

PEKING REVIEW

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January 12, 1968

Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee Formed in Excellent Situation

New Era With Mao Tse-tung's Thought As Its Great Banner Acclaimed

Peking forum of workers, peasants, soldiers and Red
Guards on the excellent world situation.

Soviet Revisionists' Plot to Call Counter-Revolutionary International Meeting Can Only Speed Their Own Doom

Article by Zeri i Popullit of Albania.

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country is not just good, it is excellent. The whole situation is better than ever before. The key indication of this excellent situation is that the masses have been fully aroused. Never before in any mass movement have the masses been aroused so thoroughly and on so broad a scale.

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In every place or unit where power must be seized, it is necessary to carry out the policy of the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination in establishing a provisional organ of power which is revolutionary and representative and enjoys proletarian authority. This organ of power should preferably be called the Revolutionary Committee.

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Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano.

The Present Situation and Our Tasks
(December 1947)



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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

Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee Formed in Excellent Situation

Grand Rally of 200,000 P.L.A. Men and People Wish the Great Leader
Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life

THE Revolutionary Committee of Kiangsi Province was set up on January 5, at a time when the nation's revolutionary masses in their hundreds of millions are winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Kiangsi Province is in east China. It was here that in 1927 the great leader Chairman Mao established a revolutionary base area in the Ching kang Mountains, the first of its kind in China.

In Nanchang, capital of the province, a grand rally to celebrate the birth of the committee was attended by over 200,000 proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Carrying huge portraits of Chairman Mao and waving their bright red copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, they cheered again and again: "Long live the victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" and "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Chairman Mao, the red sun in our hearts, has always shown great solicitude for the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Kiangsi Province. Last year he went there during his tour of inspection and gave brilliant instructions. His solicitude gave the local people immense encouragement, education and strength. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have creatively studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and held to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They have also been relentlessly repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by China's Khrushchov and his agents in Kiangsi and steadily developing and consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations. All this has added up to decisive victory in the province's great proletarian cultural revolution.

Establishment of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee proclaimed the complete bankruptcy of the plots for a capitalist restoration hatched by a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, including Fang Chih-chun, the agent of China's Khrushchov in Kiangsi.

Our great leader Chairman Mao himself kindled the flame of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people of Kiangsi, loyal to him, have inherited

and developed the Ching kang spirit of steadfast and thoroughgoing revolution. They exposed the handful of capitalist roaders, including Fang Chih-chun, seized the power they had usurped and kept it firm in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries, thereby opening a new chapter in the glorious history of the Red revolutionary base area.

At the crucial moment of the struggle, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, following the great leader Chairman Mao's instruction to "help the broad masses of the Left," gave most resolute support to the proletarian revolutionaries and made outstanding contributions in helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training.

Comrade Cheng Shih-ching, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, addressing the rally, said: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." In winning the struggle to seize power, the Kiangsi proletarian revolutionaries relied on the great helmsman Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung." In maintaining and exercising this power well in the days ahead they would also rely on the great helmsman Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, he added.

He pointed out that the fundamental task now was to carry the words of Chairman Mao to the people of the whole province, to achieve all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, to carry out on a wider scale and more thoroughly the great mass movement of creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, and by putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, to do a good job of revolutionizing people's ideology, so as to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution — politically, ideologically, economically and organizationally — and to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Chairman Mao, he said, is our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, the never-setting red sun in our hearts. Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively, and has raised it to a completely new stage. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism of the present era.

The sons and daughters of the Ching kang Mountains, Comrade Cheng Shih-ching said, deeply understood that armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they

would always advance triumphantly and victoriously storm all positions. They pledged to be always loyal to Chairman Mao, to the thought of Mao Tse-tung and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. With the greatest enthusiasm, determination and swiftness they would do their utmost to disseminate, study, implement and translate into action every instruction of Chairman Mao's. They were determined to follow the example of Comrade Li Wen-chung, a model in "helping the Left and cherishing the people," whose motto was: "We love what Chairman Mao loves, we support what Chairman Mao supports, we act according to Chairman Mao's instructions, we advance as Chairman Mao directs," he declared.

Cheng Shih-ching called on the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses throughout the province to raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, study and apply well Chairman Mao's latest series of extremely important instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution. Taking "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism" as the key link, they were asked to do a really good job in running all types of classes in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, eliminate self-interest and promote devotion to the public interest, remould their world outlook, utterly repudiate revisionism, continue with the deep-going campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to promote and consolidate the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations, and carry out well the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. They were also called upon to consolidate the Party organizations and strengthen Party building, further implement Chairman Mao's great call to "support the army and cherish the people," make big efforts to strengthen the unity between P.L.A. men and people, strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, heighten their revolutionary vigilance, and grasp revolution and promote production and other work, promote preparations against war, and achieve still better results in all fields.

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and the Party's Central Committee highly evaluated the great proletarian cultural revolution in Kiangsi Province and placed great hopes on it, Cheng Shih-ching said. The sons and daughters of the Chingkang Mountains must carry forward the revolutionary tradition and gain still greater glory. They must be modest and prudent,



The Chinese People's Liberation Army has made outstanding contributions to the great cultural revolution in Kiangsi Province. Its members cheer at the rally: "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" "Long live Chairman Mao!"

guard against arrogance and rashness, work hard and aim high to bring prosperity to the country, carry on the revolution for ever and make steady progress. They must promote the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, turn the first Red revolutionary base area created by Chairman Mao into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, spread throughout the world the flame which Chairman Mao had himself kindled in the Chingkang Mountains and let the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung shine all over the globe, he concluded.

Also speaking at the rally were representatives of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units in Kiangsi, of the Preparatory Committee for the Great Alliance of Proletarian Revolutionaries in Kiangsi and of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and Red Guards. With revolutionary enthusiasm they greeted the birth of the revolutionary committee.

