self-reliance, and sincerely hoped that Mauritania would through practice acquire its own successful experience in national construction.

During the visit of the Mauritanian Delegation in China, a trade agreement, an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and an agreement on cultural co-operation which conform to the interests of the two peoples were concluded between the two sides on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, mutual support and mutual understanding.

During its stay in China, the Mauritanian Government Delegation visited a factory, a rural people's commune and a university and made friendly contacts with Chinese workers, peasants, Red Guards as well as teachers and students who are carrying on the great proletarian cultural revolution; the Delegation also visited a mosque and met Chinese Muslim brothers. These visits left a very good impression on the Delegation.

The Mauritanian Delegation is firmly convinced that the unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution movement initiated by the great Chairman Mao Tse-tung in China with a population of 700 million is of extremely profound and far-reaching international significance. The Delegation sincerely wishes China still greater achievements in revolution.

The Chinese side reiterated its invitation to President Moktar Ould Daddah to pay an official visit to China at a time suitable to him.

Minister Birane Mamadou Wane extended an invitation to Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi to pay a visit to Mauritania. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi accepted this invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be discussed and decided upon in the near future.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the present visit of the Mauritanian Government Delegation to China has contributed to the promotion of the friendship between the two peoples and made a good start in the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

On behalf of his comrades, the Mauritanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning expressed deep and sincere thanks to the Chinese Government and people for their most cordial, warm and brotherly reception throughout their visit in China.

February 17, 1967



The World's People Love Chairman Mao

3,000 Million People Need Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Many Burmese friends have warmly praised Mao Tse-tung's thought. One of them had this to say: "Lin Piao said: China has a population of 700 million. It needs unified thinking, revolutionary thinking, correct thinking. That is Mao Tse-tung's thinking. As I see it, the close to 3,000 million people of the whole world, in their struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries, also need unified thinking, revolutionary thinking, correct thinking. That is also Mao Tse-tung's thinking."

Another friend said: "The Soviet modern revisionists do not make revolution themselves, and they also try to forbid others to do so. This is in vain." He added: "Nothing can block the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought and nothing can block the revolutionary tide of the world's people either. Today, China is the centre

of the world revolution, Peking is the beacon of the world revolution and Mao Tse-tung is the helmsman of the world revolution."

Chairman Mao's Every Word Is the Truth

More and more Italian workers and peasants are studying Chairman Mao's writings. They feel that Chairman Mao's every word is the truth.

Discussion groups for the study of Chairman Mao's writings have been formed throughout Italy. Forums are often held by the people in many provincial capitals like Turin, Milan, Novara, Palermo and Catania as well as in many smaller cities.

In a letter to a publishing house a member of the discussion group in a rural centre in the Sardinia region, south Italy, said: "Our discussions are getting on fine

Chairman Mao's Works Published Abroad

GREECE: The Greek edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* was recently published in Athens by the History Publishing House. In recent years, many works of Chairman Mao have been translated and published in Greece. In 1966 alone, 16 titles were published in pamphlets, including *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, *On Protracted War*, *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War*, *Our Study and the Current Situation*, *Combat Liberalism*, *Introducing "The Communist"*, and *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*.

JAPAN: The *Selected Quotations From Mao Tse-tung* has been recently published by the Toho Bookstore which sells progressive publications here, aimed at helping the revolutionary Japanese people use Chairman Mao's teachings as a weapon in their daily struggle and as a beacon and guide to their actions. It was published at a time when the revolutionary Japanese people's massive movement to study Mao Tse-tung's thought was at a high tide. The book is about 18 inches by 6 inches and can be hung on the wall for daily reading. It contains 31 quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The publisher's note to the *Selected Quotations From Mao Tse-tung* says: "Let us regard Mao Tse-tung's teachings as our beacon the year round."

SWEDEN: The Swedish edition of *The Anthology of Mao Tse-tung's Political Writings* was published by Raben and Sjogren Publishers in Stockholm early this month. The anthology was compiled by Bo Gustafsson, editor of *Marxist Forum*. It includes

12 of Chairman Mao's important articles, including *On Practice*, *On Contradiction*, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, *The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party*, *The Present Situation and Our Tasks*, *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship*, *Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong* and *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan*.

PAKISTAN: Chairman Mao's works *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*, *On Practice*, and *On New Democracy* have been translated into Bengali and published in Dacca, capital of East Pakistan. They are warmly welcomed by the broad masses of readers.

In the foreword to the Bengali booklet *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*, the publisher wrote: "China's progress, achievements and the stand adopted by her under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung have won the greatest respect of the people throughout the world. . . . Chairman Mao is not only the great leader of the Chinese people but also the teacher of the people all over the world in general and the people of Asia and Africa in particular who are struggling for liberation."

INDIA: Translations in Malayalam (a major language in south India) of two brilliant articles by Chairman Mao were published recently in separate booklets in Calicut, Kerala State by Marxist Publications.

The two articles are: *To Be Attacked by the Enemy Is Not a Bad Thing But a Good Thing* and *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*

and we have formed two groups. . . . All our comrades are workers and herdsmen. When we began to study Chairman Mao's works, we thought that philosophy was something very difficult and not written for workers. I myself also believed that I could not understand the content. But on the contrary, all of us understand it very well, because what the great Comrade Mao Tse-tung said is the truth. We became stronger after studying his philosophy and learnt how to understand people and things and what is wrong in ourselves. In this way, we can improve ourselves and become more capable of fighting the revisionists and capitalists and preparing for revolution step by step."

A letter from another rural centre, south of Rome, by a group of workers and peasants praised Chairman Mao as "the greatest Marxist and revolutionary of the 20th century." It expressed "unconditional approval of and support for the great proletarian cultural revolution which is being carried out by the Communist Party of China with such great courage."

The letter went on: "News from China fills us with joy and gives us great enthusiasm and strength to fight against imperialism and revisionism. We consider that the action that is being taken by the C.P.C. conforms to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Workers from some of the big factories in northern Italy are studying Mao Tse-tung's works, particularly his military writings, with a view to implementing his teachings in their struggles.

Carry the Revolution Through To the End

To express his burning love for Chairman Mao, a young Congolese (B) artisan worked three days and nights to paint a three-foot-square portrait of Chairman Mao. On the right of the picture, he drew a red heart and a blazing torch. He presented the portrait to the Chinese Embassy and said that he had been greatly encouraged by the Association of Congolese (B) Artists and many fellow artisans in painting this picture. The red heart in the picture symbolized the Congolese (B) people's wholehearted esteem for Chairman Mao and the torch represented their burning revolutionary fervour. "We are resolved to carry the revolution through to the very end," he said.

I Will Certainly Do As Bethune Did

When the Uruguay-China Cultural Association delegation visited China and toured various parts of the



Nepalese friends acclaim Chairman Mao as the red sun in the hearts of the world's people. Photo shows Nepalese peasants and workers saluting photographs of Chairman Mao.

country, a Chinese comrade asked their opinions about the travelling arrangements. The eldest member of the delegation immediately remarked: "I am satisfied with everything, but I would like to make one point. It is that I have not been given time to study Chairman Mao's works." His views were quickly supported by the other Uruguayan friends.