They expressed their determination to be always loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They pledged that in all circumstances they would strictly act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

Amid thunderous applause and cheers, the rally adopted a message of salute to the most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

The message said: "With indescribable joy and excitement, we, sons and daughters of the Chingkang Mountains, report to you, the red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts that, nurtured by your brilliant thought, the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee has triumphantly arisen amidst the storms of class struggle.

"This is yet another brilliant victory for your proletarian revolutionary line! It is yet another great victory of your illustrious thought in this old revolu-

tionary base area! It is yet another glorious contribution made by the Chinese People's Liberation Army, personally created and led by you, in helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training!"

"Respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao," the message continued, "we sons and daughters of the Ching kang Mountains are closely following you in winning all-round victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"We shall develop in still greater breadth and depth the mass movements of revolutionary criticism and of struggle-criticism-transformation so as to resolutely, thoroughly and completely eliminate all the poison spread by China's Khrushchov and his agents in Kiangsi. We shall exert great effort to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and promote preparations against war, and strive for the all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution — ideologically, politically, economically and organizationally!"

The message concluded: "The sun rises in Peking and lights the five continents and the four seas. Dear Chairman Mao! The world has now entered the new

era in which your thought is the great banner. The revolutionary road of the Ching kang Mountains which you opened up now leads to all parts of the world. The great truth 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' is being grasped by revolutionary people throughout the world. The thunder of the guns on Huangyangchieh is reverberating through Asia, Africa and Latin America. The flame of revolutionary armed struggle is spreading all over the five continents and the four seas. Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! Looking out to the world from the Ching kang Mountains, we pledge ourselves to act as international proletarian revolutionaries. Under your command, we shall sweep away all pests on earth so that the great red banner of your brilliant thought will be planted all over the world and turn the whole world red!

"With profound class feeling we sincerely wish you, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao, a long, long life!"

After the rally, the members of the revolutionary committee joined the revolutionary masses in a grand demonstration.

The Red Flag of the Ching kang Mountains Will Wave Through All The Generations to Come

— Founding of Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee warmly acclaimed

INSPIRING news of the establishment of a provincial revolutionary committee has come from Kiangsi, the first Red base area in China which was founded personally by Chairman Mao. This comes in the midst of the song of triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution, which is echoing to the skies, and at the outset of the glorious year of 1968.

Forty years ago when our great leader Chairman Mao hoisted the red flag of revolution on the Ching kang Mountains, he opened up the brilliant revolutionary road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force. Since then, the heroic sons and daughters of the Ching kang Mountains have closely followed our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and, guided by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, have dedicatedly carried forward the revolution, writing an epic page in the history of the Chinese revolution.

China's Khrushchov and his agent Fang Chih-chun and their like in Kiangsi, for a long time, frantically opposed Mao Tse-tung's thought and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an attempt to change

the colour of this old Red base area. But the revolutionary people of Kiangsi, loyal to Chairman Mao, have waged a heroic tit-for-tat struggle against this handful of class enemies to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Keeping to Chairman Mao's great strategic plan in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have broken through one obstacle after another, and braved storm and wave to win a great victory.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, which reflects the practice of proletarian struggle throughout the world, becomes an invincible weapon for the Chinese people when it is integrated with the concrete practice of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese proletariat and people."

Chairman Mao also teaches us: "Once the masses know the truth and have a common aim, they will work together with one heart." . . . and, "when the masses are of one heart, everything becomes easy."

The most important thing of all is to put Mao Tse-tung's thought into practice. Once the great teach-

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

The Army and People Pledge to Fulfil the Militant Tasks for 1968

THE new, militant call issued by the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao, "Ushering in the All-Round Victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," reached the whole Party, the whole army, the proletarian revolutionaries and all the Chinese people through the *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* editorial for New Year's Day 1968.

The publication of this important editorial was a great encouragement and inspiration to the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses throughout the country. Everyone resolved to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, implement the series of Chairman Mao's latest instructions in the new year to achieve all-round ideological, political, economic and organizational victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Swiftly, an upsurge for studying, propagating and implementing the latest directives of Chairman Mao swept the country. Revolutionary committees and preparatory groups for revolutionary committees and revolutionary mass organizations in many places held meetings and passed resolutions to publicize the New Year's Day editorial among the broad revolutionary masses. The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee

issued a notice calling on the revolutionary masses throughout the city to do a really good job of running the various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, and to launch a still more widespread and deeper-going mass movement for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. In Shanghai, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Hunan and elsewhere, meetings with attendances ranging from thousands to tens of thousands of people have been held, calling on the broad revolutionary masses to immediately set going a big mass campaign for studying and implementing to the full the latest instructions of Chairman Mao, and to carry them out to the letter.

Conscientiously studying the New Year editorial, revolutionary masses everywhere realized profoundly that the great thought of Mao Tse-tung has been the basic guarantee for all their victories. All-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, they said, means all-round victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution. In this new year, they are determined to carry forward the revolutionary style of study advocated by Chairman Mao, be models in resolutely studying, implementing, propagandizing and defending Chairman Mao's latest instructions, and win

ings of Chairman Mao's go directly to the masses and are grasped by them, they will be translated into the conscious revolutionary action of the people in their millions and generate inexhaustible strength.

The proletarian revolutionaries in Kiangsi Province and the locally stationed P.L.A. units have been exemplary in carrying out the great teachings of Chairman Mao in the mighty proletarian cultural revolution. All through, they have put the study, implementation, propagation and defence of Chairman Mao's great teachings in the forefront of all their work. They have organized many propaganda groups to spread the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung among the masses so as to organize and arm them. By various means they carried the voice of Chairman Mao into the midst of the masses so that his words are known to every family and enter deep into the hearts of the people. The proletarian revolutionaries and P.L.A. units have fully implemented Chairman Mao's latest instructions and correctly handled the contradictions among the people. Thus, they have been able to forge a province-wide revolutionary great alliance, promote the revolutionary

"three-in-one" combination and establish the province's revolutionary committee. This is the most important and fundamental experience gained in the successful development of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Kiangsi Province.

"We love what Chairman Mao loves, we support what Chairman Mao supports, we act according to Chairman Mao's instructions, we advance as Chairman Mao directs!" Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and taking a firm, clear-cut stand, the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units in Kiangsi Province, have given full support to the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses, defended them and made immense contributions in the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training. Outstanding P.L.A. units and individuals such as the heroic 4th Platoon and Comrade Li Wen-chung, who are models in helping the Left and cherishing the people, have come forward to set brilliant examples, for army-men and civilians all over the

all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Revolutionary masses are of the opinion that Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes provide a good way for creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions. In the new year, further efforts must be made to effectively organize and run these classes. In 1967, the Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill successively organized 86 classes for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, with 12,000 people taking part. The revolutionary staff and workers of the mill are determined in 1968 to run these classes better and revolutionize still more the thinking of the mill's staff and workers. The poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of people's communes, production brigades and teams on the outskirts of Nanchang also expressed their resolve to run these study classes better and fulfil the militant tasks outlined by Chairman Mao for this year and make these tasks the guide to action for everyone.

In studying the New Year editorial proletarian revolutionaries, the revolutionary masses and young Red Guards expressed their firm determination to fully implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions and closely follow his great strategic plan. With the deep class feeling of boundless love for Chairman Mao, they were determined to be infinitely loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought, put stress on its application, mercilessly fight self-interest and energetically foster devotion to public interest. The revolutionary masses of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region declared that they would always be loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, firmly establish devotion to the public interest and thoroughly repudiate self-interest and revisionism.

country, in continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This victory in the struggle to seize political power by the proletarian revolutionaries in Kiangsi Province was won thanks to Chairman Mao's solicitude and brilliant leadership. It is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. Following the founding of the Revolutionary Committee, there may be thousands of tasks, but the most fundamental one is to make big efforts to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes well and to organize the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, so as to continue to develop the revolutionary style of study which Chairman Mao himself advocates, that is, to link theory with practice, in other words, study should be combined with application so as to get quick results. Along with this, each and every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions must be implemented in an all-round way. With these instructions as the guide, it is necessary to **"fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism,"** further consolidate and develop the revolu-

tionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, make a success of revolutionary mass repudiation and struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution — ideologically, politically, economically and organizationally.

Recalling their own experience, the workers of Kwangchow realized that bourgeois self-interest is completely opposed to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and that loyalty to Chairman Mao should be measured by how one fights self-interest, and that the great proletarian cultural revolution must be carried through to the end.

Commanders and fighters of the three services of the P.L.A. enthusiastically greeted the editorial. They resolved to conscientiously fulfil the fighting tasks set out in it and do a still better job in their work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving political and military training; be ready at all times to smash the war provocations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and win new merit in defending the motherland and the great proletarian cultural revolution. They pledged that they would carry out each and every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions to the letter, and that they would resolutely act as Chairman Mao instructed to bring the revolutionization and modernization of the army to a higher level. Many battle-tested veteran Red Army men went among the fighters in the companies to repeatedly study and discuss the editorial with them. Commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. engaged in the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving political and military training, together with the local proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses, made the study of the editorial more profound and lively by linking it to actual struggles in their areas, discussing the current situation and the significance of the editorial for their localities and discussing new tasks. Many army units also organized propaganda teams to publicize the editorial in factories and villages.

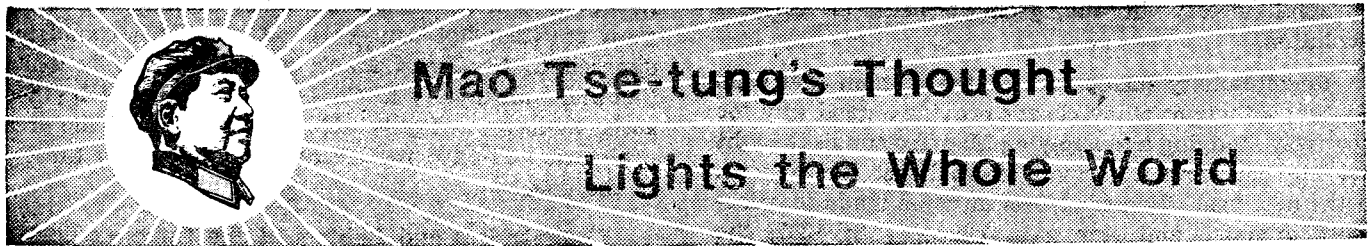
We are confident that the heroic daughters and sons of the Chingjang Mountains will advance under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great exhortation **"carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory."**

May the red flag of the Chingjang Mountains, raised by Chairman Mao, fly for ever!

*(Abridged translation of the joint editorial of
"Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao,"
January 7)*

CORRECTION

The date given in the sixth line from the bottom, left-hand column, page 16 of our No. 1 issue, 1968, should be May 1967 instead of May 1966.



Revolutionary People of the World Wish a Long, Long Life to Chairman Mao!

The all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung lights up all parts of the world. Indeed the continents are infinite and the oceans are profound, but they are not so infinite as Chairman Mao's wisdom and not so profound as the love cherished for Chairman Mao by all the revolutionary people of the world. With one voice and from the bottom of their hearts, they wish Chairman Mao a long, long life—a wish which expresses their respect and love, their hope and faith, and also their strength.

The wish embodies the most profound internationalist feelings. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and the close friend of the Chinese people, has heartily wished "Comrade Mao Tse-tung a long life, as long as that of our mountains." This conveys the most heartfelt affection cherished by the Albanian people for Chairman Mao. In heroic Albania, even small children, when they see a portrait of Chairman Mao, call out affectionately "Mao Tse-tung," this most resounding name.

A woman worker of an Albanian handicraft cooperative, working together with some Chinese students about to go home, enthusiastically embroidered a red banner to be presented to Chairman Mao. On the banner are the glittering words: "Chairman Mao, may you live a long, long life!" The woman said: "I wish I could embroider on this banner our Albanian people's boundless love for Chairman Mao."