A few days later, this Uruguayan friend was ill. When the Chinese comrade went to see him he saw him lying in bed engrossed in studying Chairman Mao's *In Memory of Norman Bethune*: When the Uruguayan friend saw the Chinese comrade, he said: "How well these words are expressed!" The Chinese comrade did not know what he was referring to. Immediately afterwards, the Uruguayan read the following sentence, word by word: "**Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. . . .**" He was deeply moved by this passage from Chairman Mao.

After his recovery, this Uruguayan friend consistently and enthusiastically studied Chairman Mao's works during his travels. In the few days before the end of his journey, he time and again asked the Chinese comrade to find him a number of copies of the Spanish edition of the "Three Constantly Read Articles" by Chairman Mao. He said: "One of the deepest impressions I got from my travels in China was the Chinese people's great spiritual power. Here in China everybody links himself with the world revolution, and this has no parallel in other parts of the world." With deep feeling, he went on: "The greatest benefit I have received is that I have learnt something of the spirit of Norman Bethune. Back in my own country I will certainly do as Bethune did."

Comrade Hill Praises the Seizure of Power by the Chinese Revolutionary Rebels

E.F. HILL, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), in an article published in the Party's organ *Vanguard* on February 1, warmly praised Mao Tse-tung's thought and China's great proletarian cultural revolution under its guidance. The article pointed out that the success of China's cultural revolution "is of vital importance to the world revolutionary struggle. It is a critically important contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement."

In this article, entitled "We Salute the Earth-Shaking Chinese Proletarian Cultural Revolution," Comrade Hill said: "There is in fact a tremendous upheaval in China." "The revolutionary masses are rebelling, making revolution against those persons in the Chinese Communist Party and in authority who are taking the capitalist road. They must rebel, they must continue to rebel. It is splendid rebellion. They must seize the power which these capitalist elements have taken. They must use it for themselves."

The article pointed out that the thought of Mao Tse-tung is the very acme of the theory on class struggle for the complete victory of the proletarian revolution. If Mao Tse-tung's thought is followed and acted

upon, then the victory of the proletarian revolution is assured. If it is suppressed, ignored or a passive attitude taken to it, then the proletarian revolution suffers a defeat.

"Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era of the collapse of imperialism and the victory of socialism. Marxism-Leninism is the theory and practice of rebellion of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Mao Tse-tung's thought is that theory developed to its highest point in our time."

It continued that China's great proletarian cultural revolution "has brought the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the acme of Marxism-Leninism, to millions in China. It has brought it to millions throughout the world. That means a great surge forward in the proletarian revolution. . . . Certainly the enemy opposes this and is very upset by it. Certainly we support it. Certainly we rejoice at it. Now the people in China and throughout the world benefit immensely from the study of Mao Tse-tung's works and the brilliant guidance it gives to the revolutionary struggle."

The article concluded with the conviction that China's great proletarian cultural revolution will surely win splendid victories.

The Seizure of Power by the Revolutionary Rebels Is Irresistible

— Article by the Editorial Department of the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit*

THE Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit*, in an article by its editorial department published on February 1, acclaimed the situation in China's great proletarian cultural revolution as excellent. Entitled "The Flames of the Great Cultural Revolution Kindled by Chairman Mao Tse-tung Are Victoriously Burning Up All the Revisionist and Capitalist Garbage in China," the article states that this revolution is advancing triumphantly. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, hundreds of millions of revolutionary working people both in urban and rural areas have launched an all-out offensive against a handful of persons in authority who are tak-

ing the capitalist road and against the bourgeois reactionary line. Led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and backed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, they are now seizing power one after another from these persons.

Another great victory of the revolutionary line represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, it adds, is that the revolutionary masses in urban and rural areas are dealing a severe blow to counter-revolutionary economism practised by the bourgeois Rightists and the revisionists who are attempting to undermine the

socialist economy and the worker-peasant alliance. In their just struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line, the workers, peasants, students and revolutionary cadres have had energetic and all-round support from the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The article points out that the struggle between the revolutionary line represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the bourgeois reactionary line, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and the struggle for complete victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution is now entering a decisive stage.

A revolution is not a dinner party but an act of violence by which one class overthrows another. Once started, the proletarian revolution will never stop half-way or retreat in the face of the enemy. Intimidation and threats from the enemy can never cow the revolutionaries. The opportunists will never understand the strength and creativeness of the revolutionary masses; nor can they realize that once a great idea is mastered by the masses, it will become an irresistible material force.

The article warmly hails China's hundreds of millions of revolutionaries who, guided by Mao

Tse-tung's thought, are bringing into full play extensive socialist democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The struggle between the revolutionary line represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the bourgeois reactionary line now going on in China shows clearly to us that irreconcilable antagonistic contradictions exist between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie; either the proletariat or the bourgeoisie wields the power. Therefore, it is perfectly correct for the Chinese workers, peasants, students and revolutionary cadres to seize power, in accordance with the instructions of the great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, from a handful of bourgeois representatives who have wormed their way into the Party. If revolutionary measures are not taken in time, a country will sooner or later change its colour.

No matter how desperately the enemies at home and abroad may struggle and no matter what mud-slinging they may engage in, no force on earth can block the advance of the proletarian cultural revolution. Led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Republic of China is sure to grow stronger and stronger and become an ever impregnable fortress of Marxism-Leninism and socialism, the article concludes.

Chairman Mao Is the Greatest Marxist-Leninist Of Our Times

— Article in *People's Voice*, organ of the Communist Party of New Zealand

PEOPLE'S VOICE, organ of the Communist Party of New Zealand, published an article on January 25 warmly praising Chairman Mao as "the foremost revolutionary leader of our times, the greatest living Marxist-Leninist." "The thought of Mao Tse-tung is the highest development of Marxism-Leninism," the article said.

It pointed out that in the 42-year period since the death of Lenin, it has been Mao Tse-tung's thought which has been the beacon light of Marxism. It has been Mao Tse-tung's defence and development of Marxism which, under new conditions, have lighted the way forward for the Chinese people and for the peoples of the world.

"The record shows that Mao Tse-tung is a great revolutionary leader, both in words and deeds," the article said.

"The people in all countries who oppose imperialism, who seek national liberation, the ending of capitalism

and the advance of socialism, all need a clear guide as to the correct way to go about achieving these aims," and the teachings of Mao Tse-tung "are today's guide to the correct road for the workers and oppressed peoples to take."

Chairman Mao, the article said, not only led the struggle for the defence of Marxism-Leninism and the struggle for the exposure of the Soviet modern revisionists, but also further advanced Marxist-Leninist theory. Chairman Mao "creatively enriched it with new propositions in line with the new conditions of the present epoch."

This, together with the record of Mao Tse-tung's achievement in the theoretical and practical leadership of the Chinese revolution, the article pointed out, "has firmly established him not only as the leader of the Chinese people but also of the workers and oppressed peoples of all countries."

How Red Rebels United With Revolutionary Leading Cadres

CHAIRMAN Mao has taught us: "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent." With this teaching firmly in mind, the red rebels of the Harbin Bicycle Plant, in the course of the current great struggle to seize power, made a strict distinction between enemies, friends, and themselves, and joined forces with the leading cadres who persevered in the proletarian revolutionary line. They were thus able to gain a noteworthy victory in seizing and holding power.