Every wish is a lofty militant salute. A Vietnamese comrade-in-arms fighting at the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle once wrote a poem wishing Chairman Mao "a long, long life and the brilliant light of Chairman Mao to shine throughout the world." Nguyen Binh, another Vietnamese comrade, gave full expression to the profound gratitude of the Vietnamese people for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought when he said: "Like the sun rising in the east, Mao Tse-tung's thought has lit up our hearts, fortified our revolutionary ideology and revolutionary will and boosted our fighting morale in the struggle to thoroughly defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and modern revisionists." Innumerable letters from the south (from south Vietnam) to Chinese comrades-in-arms have conveyed the south Vietnamese people's most profound revolutionary feelings of love and respect for Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Such letters take months, sometimes over a year, make

tortuous journeys and pass through many hands before they reach the Chinese comrades. The letters say: "We are very grateful for Chairman Mao's loving kindness" and "the Chinese people's greatest help to the Vietnamese people is Chairman Mao's military thinking."

Every wish is a most beautiful song of praise. A British youth sent a Chinese friend of his a New Year's card with the following words written in a neat hand: "Today is the 26th of December. May Chairman Mao live a long, long life!" The same night a Pakistan student studying in Britain put a picture of Chairman Mao on the lamp shade and said: "This means that for the people Chairman Mao is the source of light." A Bulgarian revolutionary family, all of whose members are diligent readers of Chairman Mao's works, embroidered a beautiful tablecloth and two handkerchiefs and wrote a sincere letter of greetings to Chairman Mao. They sent these presents and the letter to Chinese comrades to be forwarded to "the most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao."

One day in early autumn a Yugoslav couple who were unemployed workers called on their Chinese friends bringing with them a pot of evergreen to express their heartfelt love for Chairman Mao. A Nepalese friend in a letter wishing "a long, long life to Chairman Mao, the greatest, most outstanding and most respected and beloved leader in the world," wrote: "As there is a red sun in the sky, so there is a Mao Tse-tung on earth. While the sun in the sky shines bright, the sun on earth radiates brilliance."

When a Greek freighter called at Chankiang port, a veteran seaman came ashore. When he saw Chinese comrades, he gave them a thumbs-up salute and said, "Chairman Mao is great!" He then unfolded a piece of silk and took out a shining badge with a profile of Chairman Mao. Gripping the hands of the Chinese comrades, he said: "Please tell the Chinese people that the people of Greece and of the whole world all wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

A crew member of a foreign freighter which had just anchored in Tsingtao harbour went ashore and greeted the Chinese working in the harbour by waving a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* he carried with him and saying: "This treasured book is the most important thing for the people of the whole

world. Every word in it is truth." Then he opened the book and read some passages aloud. On the day of his departure from Tsingtao, he filled a glass with wine and holding it up before a portrait of Chairman Mao said with emotion: "I heartily wish you a long, long life!"

Every wish is a tremendous encouragement. The revolutionary people of all countries regard Chairman Mao's excellent health as the greatest happiness and the greatest joy for the people of the world. The happy news that Chairman Mao is in excellent health has reached every part of the world and has brought the greatest encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world. A Vietnamese comrade-in-arms, Anh Cuong, told his Chinese comrades in a letter: "Amidst fierce battles against the ferocious U.S. bandits, I, like the rest of the entire Vietnamese people, was infinitely thrilled when I heard the news, because this was the greatest happiness for the 31 million fighting Vietnamese people and the people of the whole world." A centenarian of the Meo nationality in the hilly areas of Laos was so happy that she sang to the melody of an ancient folk song: "Chairman Mao, the red sun that has risen in China, for ever illumines the land under the Laotian skies!" Three revolutionaries in Japan wrote a joint letter to their Chinese friends: "More than anything else, to the world proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations, the health of Chairman Mao is cause for rejoicing. The happy news gives us added courage in our fight against U.S. imperialism." The happy news was hailed by an old Cuban couple: "Good! Good! Excellent! This is a big happy event!" A Malian student studying in the Soviet Union said: "This news has greatly inspired me and made me elated. This is the best piece of news in the world."

The revolutionary people of the world, in different places, languages and ways, most heartily cheer "long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!"

"Long live Mao Tse-tung!" This is a militant pledge. Shouting "Long live Mao Tse-tung!" Laotian people's fighters guarding the Phou Khouth Mountain front went into battle. Shouting "Long live Mao Tse-tung!" Congolese (B) youth saluted a statue of Chairman Mao and expressed their determination for the revolution. "Ura, Mao Tse-tung!" a Soviet woman shouted and told Chinese comrades in a firm voice, pointing to her heart: "They (the Soviet revisionists) do not allow us to shout (Ura, Mao Tse-tung!) but I insist on shouting it! Shouting it for ever!" "Long live Mao Tse-tung!" American workers shouted in their struggle against the U.S. reactionaries.

"Long live Mao Tse-tung!" This is the source of strength. An old man in the Bulgarian countryside placed an embroidered portrait of Chairman Mao in a gilded frame and put it up in the most conspicuous place in his room. Every day he took a good look at Chairman Mao's portrait for a few moments. He said: "On seeing Chairman Mao I gain such strength that I feel I can overcome all sorts of difficulties." In Poland,

some middle school students in Warsaw, inspired by the spirit of "rebellion is justified," put up in the centre of a classroom wall Chairman Mao's portrait flanked by two slogans: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Down with Brezhnev!" The school authorities were scared stiff when they discovered this and immediately took down Chairman Mao's portrait and the slogans. They threatened the students that "no such thing will be allowed to occur in the future." But the next day the radiant words: "Long live Chairman Mao!" again appeared on the side of the stairs in the school building.

On a mountain in Latin America, a people's guerrilla stood in the morning mist, gazing with deep feelings towards the east and waiting for the sun to rise. In one hand, he held a rifle seized from the enemy in battle and in the other, he waved the bright red-treasured book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. He opened the page of the book that had the portrait of the great leader and said aloud: "Mao Tse-tung!" Raising his head, he saw the sun rising in the east. The brilliant light dispersed the mist over the Atlantic, penetrated the jungles and lit up the faces of his comrades-in-arms. They greeted the rising red sun with cheers of "viva" and made ready to go into new battles.

"Long live Mao Tse-tung!" This is confidence in victory. Indonesian revolutionaries warmly shout this slogan which is imbued with inexhaustible strength, each time they get copies of the revolutionary treasured book — *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. They say with conviction: "Chairman Mao teaches us: 'a single spark can start a prairie fire.' The road pointed out by him is the only road for the liberation of the Indonesian people! Our fellow countrymen, who are now in the abyss of suffering, will certainly be liberated!"

An old Swiss worker respectfully bowed to a portrait of Chairman Mao which he saw, and burst out cheering: "Long live Chairman Mao!" He said: "Chairman Mao is the embodiment of truth and the saviour of the working class." He and his wife listen to Radio Peking every day, sometimes two or three times a day, and they have done so for years. He said: "Our whole family feels very happy every time we hear the name of Chairman Mao over the radio."

"Long live Mao Tse-tung!" This is the cheer of happiness. Late one night, a sailor from the Cypriot vessel, *Angeliki*, which was anchored in a Chinese port, suddenly got out of bed and quietly approached a Chinese on duty and asked his help in reading and writing the Chinese characters for "long live Chairman Mao." "These words express the heartfelt wish of the people of the world," he said, "I must learn them." After some practice, he became quite proficient. When he met Chinese friends, he would put up his thumb and proudly shout in Chinese: "Long live Chairman Mao!" One day last May, as soon as a foreign vessel arrived at Tsingtao from Dar-es-Salaam, some crew members raised their arms and waved the red-covered

Quotations in the direction of Peking and shouted in Chinese what they had just learnt, "Long live Chairman Mao!"

"Long live Mao Tse-tung!" These are words full of respect and love. In Syria, a blind man asked his friend to lead him up to a portrait of Chairman Mao and, with reverence, asked the friend to describe to him how the great leader Chairman Mao looked. While listening to his friend, the blind man kept shouting: "China! Mao Tse-tung! Long live Mao Tse-tung!" A friend in "Portuguese" Guinea made a long trip to Bamako, capital of Mali, to present to the Chinese Embassy there a wall rug woven by "Portuguese" Guinean women. He earnestly requested the Chinese friends to forward the present to Chairman Mao as a token of "the infinite love of the fighting people of 'Portuguese' Guinea for Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world." Woven on the rug were 16 glittering slogans in French and Portuguese: "Long live Chairman Mao." A young artisan in the Congo (B) worked three days and nights to paint a three-foot square portrait of Chairman Mao. On the right side of the picture, he drew a red heart

and a blazing torch. Presenting the picture to the Chinese Embassy, he said: "The red heart in the picture symbolizes the Congolese (B) people's wholehearted love for Chairman Mao and the torch represents the burning revolutionary fervour of the Congolese (B) people who, under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, are determined to carry the revolution through to the end!"

Dear Chairman Mao, you are the very red sun which shines most brightly in the hearts of the revolutionary people of the world. No words can express all the ardent love of the people of the world for you, no songs can express all the profound feelings they have for you. All the congratulatory wishes and songs, imbued with deep affection, are the crystallization of the gratitude, respect and faith that the revolutionary people of the world have for you. E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), has pointed out: "Today revolutionary Marxism-Leninism can be seen in all its splendour. New champions are emerging. A whole range of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organizations are taking shape. This is thanks, above all, to the genius of Mao Tse-tung."

New Era With Mao Tse-tung's Thought As Its Great Banner Acclaimed

Peking forum of workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards on the
excellent world situation

ON New Year's eve, workers, peasants, People's Liberation Army fighters and Red Guards in Peking were invited to a forum on the current world situation sponsored by the Editorial Department of *Renmin Ribao*. The participants discussed at length the world significance of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, hailed the great victories won by the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles and acclaimed the new era with Mao Tse-tung's thought as its great banner which mankind has entered. Extracts from the speeches are given below:

1967 Saw a Great Development of the Revolutionary Movements of the People in the World

Ma Chang-lin of the Peking General Knitwear Mill and Kung Pao-chun of the Peking Institute of Geology: The international situation today is excellent. The East wind prevails over the West wind—that is the general trend. 1967 is a year during which the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung spread farther and wider in the world and took firm root in the minds of the people. It is a year of resounding victories for China's great proletarian cultural revolution, a year of great

development for the revolutionary movements of the world's people. The situation as a whole has never been better. "The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging, the Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring," wrote Chairman Mao in one of his poems. Illuminated by Mao Tse-tung's thought, Asia roared, Africa beat its war drums, Latin America burnt with wrath, and the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and revisionism swept on, violently shaking the "thrones" of imperialism and its lackeys and battering fiercely at the old world order. This fine situation in the world today gives additional proof of our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant conclusion: "The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off."

Extensive Dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Throughout the World Is the Most Important Sign That the International Situation Is Excellent

Chang Shu-chung of the Peking No. 3 Steel Rolling Mill, Feng Ming-chu of the Peking Stamps Printing Factory and Tung Shu-liang of a P.L.A. unit in Peking:

The most important sign that the world situation is excellent is the extensive spreading of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the world and the fact that Mao Tse-tung's thought has taken firm root in the minds of the people. Like a radiant beacon light, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung illuminates the road of advance for the revolutionary people of the world. Chairman Mao is the red sun shining brightly not only in the hearts of the Chinese people but also in the hearts of revolutionary people in all lands. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the powerful ideological weapon not only for the Chinese people but for the world's revolutionary people as well. In the eyes of the world's revolutionary people, Chairman Mao is the Lenin of our time and their great standard-bearer. From the bottom of their hearts, they love and cherish the great leader Chairman Mao and enthusiastically study his works. In integrating with hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses, Mao Tse-tung's thought is turning into an immense material force. No reactionary force on earth can check its dissemination in the five continents.