The oppressed red rebels of the Harbin Bicycle Plant rose in rebellion last August. They founded their own organization — the Red Rebel Corps — and opened a powerful attack against the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and were taking the capitalist road. In great confusion, this handful of persons promptly knocked together "royalist" organizations to oppose the Rebel Corps. Confronted with this situation of sharp and complex class struggle, the plant's vice-director, Comrade Yu Chih-yuan, followed Chairman Mao's teaching about "no investigation, no right to speak" and studied Chairman Mao's *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*, after which he made investigations and studies of different families, in society, and in schools and factories. On the basis of these, he carefully analysed the membership of the various mass organizations and their political and economic status, as well as their words and actions. His clear-cut conclusion was that the Red Rebel Corps was a pathbreaker in the great cultural revolution. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, it dared to think, to speak, to forge ahead, to rebel; it was a vital revolutionary organization. Having reached this conclusion, he consciously and actively stood on the side of the red rebels in his thoughts, in his class sentiments, and in his actions, and fought together shoulder to shoulder with them.

The Red Rebel Corps held its ground bravely against a White Terror. When it was but ten days old, the handful of persons in the plant who were in authority and were taking the capitalist road already sensed that their positions were endangered. They immediately took action and plotted to amalgamate the six different organizations in the plant so as to strangle the new-born Red Rebel Corps. But, armed with Mao

Tse-tung's thought, the red rebels saw right through this scheme and resolutely opposed and exposed it. At this crucial moment, Comrade Yu Chih-yuan stood up in firm support of the red rebels. He pointed out: "To amalgamate or not is the business of the masses themselves. The Party's Central Committee has issued instructions and the 16-Point Decision clearly stipulates that we must 'trust the masses, rely on them and respect their initiative.' The Red Rebel Corps is in the minority. The Decision says we must protect the minority, because sometimes the truth is with the minority." His forthright stand met with fierce opposition from the bourgeois lords, who deprived him of his right to speak, but he was undaunted and maintained: "I have the right to reserve my opinions."

"The heavier the oppression, the greater the resistance." "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is the inevitable course that the enemy follows. Fearing the forces neither of heaven nor of earth, the red rebels "bombarded" the plant's Party committee and ferreted out the persons in authority who were taking the capitalist road. These enemies were not reconciled to their end and continued to intrigue and scheme. They tried to "encircle and annihilate" the red rebels, exercised bourgeois dictatorship, adopted the policy of "putting on pressure, enticing them out of the ranks, attacking and splitting the ranks." As a result, the members of the Red Rebel Corps were reduced from more than 80 to something over 50. But the red rebels are heroes who cannot be overcome by pressure or squeezed out. They firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." At this crucial moment, Yu Chih-yuan, an old comrade and a Communist Party member for more than 30 years, and comrades of the Red Rebel Corps together studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." Citing the example of the Red Army's Long March, he inspired these comrades saying: "Never mind! Though our ranks are smaller in number, they are purer than before and stronger in fighting capacity." Inspired by Comrade Yu Chih-yuan, the Red Rebel Corps raised high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carried out a rectification campaign, summoned up its courage to struggle against

the enemy, strengthened unity and finally grew from 32 to near 200 members. Thus, it smashed the intrigue carefully plotted by the enemies.

As to how to treat persons in authority, the editorial in *Hongqi*, No. 3, pointed out: "A clear distinction must be drawn between those in authority who belong to the proletariat and those who belong to the bourgeoisie, between those who support and carry out the proletarian revolutionary line and those who support and carry out the bourgeois reactionary line. To regard all persons in authority as untrustworthy is wrong. To oppose, exclude and overthrow all indiscriminately runs counter to the class viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought." Comrade Yu Chih-yuan had worked hard in the past years of arduous struggle for the Party and the people's revolutionary cause; he struggled against the persons in the Party in the plant who were in authority and were taking the capitalist road; particularly during this movement when the decisive battle was fought between the red rebels on the one hand and the bourgeoisie and its representatives on the other hand, he stood firmly on the side of the red rebels and united with the revolutionary masses in common struggle. Therefore, the bourgeois lords regarded him as a thorn in their flesh. In the early days of the movement they turned their spearhead against Comrade Yu Chih-yuan, collected "material" about him everywhere, struggled against him; branded him a "counter-revolutionary revisionist," and made him a scapegoat so as to shift the targets for attack and protect themselves and get by.

At that time the red rebels followed Chairman Mao's teaching: "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution." They took the class viewpoint to examine the persons in authority and drew a strict line of distinction between enemies, friends and themselves. They firmly refuted and completely discredited the persons in the Party who were in authority and were taking the capitalist road and gave them no chance to rise again; they gave resolute help and support to those in authority who belong to the proletariat, and co-operated with them. Comrade Yu Chih-yuan is a leading cadre who really stands on the proletarian revolutionary line. Though he had shortcomings and mistakes, he stood up for the truth and corrected his mistakes, adopted a correct attitude towards his own problems and the criticism put forward by the masses, and sincerely examined himself before the masses. Therefore, the red rebels supported, assisted and co-operated with Comrade Yu Chih-yuan, opposed the accusations against him concocted by the bourgeois lords and the "royalist" forces, and made their "struggle meetings" end in failure.

The great cultural revolution entered a new phase — the struggle to seize power. Genuine red rebels think about seizing power, talk about seizing power and work to seize power! On January 12, comrades of the Red Rebel Corps at a general headquarters' meeting decided to seize power the same night. The rev-



The Proletarian Revolutionary Seizure of Power Is Justified For Ever!
A poster of the great proletarian cultural revolution

olutionary leading cadres were also thinking what the red rebels were thinking and were just as impatient. Comrade Yu Chih-yuan was then outside the plant discussing immediate seizure of power with members of the Red Rebel Corps. Thus, on the night of the 12th, the red rebels seized back the plant's Party, political and financial power from the hands of the bourgeois lords!

"Adequate attention must be paid to the role of revolutionary cadres in the struggle to seize power. . . . When the revolutionary leading cadres rise up to join the masses in seizing power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, the revolutionary mass organizations should support them," says the *Hongqi* (No. 3) editorial. This union of red rebels of the bicycle plant and Comrade Yu Chih-yuan, a revolutionary leading cadre, in the course of the struggle fully embodies the spirit of this editorial.

Chairman Mao has said: "All revolutionary struggles in the world are aimed at seizing political power and consolidating it." The question before the red rebels after their seizure of power was: Carry the revolution through to the end, or abandon it half-way? For a while comrades of the Red Rebel Corps slackened their grip on the movement after the seizure of power because they had taken up production and routine

work. The question of the necessity for carrying the revolution through to the end was raised by Comrade Yu Chih-yuan in good time. Together they worked out appropriate measures: Thoroughly smash the counter-revolutionary organization and the "royalist" group, educate and win the masses who had been fooled back to the revolutionary line on the one hand and, on the other hand, push forward on the basis of victory and strive to win greater victories through firmly taking hold of revolution and vigorously promoting production. Through the efforts of all the red rebels, some of the misled masses in the "royalist" and reactionary organizations rose up and fiercely attacked the handful of reactionary elements. The middle-of-the-roaders and those who had been deceived were won over and united with. The revolutionary Left forces grew stronger daily and an excellent situation emerged. Using the enormously heightened revolutionary drive engendered by the great cultural revolution, the red rebels and the revolutionary workers took over production manage-

ment and became masters in their own house. They completed 80 per cent of the January production tasks in 16 days, thereby fulfilling the month's quota with a day and a half to spare. Quality reached the highest standard ever attained in the plant and thus thoroughly smashed the new counter-attack of the bourgeois reactionary line! In the course of the struggle, Comrade Yu Chih-yuan, who is in his fifties, has looked much younger as he has fought vigorously alongside the young red rebel pathbreakers. Because of the efforts of all the red rebels and because the red rebels are united with the revolutionary leading cadres, a twin victory has been scored in revolution and production!

(An abridged version of an article written by the Harbin Bicycle Plant Red Rebel Corps, the Huozhenghong Fighting Detachment of the Harbin Military Engineering Red Rebel Regiment, and "Heilungkiang Ribao" Correspondents.)

After the Seizure of Power

A Fine Example of "Taking Firm Hold of The Revolution and Promoting Production"

THE revolutionary rebels in the Shanghai No. 2 Camera Works seized power on January 14 from the handful of persons who were in authority there and taking the capitalist road. Following that seizure of power, the rebels put into practice Chairman Mao's teaching of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production." Displaying the spirit of uninterrupted revolution, they consistently gave prominence to proletarian politics, placed full reliance on the masses and boldly aroused them. As a result, the socialist initiative latent in the masses burst out with volcanic force and a rapid change took place in production. Due to sabotage by the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road, the plant in the first two weeks of January had fulfilled only 9.2 per cent of the month's plan. After the seizure of power, the workers in the next two weeks fulfilled the other 90.8 per cent of the plan. This gives promise of an extraordinarily rapid tempo in the building of socialism in China once the proletarian revolutionaries take power.

With production in the plant in chaos, it was imperative for the revolutionary rebels, once they had

seized power, to take firm hold of production. To run production successfully is not only the desire of the revolutionary masses but also an important guarantee that power will be consolidated and that the revolutionary rebels will be invincible. To boost production, however, there are two diametrically opposed alternatives. The revolutionary rebels of the No. 2 Camera Works resolutely rejected the approach of taking hold of production alone and disregarding the revolution; they consistently kept firm hold of the revolution and energetically promoted production. In doing this, they stressed two things:

Firstly, they continued their energetic efforts to organize the exposure, criticism and repudiation of the bourgeois reactionary line and the handful of persons who had been in authority and taking the capitalist road. This was designed so that the masses could educate themselves in the struggle, become more and more imbued with the revolutionary rebel spirit and so turn their deep hatred for the bourgeois reactionary line into a powerful motive force promoting production. Immediately after the seizure of power, the revolutionary

rebels called a general meeting of workers and staff to expose and accuse those who had been in authority and taking the capitalist road for their towering crimes in using the foul means of economism to sabotage production and the great cultural revolution. The more these people were exposed, the greater the anger of the revolutionary rebels and revolutionary workers and the stronger their revolutionary fighting will; the deeper their hatred for the class enemy and the greater their enthusiasm to increase production. They pledged their determination to acquit themselves well for the honour of their great leader Chairman Mao and the motherland.

Secondly, having seized power the rebels followed the Marxist principle of smashing the old state machinery and in a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit put an end to those outmoded rules and regulations which hampered the growth of the productive forces. Relying on the masses they established a new revolutionary order. On the very day power was seized, the revolutionary rebels abolished the administrative post of workshop director and elected new men to lead the production teams. Formerly, transfer of a worker from one job to another had to be approved at several levels. This has been changed to allow a worker to be transferred quickly to where he is most needed. Everything is done in the interests of the work as a whole and of the revolution.

Adhering to Chairman Mao's teachings on trusting the masses, relying on them and respecting their initiative, the revolutionary rebels go to wherever a problem crops up in production and, instead of sitting in their offices and giving orders, discuss matters with the masses on the spot. This makes the mass of revolutionary workers feel that they are indeed the masters of their factory and they work with redoubled enthusiasm. The assembly shop was once a weak link in production. So the revolutionary rebels went there to study with the workers the following words of Chairman Mao: "We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new." "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." They discussed with the workers the current situation in the struggle and further mobilized them politically and ideologically. Revolutionary rebels were called upon to give a lead. There was an immediate surge of enthusiasm throughout the workshop and daily output shot up three- or four-fold.

Many things had to be done after the seizure of power. But the revolutionary rebels took the study of



Take firm hold of the revolution and promote production. Smash the new counter-attack launched by the bourgeois reactionary line!
A poster of the great proletarian cultural revolution

Chairman Mao's writings and the arming of their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought as their most fundamental task. With the seizure of power, their positions have changed — from that of subordinates to that of leadership. By using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon in a rectification campaign, they prevented themselves from becoming conceited and self-complacent. They refused to allow themselves to get contaminated with bureaucratic airs and maintained flesh-and-blood ties with the masses. They have always attached great importance to the interests of the state and paid no attention to personal fame, material gain or position. They have made a special effort to study the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*) and such brilliant works as *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* and *Carry the Revolution Through to the End*. They have become profoundly aware that after the seizure of power the revolutionary rebels are still confronted with the question of taking the socialist or the capitalist road and that one can carry the revolution through to the end only by constantly combating the "self-interest" in one's own mind and further developing the revolutionary rebel spirit.

Chairman Mao has said: "The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a Marxist-Leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." The achievements of the revolutionary rebels in the Shanghai No. 2 Camera Works in taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production once again corroborates this brilliant truth.

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.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

The Soviet Revisionist Renegades Cannot Stop The Forward March of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Movement Against Imperialism

The so-called 8th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization illegally convened by the Soviet revisionists was hastily wound up. Nearly half of the member nations refused to take part or withdrew half-way through. Many delegates exposed the renegade features of the Soviet revisionists. They issued the call: Come to Peking to the side of the great Chairman Mao for the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference.

THE so-called eighth session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, illegally convened by the revisionist ruling clique of the Soviet Union, was hastily ended on February 16 at the American-run Hilton Hotel in Nicosia, capital of Cyprus.

Disregarding the spirited opposition and censure voiced in and outside the meeting by revolutionary people in Asia and Africa, the Soviet revisionists arbitrarily threw overboard the decision of the Fourth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference at Winneba that the next conference be held in Peking this year, thereby bringing about an open split in the movement of Afro-Asian people's solidarity against imperialism. This is a new grave crime committed by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique against the revolutionary people in Asia and Africa.

The schismatic Nicosia meeting was scheduled to last five days, but actually ended one day ahead of time. The whole proceedings once again showed conclusively that the Soviet revisionist ruling clique is accomplice number one of U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of the world. This clique is the arch-criminal in sabotaging the movement for Afro-Asian people's solidarity against imperialism. It is a detachment of international reaction which opposes great socialist China, the Afro-Asian people's movement for liberation and world revolution. Master-minded and manipulated solely by the Soviet clique, the Nicosia meeting proceeded in utter confusion, and was beset with difficulties and torn by contradictions.