Hou Pi-lung of a P.L.A. unit in Peking: When standing sentry on Tien An Men Square, we could feel the profound affection for our great leader Chairman Mao expressed by revolutionary people from all parts of the world. With placards inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao, they would come to Tien An Men Square, and there, beneath the huge portrait of Chairman Mao, take pictures, recite Chairman Mao's quotations, sing songs composed from Chairman Mao's quotations and wish Chairman Mao a long, long life! They would linger on and on. And this made us feel that we were not simply guarding Tien An Men Square but guarding Chairman Mao himself and the beacon light of the world revolution.

Magnificent Victories of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Are Shaking the World

Chou Chien-kung from a department under the P.L.A.'s Naval Headquarters: When we say that the international situation has never been so good as it is today, it means that it is inseparable from the excellent situation obtaining in China's great proletarian cultural revolution. While the world's revolutionary people rejoice over and acclaim China's cultural revolution, imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries feel panic-stricken and madly curse it. That only indicates its far-reaching influence and great repercussions in the world. The tremendous successes won by China's cultural revolution have greatly inspired the people of the world, who are waging revolutionary struggles for their own liberation. After this great revolution, socialist China, as the centre of the world revolution, will become stronger still and will be in a still better position to aid the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

Teng Tien-yu from a P.L.A. air force unit in Peking: The proletariat depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought to seize political power as well as to consolidate it. The

great proletarian cultural revolution, launched and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, has ushered in a new era in the international communist movement and blazed a brilliant trail for the transition from socialism to communism. This is a most important sign that Marxism-Leninism has developed to the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Revolutionary people throughout the world warmly welcome and cheer China's great proletarian cultural revolution from which they draw inspiration and hope for the future. In contrast, the imperialists, modern revisionists and the reactionaries of all countries who abhor and fear to death this cultural revolution and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung whip up one anti-China campaign after another. This really means that the magnificent victories of our great proletarian cultural revolution have dealt them telling blows.

Marxist-Leninist Ranks Are Expanding Throughout the World

Tso Chun and Chang Chang-tsai from the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune: In the struggle of the world's Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people against imperialism and revisionism, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people hold aloft a shining red banner. Under the leadership of Comrade Hoxha, a great Marxist-Leninist, the Albanian people have been waging an implacable struggle against imperialism and its hangers-on and henchmen. By taking a firm stand against the adverse current of modern revisionism, they have defended Marxism-Leninism.

Ma Chang-lin of the Peking General Knitwear Mill and Yang Kai-min of the Peking Crane Works: Chairman Mao said: "If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party." Revolutionaries of many countries, with Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide, have effected a break-through in the struggle against revisionism and have founded Marxist-Leninist Parties or groups. It is only natural that in all places where revisionism exists Marxist-Leninists should have risen to give battle. Though small in numbers at present, these newly inaugurated parties and groups will prove invincible because they are new-born forces. It is certain that they will grow and expand rapidly in revolutionary struggles.

Flames of Armed Struggle of the People in Asian, African and Latin American Countries Are Ablaze

Lin Hsien-pin and Teng Tien-yu from a P.L.A. air force unit in Peking: Vietnam is the focal point of the present struggle against U.S. imperialism. By winning great victories in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Vietnamese people have punctured holes in the paper tiger of U.S. imperialism, thus setting a shining example to the world's people. The Vietnamese people have done brilliantly in the fighting! These great victories have made the world's revolutionary people realize still more clearly Chairman Mao's brilliant conclusion: ". . . that a nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, how-

ever powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war."

Yang Kai-min of the Peking Crane Works and Yang Hung-kuan of the Peking Institute of Forestry: Adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," the peoples of many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have taken up arms one after the other, and are determined to follow the road of the Chinese revolution. In Southeast Asia in particular, the people of Laos, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaya, etc. who successfully persisted in armed struggle have won one victory after another. The people of India and Indonesia, too, raised the torch of armed struggle, and have established base areas in the countryside, or are in the process of doing so. In Africa, the revolutionary armed struggle against imperialism waged by the people of the Congo (K) and a number of other countries is also forging ahead. In Yankee imperialism's "backyard," Latin America, the number of countries in which the people have taken up arms to fight the Yankee imperialists and their running dogs is increasing.

Hsiang Pao-chin of a P.L.A. unit in Peking: The modern revisionists have done much harm to the revolutionary cause of the people in many Asian, African and Latin American countries by peddling such poison as "peaceful transition" and the "parliamentary road." But the market for such revisionist wares is shrinking. From their own experience in actual struggle, many revolutionaries have come to realize more and more that armed struggle is the only sure course for oppressed nations and peoples to win liberation. Chairman Mao's brilliant military thinking is exerting greater and wider influence in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Things Are Getting Tougher and Tougher for U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism

Liu Shou-tsai of Tsuitsun People's Commune in Changping County in the outlying districts of Peking: I know how dirty and vicious the imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries were, for I had a taste of life in the old society. Before liberation, U.S. imperialism lorded it in China and was hated and cursed by the Chinese people. Then under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party the Chinese people united and overthrew the U.S. imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries and kicked them out. U.S. imperialism inevitably arouses the violent opposition of the peoples, because it rides roughshod everywhere in the world. Today, U.S. imperialism is like a rat scampering in the street which everybody wants to beat up. Its days are numbered.

Wang Hsing-hsueh of the Peking Institute of Aeronautics and Hou Pi-lung of a P.L.A. unit in Peking: While U.S. imperialism is getting it in the neck in different parts of the world, contradictions between the classes at home are sharpening with each passing day. Inside the United States, the struggle of Afro-

Americans is forging ahead vigorously, the people violently oppose the war of aggression against Vietnam, and American youth refuse to be pitchforked into Vietnam as cannon-fodder. Things are really getting tougher and tougher for the Johnson Administration. The in-fighting between U.S. imperialism and the other imperialist countries is getting more deadly. As our great leader Chairman Mao put it: "Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."