Nearly half of the member nations refused to attend the meeting or quit it half-way through. Some of the delegations left Nicosia before it ended.

Spreading Rumours and Wildly Attacking China

The anti-China character of this illegally convened meeting was clear from the very outset. The national flag of the People's Republic of China was not included in the flags of the member nations flying in and outside the meeting hall. The Soviet revisionists spread innumerable lies to malign China's great proletarian cultural revolution. In their private conversations and public speeches, they and a tiny group of their followers vilified China directly or by insinuation. They even attacked those African freedom fighters who at the meeting paid glowing tribute to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world, and the 700 million revolutionary people of China. All this was geared to the Soviet revisionist ruling clique's criminal design to do even more in the hire of U.S. imperialism, to undermine and split the movement of Afro-Asian people's solidarity, and to scrap the decision to hold the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Peking this year.

This illegally convened meeting had no right whatever to discuss the decision of the Fourth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference on the venue of the next conference. In its statement on February 3, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity strongly protested against the Soviet revisionists'

design to call a so-called eighth session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Cyprus. It solemnly declared that China would not take part in this anti-Chinese, schismatic meeting, that such a meeting had no right whatever to discuss the venue of the Fifth Conference, and that any arbitrary change in the decision passed at Winneba is illegal and, therefore, null and void. The Chinese committee reiterated with all seriousness that the Chinese people will not disappoint the hopes of the Asian and African peoples and that they have made up their minds to surmount every obstacle and to make preparations for the holding of the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Peking this year. The organizations for Afro-Asian solidarity of Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaya, Ceylon and Senegal, and the nationalist organizations of South West Africa, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and the Somali Coast, too, denounced the Soviet revisionists' scheme in statements. In the course of the meeting, Karaisa representing the South West African National Union, Maruping representing the Bechuanaland People's Party, Nkosi representing the Swaziland Progressive Party and Mapefane representing the Basutoland Congress Party made speeches roundly condemning the Soviet revisionists for betraying the revolutionary cause of the Afro-Asian peoples, and stated their firm opposition to a change in the venue of the next conference. They stressed that no manoeuvres can prevent the holding of the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Peking this year.

Nevertheless, the Soviet revisionists resorted to one manoeuvre after another, insisting on illegally changing the venue of the conference.

Playing the Bully and Splitting the Movement

In face of the strong opposition in and outside the meeting, the Soviet revisionists at first proposed, through their followers, that Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, be made the venue. This was a most wicked scheme. It was intended not only to throw overboard the decision of the Fourth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference on the holding of the next conference in Peking this year, but also to undermine the militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. The delegates of many countries saw through this provocative scheme of the Soviet revisionist clique as soon as it was put forward. The delegate of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam rightly rejected the "proposal." After the failure of this scheme, the Soviet revisionists resorted to delaying tactics. Finally, at the "organizational committee" meeting held on the evening of February 15, they unscrupulously forced through an illegal decision. At that meeting which was completely under their control, the Soviet revisionists dared not even put to a vote the so-called question of changing the venue of the conference. Lyssarides of Cyprus who presided arbitrarily an-

nounced that the venue of the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference was changed from Peking to Algiers. His statement was "greeted" with organized applause by the Soviet revisionists and a small group of their followers before it was translated into French for the French-speaking delegates. The Malian delegate protested on three occasions against such undemocratic practices. The delegates of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Palestine expressed support for the Winneba decision concerning the holding of the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Peking this year. Lyssarides refused to allow the delegates from Tanzania, the Congo (B), Zambia and many other delegates to speak and arbitrarily ruled that the venue of the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference was changed from Peking to Algiers. This was a typical Soviet revisionist farce and it was all over in less than half an hour.

The illegal Nicosia meeting itself was held as a step to split the Afro-Asian people's movement for solidarity against imperialism. While it was going on, the Soviet revisionists went so far as to shamelessly conduct the farce of "expelling" the South West African National Union which supports the Winneba decision concerning the holding of the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Peking this year. After voting by a show of hands, they announced the "expulsion" of the South West African National Union from the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. Apart from the Soviet revisionists, only a small number of delegates joined in voting. Many delegates expressed great discontent with this absurd procedure, declaring that this was a farce unheard of before in the history of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement. The Soviet revisionists also arbitrarily put the splittists from Japan and Ceylon into the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization while rejecting anti-imperialist nationalist organizations such as the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Azanian (South African) Pan-Africanist Congress. That the Soviet revisionists should dare to be so domineering as to practise fascist dictatorship in the Afro-Asian people's movement for solidarity against imperialism is absolutely intolerable to all the revolutionary people of Asia and Africa.

Selling Out Vietnam: Their Ugly Features Revealed

The heroic Vietnamese people who are in the forefront of the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism have won the resolute support of the revolutionary people of Asia and Africa. But what the people cannot tolerate is that the Soviet revisionists have openly used this meeting which had put up the sign-board of "supporting Vietnam" to realize the despicable scheme of splitting the Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement, thus undermining the Afro-Asian people's support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Soviet

revisionists' hypocritical "proposal" to change the venue of the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference from Peking to Hanoi was precisely a scheme of this kind. Meanwhile, other situations which emerged at this illegal meeting showed what the "support" of the Soviet revisionists really means. When the delegates of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation were condemning U.S. imperialism for its crimes of aggression, a Soviet revisionist went so far as to have a sound sleep in his seat. Many other Soviet revisionists walked around freely and in a leisurely manner as if in a club. At the closing session of this illegal meeting which supposedly had "the support of Vietnam as the main agenda item," the resolution on Vietnam was not even read out. All this clearly reveals the true colours of the Soviet revisionists as sham supporters and real betrayers and their features as renegades who try to gain political capital by speculating on the Vietnam question thereby further selling out the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese people.

In order to push through their sinister scheme, the Soviet revisionists and their hand-picked chairman, Lyssarides committed a typical fascist outrage at the Nicosia meeting. They threatened over and over again that they would call up the police to deal with the African freedom fighters and they actually did so as a means of intimidation when the delegates from Bechuanaland and other countries spoke against the illegal admission of the Japanese splitters to the meeting. While allowing the Soviet and Indian delegates to speak without time limit, Lyssarides restricted to ten minutes the speaking time of those who opposed their erroneous line and often unceremoniously interrupted their speeches.

This and other outrages met with strong opposition and condemnation both at the meeting and from the broad masses of the revolutionary people of Afro-Asian countries. In order to protest against the Soviet revisionists' scheme to change the venue of the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference and against the illegitimate "expulsion" of the South West African National Union from the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the South West African National Union, Bechuanaland People's Party, Swaziland Progressive Party and Basutoland Congress Party declared their withdrawal from the illegal meeting on the day prior to its conclusion.

Anti-imperialist Torrent Cannot Be Stopped

The delegations of these four African countries as well as the delegation of Azania's Pan-Africanist Congress issued a joint statement in Nicosia on the same day strongly denouncing the crimes of the Soviet revisionists. At a press conference given in Nicosia on February 16, Mutambanengwe, Secretary for External Affairs of the Zimbabwe African National Union, declared his support for the just stand of the four African delegations.