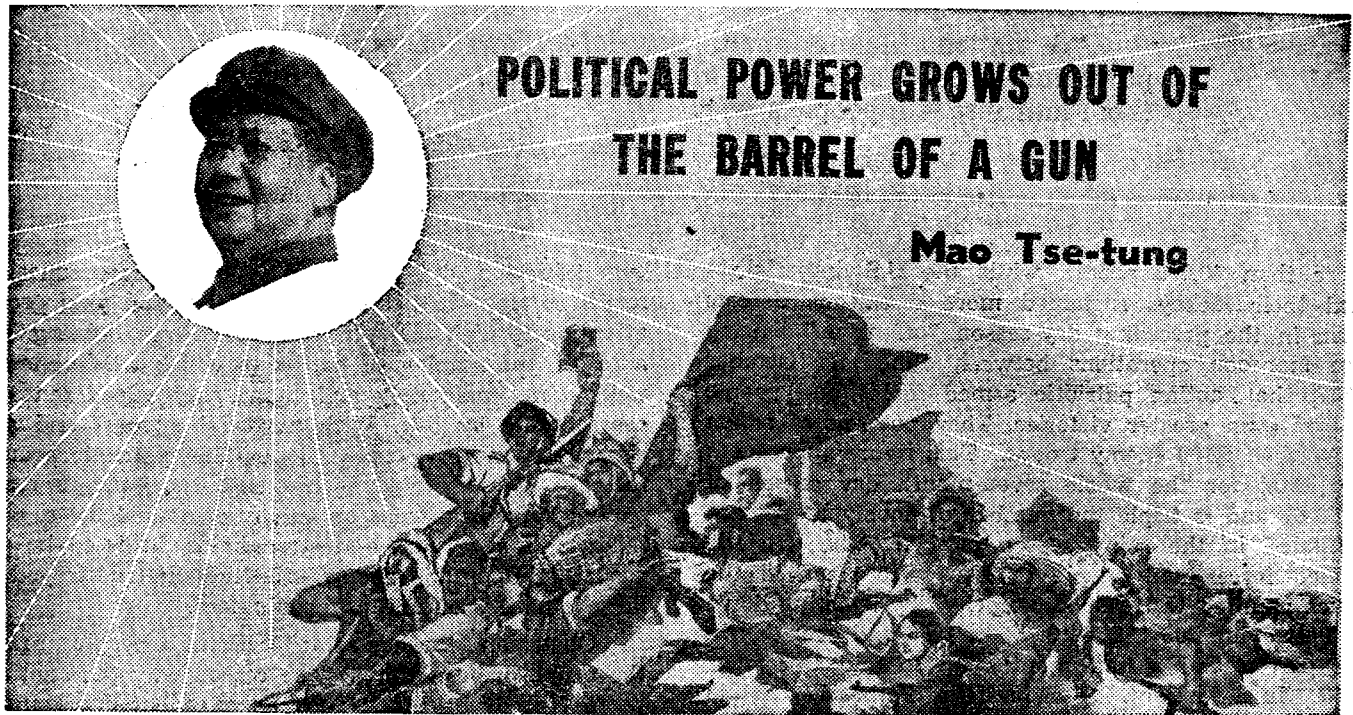
Liang Shu and Tsao Chen-hua of the Peking No. 3 Steel Rolling Mill and Chang Shou-shan from a department under the P.L.A.'s Naval Headquarters: The Soviet revisionist clique is the accomplice of U.S. imperialism. The world's people have come to see still more clearly the traitorous features of this band of revisionists through its many betrayals in the year gone by—on the Vietnam question, in the Middle East developments and in the Soviet-U.S. talks at Glassboro. The Soviet revisionists now find the magic of their baton less and less effective. Clashes have occurred inside the camp of modern revisionism. All-round restoration of capitalism, which the revisionist clique has brought about in the Soviet Union, has landed the country in a mess. Things are also getting tougher and tougher for Brezhnev, Kosygin and Co.

Kuo Chung-po of the Peking Stamps Printing Factory: Today, the revolutionary people of all countries are more convinced than ever before that to fight imperialism it is necessary to fight revisionism as well. True Marxist-Leninists must draw a sharp line of distinction between themselves and modern revisionism whose centre is the Soviet revisionist clique, thoroughly expose it and overthrow it without hesitation. There is no middle course to take.

The Reactionary Counter-Current Can Never Become the Main Current

Shen Te-hou of the Peking Crane Works and Hsieh Chin-tsai of the Peking No. 3 Steel Rolling Mill: Our great leader Chairman Mao said: "The reactionary counter-current is trying to swamp the main current of national independence and people's democracy, but it can never become the main current." The main current in the world today is the deepening of the revolutionary movements of the world's people. The counter-revolutionary current stirred up by the imperialists, modern revisionists and the reactionaries of all countries can in no way check the surging flow of the mainstream of revolution. In the past year, the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries have become frantic in their campaign against China. But as Chairman Mao teaches us: "To be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing." The more the enemy opposes us, the more certain we are that we are right. No matter how rabidly they oppose China they cannot damage us one little bit. We know

(Continued on p. 27.)



Laotian Patriotic Armed Forces and People Win Brilliant Victories in People's War

TO the glorious annals of their revolutionary armed struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people in 1967 added another year of brilliant victories. Giving full play to the might of people's war, they have defeated all the "mopping-up" operations and "nibbling" attacks on the liberated areas launched by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, scotched the frenzied U.S. bombing raids and frustrated U.S. imperialism's attempt to intrude into Central and Lower Laos with its own troops. They have launched repeated attacks on their own initiative and wiped out a great many enemy effectives. As a result, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have won splendid victories in both the dry and rainy seasons and further consolidated and expanded the liberated areas.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the world's revolutionary people, has said: "A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war." The Laotian people's struggle has once more proved this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao to be an invincible truth.

The war of aggression being waged in Laos by the U.S. imperialists is second in scope only to the war in

south Vietnam. During 1967, the United States sent to Laos 5,000 of its military personnel and large numbers of its satellite troops from Thailand and other countries. U.S. aggressor troops, posing as "advisers," directly commanded the reactionary Laotian armed forces and satellite troops in the savage attacks launched against the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos. Pirate planes taking off from the U.S. 7th Fleet and U.S. military bases in Thailand and south Vietnam stepped up their savage bombings of the liberated areas in Laos. By so doing, the U.S. imperialists evidently aimed at annihilating the Laotian patriotic armed forces and turning Laos into a bridgehead linking up the south Vietnam battlefield with the U.S. military bases in Thailand.