In the course of the meeting, many delegates from Asia and Africa who support the Winneba decision and the principled stand of the Afro-Asian people's movement of solidarity against imperialism waged a courageous struggle in defiance of the Soviet revisionists' high-handed measures. In the struggle, Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought gave them tremendous encouragement and strength. When confronted with problems, the genuine freedom fighters of Africa found solutions in *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. After each day's tense struggle, they would gather every evening to read "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers" and other quotations from Chairman Mao. They scored a tremendous victory in exposing the ugly features of the Soviet revisionists as renegades to the Afro-Asian people's struggle against imperialism. They called on the participants in the meeting: go to the side of the great Chairman Mao, to Peking, the capital of the 700 million revolutionary Chinese people, for the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference! When those African freedom fighters who had withdrawn from the illegal meeting were departing for home, they held high the red-covered *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and told their friends: "See you again in Peking, the capital of the world's anti-imperialist bastion!"

Chairman Mao has said: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind." The Soviet revisionist ruling clique is scared to death by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, by the great proletarian cultural revolution in China, by the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world now rising to make revolution, and by the Afro-Asian peoples who are strengthening their solidarity against imperialism headed by the United States. Hence, it engineered this anti-China schismatic meeting in Nicosia. However, the Soviet revisionists are merely lifting a rock to drop it on their own feet. No matter what resolution this illegal meeting may have adopted on the venue of the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, the conference will certainly take place in Peking this year as was clearly declared in the statement of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. The conference is sure to take place! The schemes carried out by the Soviet revisionist leading clique in Nicosia served only to reveal more clearly their ugly renegade features. After the cancerous growth of Soviet revisionism is removed, the Afro-Asian people's genuine movement of solidarity against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism which are headed by the United States, will certainly develop soundly along the correct revolutionary line. "Past the sunken boat, a thousand vessels wing; beyond the withered tree, ten thousand saplings spring." A few buzzing flies can never hold back the surging torrent of the Afro-Asian people's movement of solidarity against imperialism. New and bigger victories are bound to be scored in the Afro-Asian people's anti-imperialist struggle!

(Continued from p. 5.)

towering crimes by the Johnson Administration.

The spokesman pointed out that these rabid and serious military provocations by U.S. imperialism could not be separated from its close collusion with the Soviet revisionist leading clique in carrying out anti-China criminal activities. On the one hand, they had recently plotted more intensely to stamp out the revolutionary flames of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. On the other hand, they had madly schemed to undermine China's great proletarian cultural revolution. Since the launching of the unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, they were frightened to death and hated it bitterly. They had been trying to sabotage and make trouble in every way. At present when China's proletarian revolutionaries were forming a great alliance to seize power from the handful of persons within the Party who were in authority and were taking the capitalist road, U.S. imperialism brazenly sent its bandit planes to repeatedly intrude into China's air space, killing and wounding Chinese fishermen on the high seas. This is another debt in blood it owes the Chinese people, and its actions have aroused the deepest indignation of the Chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The spokesman said: The great Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, are not to be trifled with. U.S. imperialism must repay its blood debts to the Chinese people. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is the greatest combat preparedness; the Chinese People's Liberation Army founded personally by Chairman Mao is the mighty backing of the proletarian revolutionaries and the mighty pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are determined to make new contributions to the defence of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance," the Chinese People's Liberation Army will reso-

lutely carry out the instruction of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to grasp revolution and promote combat preparedness, stand fast at our combat posts and be ready at all times to annihilate all enemies if they should dare to invade.

Nepal's National Democratic Day

Nepalese Ambassador to China Ranadhir Subba held a reception on February 18 to celebrate the National Democratic Day of the Kingdom of Nepal. Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien were among those who attended. Ambassador Ranadhir Subba and Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke at the reception. Both expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of China and Nepal would grow constantly.

The Ambassador spoke of Nepal's achievements in national construction, its foreign policy of non-alignment and strict neutrality, and its friendship with China. The Ambassador said: "China's aid to Nepal has been disinterested, and much as we value it, we prize still more the spirit behind it. Chinese technical personnel in Nepal have won friends by their modesty, efficiency and above all by their brotherly behaviour."

The Ambassador concluded by saying: "As good friends and neighbours, we are pleased at the immense progress in every field of human endeavour that China is making."

Speaking on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended his warm congratulations to the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal and the Nepalese people. He expressed the Chinese people's firm support for the Nepalese people in their struggle to uphold national dignity and oppose foreign intervention, and sincerely wished the Nepalese people still greater successes along the road of independent development. He said: "Mr. Ambassador has just spoken about China's support and aid to Nepal. We hold that it is the bounden internationalist obligation of the Chinese people to support the national independence and liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin

American peoples. And in turn, the struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power chauvinism constitute the greatest support to the Chinese people. The Nepalese Government and people have consistently opposed the imperialists' plot to create 'two Chinas' and carry out subversion against Tibet which is China's territory. For this, I would like to express my hearty thanks on behalf of the Chinese Government and people."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi emphasized that imperialism, modern revisionism and their followers were venomously attacking China's great proletarian cultural revolution in a frantic anti-China chorus, and raising a hue and cry that China would change its foreign policy, in a vain attempt to sow discord in the friendly relations between China and other Asian and African countries. This intrigue was entirely futile. He declared that the Chinese people stood together with the other Asian and African peoples and with the oppressed peoples throughout the world and would give all-out support to their revolutionary struggles. China would never waver in following this policy and would never change it under any circumstances.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi continued: "The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has said, 'We people of Asia, Africa and Latin America who love freedom and independence are all fighting against colonialism. . . . The colonialists wish to see us disunited, unco-operative and unfriendly with each other. We must answer them by strengthening our solidarity and friendly co-operation. We must force the colonialists' schemes to fall into complete bankruptcy.' Chairman Mao has also taught us: 'In our international relations, we Chinese people should get rid of great-power chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.' Acting firmly in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, the Chinese people will strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity and cement their friendly and good-neighbourly relations with Nepal on the basis of the Five Principles of

Peaceful Coexistence, and will fight through to the end to support the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and to oppose U.S.-led imperialism and modern revisionism."

Welcome Indonesian Anti-Revisionist Fighter

Several hundred revolutionary rebels and Indonesian friends in the capital gave a rousing welcome on February 15 to Comrade Suar Suroso, a member of the Indonesian Communist Party and of the National Committee of the Indonesian People's Youth League, and a student studying in the Soviet Union who was groundlessly expelled by the Soviet revisionist leading clique. They welcomed him to China, the strong bastion against imperialism and revisionism, and to the side of Chairman Mao, the reddest red sun in the hearts of the revolutionary people of the world.

Comrade Suar Suroso, the Indonesian anti-revisionist fighter, alighted from the train amid cheers. Comrade Yusuf Adjitorop, Member of the Political Bureau and Deputy General Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party and head of the delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party's Central Committee, who was accompanied by Liu Ning-I, Member of the Central Committee and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, went up and warmly embraced Comrade Suar Suroso.

A welcome meeting was held at the station. It began with everyone reading aloud quotations from Chairman Mao: "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph." "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

Representatives of the revolutionary rebels in the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the All-China Students' Federation, the

Red Guards in the capital and Chinese students studying in Europe who had recently returned home spoke at the meeting, extending their warm welcome to the Indonesian anti-revisionist fighter. They said that the Chinese people, who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, were most firm in supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people of Indonesia and other countries throughout the world. They expressed conviction that final victory would certainly belong to the Indonesian people who had a glorious revolutionary tradition.

Ibrahim Isa, Secretary-General of the Indonesian Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, in his speech at the meeting, said he was glad that Comrade Suar Suroso had come to the country of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman of the world's revolutionary people. He added that what filled him with joy was the fact that the world's revolutionary people had the most powerful weapon to defeat the imperialists, the reactionaries and the modern revisionists, and this most powerful weapon was Mao Tse-tung's thought, the highest, most perfect and most comprehensive revolutionary theory.

Ibrahim Isa quoted Chairman Mao's teaching: "Whoever sides with the revolutionary people is a revolutionary. Whoever sides with imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism is a counter-revolutionary." He said that since the Brezhnev-Kosygin traitorous clique stood on the side of the imperialists and reactionaries of all countries, it is therefore counter-revolutionary and our deadly enemy. In order to overthrow the imperialists and reactionaries, he stressed, it was imperative to oppose and smash the Brezhnev-Kosygin modern revisionists and their flunkies.

He paid warm tribute to China's great proletarian cultural revolution, and said that it was no crime to make revolution and that rebellion was justified. The revolutionaries of the world would surely rise in rebellion. Confronted by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the imperialists, modern revisionists and

reactionaries of all countries were nothing but a few flies dashing their heads against the wall and their days were numbered.

Illuminated by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, said Ibrahim Isa, the Indonesian Communist Party and the Indonesian people had found the correct road — the road of revolution, the great road of people's war and the road of Mao Tse-tung.

Comrade Suar Suroso spoke amid warm applause. He denounced the Soviet revisionist ruling clique for betraying Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on proletarian internationalism, and for openly co-operating with the Indonesian reactionary regime and suppressing the revolutionary movement of Indonesian students in the Soviet Union. He said that by arming themselves with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung — the acme of Marxism-Leninism of our time — the Indonesian people would certainly defeat the Suharto-Nasution clique of Rightist generals and win victory in their revolutionary struggle.

Soviet Revisionist Authorities' Discrimination Against Chinese Correspondents Protested

The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has for a long time placed unwarranted restrictions on Chinese correspondents in Moscow and discriminated against them. Lately, it has gone to such lengths as to viciously commit barbarous fascist outrages against them. On January 25, Soviet troops, police and special plain-clothes agents attacked Chinese students returning from Europe as they laid wreaths at Lenin's Mausoleum and Stalin's tomb in Moscow's Red Square; at the same time they savagely beat up Hsinhua correspondents Ting Hsiang-chi and Chang Ching-hai who were covering the event. On February 3, Soviet hooligans forced their way into the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, smashed the Embassy's news photo display cases and carried them off, and barbarously beat Chinese diplomatic representatives and working personnel of the Embassy as well as *Renmin Ribao's* correspondent

ROUND THE WORLD

INDIA

Anti-Tyranny Struggle Rocks Reactionary Rule

"However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph."

— Mao Tse-tung

In 1966, India was swept by a succession of stormy struggles against tyranny and for subsistence on an unprecedented scale. With the advent of 1967, the struggle of the masses of the Indian people continues in full flood. It is a storm which is making a violent assault on the rule of the Indian reactionaries.

In the past year, the broad masses of the Indian workers, peasants, students, teachers, government employees, professional people and small traders stood up to oppose the Congress government. According to incomplete figures, over 12 million people took part in last year's struggles. One or two large-scale mass struggles took place almost every week. State-wide or nationwide strikes by workers, students or shopkeepers erupted almost every month.

The Indian workers are the main force in these struggles. The state-wide general strike in Kerala in January and February last year was without parallel since India's independence. In February, 200,000 textile workers took part in a strike in Bombay. In March 150,000 building workers went on strike in New Delhi. In August and September, several million workers took part in the general strikes in Bombay and West Bengal.

The students took an active part. Especially in the second half of the year, their movement spread throughout the nation. According to incomplete figures, student struggles on a relatively big scale numbered 700 in 1964, 1,300 in 1965 and 2,200 in the first 10 months of 1966.

At present, the struggle of the Indian people takes place mainly in

the cities. But it is spreading to the villages. Peasants have broken into the granaries to take grain, refused to pay rents and taxes, beaten up landlords and officials and opposed government requisition of land for farms run by monopoly capitalists. This highly significant struggle presages that the peasants who account for 90 per cent of the Indian population "will smash all the trammels that bind them and rush forward along the road to liberation."

In the struggle, the broad masses of the people have increasingly realized that the root cause of their impoverishment, hunger and other hardships lies in the reactionary rule of the Congress government which represents the interests of the big bourgeoisie and big landlords. The overthrow of reactionary rule is absolutely essential for the improvement of the people's livelihood. Consequently, their economic and political struggles have begun to come together and reinforce each other. In the second half of last year, "anti-suppression" and "anti-tyranny" became the general slogans of the demonstrators. They also advanced slogans demanding that the Congress government step down from office.

Through their own experience, the Indian people have found out grad-

Hsieh Wen-ching and Hsinhua correspondent Ting Hsiang-chi whose cameras were smashed and flashlights taken away by force. On February 9, the Soviet revisionist authorities arbitrarily declared that Chinese correspondents in Moscow were deprived of their legitimate right to take photographs on Soviet territory. This is another new crime deliberately perpetrated by the Soviet revisionist leading clique to further aggravate relations between the two countries. The Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union and the Chinese correspondents in Moscow have lodged separate protests against this action in the strongest possible terms with the Soviet authorities concerned.

On February 15, Chen Wei-fan, Vice-Director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign

Ministry, summoned Smirnov, press attache of the Soviet Embassy in China. Chen Wei-fan expressed the utmost indignation and lodged the strongest protest against the peremptory declaration of the Soviet Government to prohibit Chinese correspondents from taking photographs on Soviet territory. He pointed out that the Soviet authorities' discrimination and outrages against Chinese correspondents proved that they were afraid of the truth and the great invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, that they feared the Chinese correspondents would faithfully report their rabid activities against China, against revolution and against the people, and that they were afraid that the correspondents would expose their features as renegades to Marxism-Leninism.

Chen Wei-fan refuted the shameless lie fabricated by the Soviet Gov-

ernment that the Chinese Government had prohibited Soviet and all other foreign correspondents from taking photographs on Chinese territory. He solemnly declared that the Soviet Government must immediately annul the decision of depriving the Chinese correspondents of their legitimate right to take pictures on Soviet territory and take practical measures to guarantee their personal safety during their news reporting, otherwise the Soviet authorities would be held fully responsible for all the serious consequences arising therefrom.

Renmin Ribao and Hsinhua News Agency issued a joint statement on February 16, lodging the strongest protest against the Soviet revisionist authorities' discrimination and outrages against Chinese correspondents.

ually that U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism are the main props of the treacherous, reactionary Indian Government. They are the sworn enemy of the Indian people, undermining India's national interests and threatening and transgressing on her sovereignty. Without such backing, the Congress government cannot maintain its reactionary rule. The Indian people also realize that socialist China under the leadership of Chairman Mao is the true friend of the broad masses of oppressed and exploited Indian people. In June and July last year, anti-U.S. demonstrations were held in all major Indian cities. The demonstrators shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Long live Mao Tse-tung!"

The Congress government has tried to drug the people by lauding "the doctrine of non-violence" and "peaceful reform," while resorting to savage counter-revolutionary violence to suppress the popular struggle and turn India into a grim police state. According to incomplete data, last year more than 80,000 people were arrested by the Indian army and police, and innumerable others killed or wounded.

However, by resorting to sanguinary suppression of the broad masses, the reactionary Indian Government has forced them to wage wider and more acute struggles. The Indian people have attacked and burnt Congress Party and government offices, ministers' residences and police stations. They have fought the reactionary army and police often with stones, bricks and home-made bombs, or put up road-blocks. In some places, the masses have broken open arsenals or seized weapons from the army and police. According to incomplete statistics from the Indian press, the number of cases of violent struggle went up from 292 in 1965 to 700 in 1966.

It is worth noting that some Indian national minorities who have long been cruelly suppressed have raised the banner of armed resistance. In Assam, the Mizo tribes started their armed uprising at the end of February last year. They have gained control of some 700 scat-

tered hamlets and some military strongholds.

The Indian people will meet many difficulties and twists and turns on their road of struggle. In collusion with U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism, the Indian reactionaries will continue their counter-

KOSYGIN IN BRITAIN

A Big Sell-Out and a Big Conspiracy Against China

Kosygin, one of the chieftains of the ruling revisionist clique in the Soviet Union, departed for Moscow on February 13 after eight days in Britain. During his stay, he had a series of secret talks with British Prime Minister Wilson. These talks were mainly aimed at stamping out the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, stepping up the formation of a counter-revolutionary "holy alliance" against China, and facilitating the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and some East European countries.

How to help the United States peddle its scheme of forcing "peace talks" by war and inducing "peace talks" by halting the bombing so as to bring the Vietnamese people to submit to the U.S. aggressors? This was the central theme of the official and private talks between Kosygin and Wilson.

The Western press has been full of comments that Kosygin had deliberately timed his London trip to coincide with the Lunar New Year "ceasefire" in Vietnam. The United States has used this "ceasefire" to push ahead with its "peace talks" scheme with the help of the Pope, Wilson and their like. Johnson was the wire-puller behind the Kosygin-Wilson meeting. Wilson kept Johnson informed of the talks by telephone, reporting to him Kosygin's proposals on "peace talks" and passing on Johnson's replies to Kosygin. Twice it happened that Wilson made unexpected visits to Kosygin after receiving urgent telephone calls from Johnson. On one occasion, Wilson roused Kosygin from his sleep at 1 a.m. on February 13 and had a secret conversation with him.

Kosygin assured Wilson time and again that once the United States

revolutionary dual tactics of violent suppression and deception. But, like all other reactionaries, they are a vanishing force nearing their doom. Because the Indian people are courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave, they will eventually wipe them out.

halted its bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, he would manage to bring about "peace talks." Co-ordinating his moves with Kosygin's activities, Johnson postponed for a time the resumption of the wanton bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam when the period of the Lunar New Year "ceasefire" ended. In doing so, he arrogantly demanded "reciprocity" on the part of the Vietnamese people.

The joint communique on the Soviet-British talks shows clearly that the Soviet Government is wallowing in the mire with the British Labour Government, a notorious broker for the U.S. "peace talks" scheme. It mentioned not a single word about the U.S. aggression against Vietnam; instead, it confused the criminal war of aggression launched by the United States with the Vietnamese people's just war against aggression. It declared that "both [the Soviet and British] Governments deeply regret that the war in Vietnam continues"; it went so far as to allege that this war is "a danger to neighbouring states and to the peace and stability of the region" and that "it is essential to achieve the earliest possible end of the Vietnam war." The communique clung stubbornly to the Geneva agreements which were torn to shreds by the United States long ago, and brazenly declared that the two Governments "will make every effort with a view to achieving a settlement of the Vietnam problem and will maintain contact to this end."

Wilson was very happy with Kosygin's open betrayal of the Vietnamese people. He told Parliament after seeing Kosygin off that "the road to a solution [of the Vietnam problem] remains open." He added that, in his view, the British-Soviet

joint chairmanship of the Geneva conference "will have a vital role to play — at the right moment."

Kosygin had another important assignment in London: to co-operate with U.S. imperialism and its hangers-on in rabidly opposing socialist China which is holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Kosygin not only held anti-China talks with Wilson and Tory leader Heath, but used the official propaganda machine of British imperialism to launch a most despicable attack on China.

In a television speech over the B.B.C., Kosygin shamelessly attacked by name Chairman Mao, the most beloved great leader of the Chinese people and all the revolutionary people of the world. In the same way as the imperialists, he slandered the Chinese People's Government as a "dictatorial regime" and alleged that China had suffered a "setback" both at home and abroad. He even went to the lengths of crudely interfering in China's internal affairs by openly declaring "sympathy" with the handful of persons in China who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. Kosygin vainly attempted to shift on to China the criminal re-

sponsibility of the Soviet revisionist ruling group for its rabid opposition to China, asserting that the aggravation of Sino-Soviet relations "is entirely the fault of the Chinese side."

Kosygin's shameless attack on Chairman Mao and the Chinese people only serves to show still more clearly that the Soviet revisionist ruling clique is a group of renegades to Marxism-Leninism. Even Western newsmen remarked that Kosygin's "blast" against Chairman Mao "was unprecedented for a Soviet statesman visiting a foreign capitalist state" and that it was "a clear indication that the Soviet Union is putting first priority on better relations with the West."

Kosygin also had a broad discussion with Wilson on Soviet-British relations. He cravenly proposed the signing of a "treaty of peaceful co-operation and friendship" with Britain and invited Wilson to visit the Soviet Union once again. A direct tele-communication link will be established between the Kremlin and Whitehall to help them carry on their counter-revolutionary collusion. And Kosygin has agreed to increase by a large amount the purchase of consumer goods from Britain this

year. For British monopoly capital which is in the throes of a deep financial and economic crisis, this is a real windfall.

While in London, Kosygin attended banquets given by the Lord Mayor and the Federation of British Industries. He clinked glasses and fraternized with the British financial magnates and industrial monopoly capitalists. He was also invited to dinner by the Queen of England at her palace, an invitation usually reserved for visiting kings and heads of state of the capitalist countries. Western press circles commented that Kosygin is the first Russian statesman since the Tsar to receive such hospitality and that it was unprecedented for the leader of a "communist country" to dine with the Queen of England.

The British press has lavishly praised the Soviet revisionist group for donning the mantle of Khrushchov and for continuing to promote the "non-revolutionary development" of Soviet domestic and foreign policies. An editorial in the *Daily Mirror* called Kosygin "comrade" and said to him: "Our world is your world. . . . Let's drink to a future, yours as well as ours."

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A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

The Chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity.

— Address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference (June 15, 1949)

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