But all these aggressive actions of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen were repulsed by the long-tempered patriotic armed forces and people of Laos, who, united as one, fought hard and won victory after victory by relying on people's war.

In the course of smashing all the "nibbling" attacks mounted by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen during the 1966-67 dry season, the patriotic armed forces and people wiped out over 5,500 enemy troops, further expanded the liberated areas and emancipated

"A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war."

MAO TSE-TUNG

more than 40,000 people, while the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys sustained more disastrous defeats than in the preceding dry-season "offensive." During the monsoon operations between June and October 1967, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people scored even greater victories. They put out of action more than 5,100 enemy troops. This figure approaches the total for the whole seven-month dry season of 1966-67 and is triple the number of enemy troops annihilated in the rainy season of 1966. The patriotic armed forces and people of Laos also smashed the much-vaunted U.S. "air superiority" by shooting down or destroying 203 U.S. aircraft in 1966 and over 260 in the eleven and a half months up to mid December 1967. In a January 1 broadcast the Pathet Lao Radio said that, according to incomplete data, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people in 1967 (up to December 15) fought 1,300 big and small engagements, put out of action 12,500 enemy troops and captured over 2,500 weapons, about 100 tons of ammunition and other war supplies.

All these brilliant victories of the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have forcefully exposed the nature of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak.

Chairman Mao has said: **"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** The victories of the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people are victories of people's war. With the close co-ordination and support of the broad masses of the people, the main forces, regional troops and guerrillas of the Laotian patriotic armed forces have cast an immense net of people's war to encircle, wear down and wipe out the enemy troops, and have knocked the stuffing out of the enemy.

Especially worthy of mention is the fact that militia guerrillas are organized in every village in many provinces. They are active both at the front and at the enemy's rear, carry out extensive raids and ambushes, and constantly co-ordinate with the main forces to wipe out the enemy. They also mobilize the masses to lay bamboo-spikes and land-mines, set traps and snipe at the enemy, thus making it difficult for them to move even an inch in many places. Guerrillas and regional troops have become important forces in defending and consolidating the vast liberated areas in Laos.

The Laotian patriotic armed forces have grown ever stronger in the course of the revolutionary war and in 1967 reached a new level both in strategy and in tactics. They constantly launched attacks on their

own initiative, did their best to concentrate superior forces to fight battles of annihilation, and paid great attention to night assaults and close-range fighting. As a result, the number of battles in which whole enemy units were completely and thoroughly wiped out increased day by day. With powerful support and assistance from the people, the Laotian patriotic armed forces also made bold thrusts into the enemy's rear, sprang surprise attacks on enemy command posts, airfields, military bases and strongholds, inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy effectives and destroyed a large quantity of military equipment.

Chairman Mao has said: **"Without a people's army the people have nothing."** The reason why the Laotian people can bring about such an excellent situation is that they have a people's army — the Laotian People's Liberation Army. This people's army, together with the patriotic armed forces of the whole country, has made important contributions to the cause of liberation of the Laotian people. The Neo Lao Haksat made further efforts in 1967 to strengthen the building up of this people's army and intensify its political ideological work. As a result of the campaign for pouring out grievances (against imperialist oppression and feudal exploitation) in many units and education on the people's army, the political consciousness of the cadres and fighters has been considerably raised and the relations between officers and men and between the army and the people have become ever more closer. Many army units have become not only a fighting force, but also a working force and a production force. They have gone to the villages to arouse the masses and wage guerrilla warfare. Many cadres and fighters help the masses in production at intervals between battles. Many fighters have even braved enemy fire to help the local peasants in rice harvesting. For their part, the masses in various places have given enthusiastic support to the front by sending grain and vegetables and transporting weapons and ammunition for the army, and have been active in sending their young people to join the Liberation Army and guerrillas. Thus, this people's army constantly develops and grows stronger. The Laotian People's Liberation Army has also strengthened its work of disintegrating enemy forces and correctly carried out the policy towards captives. Under the military pressure and political offensive of the Liberation Army, the morale of the Rightist troops has sunk lower than ever before. The number of enemy troops deserting or crossing over has greatly increased.

Chairman Mao has said: **"It is imperative for the revolutionary ranks to turn the backward villages into**

advanced, consolidated base areas, into great military, political, economic and cultural bastions of the revolution from which to fight their vicious enemies who are using the cities for attacks on the rural districts, and in this way gradually to achieve the complete victory of the revolution through protracted fighting." The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have made great efforts to build up and consolidate the liberated areas. Having wiped out in 1967 large numbers of bandits and spies sent to undermine these areas, they mobilized the masses to purify and perfect the basic administrations and set up and strengthen various revolutionary organizations, thereby further consolidating the liberated areas. In response to the call of the Neo Lao Haksat for relying on their own efforts, increasing production and practising economy, they have with unparalleled heroism overcome the grave difficulties caused by wanton U.S. bombing and enemy harassments and strengthened production work while fighting the enemy bravely. They have adopted double cropping of paddy over large areas, built many water conservancy and other projects and thus reaped good harvests in successive years. This has provided powerful backing for their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The past year was a year of tremendous victories for the Laotian people and also one in which Mao Tse-tung's thought shone brightly among the fighting Laotian people. Through their practice in struggle the Laotian people have further realized that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the beacon that guides their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They love Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought and study and apply it in combat.

Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" has greatly encouraged the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people in their armed struggle. They hail it as their spiritual atom bomb for defeating U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Many cadres and fighters said: It is because we are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought that we are

able to bring about such an excellent situation as we have today. Without taking up arms we would never be able to overthrow the rule of U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries and seize political power. A squad leader of the Laotian People's Liberation Army said: The successive victories scored by the Laotian people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs have proved Chairman Mao's thesis that "the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries of all countries are paper tigers." The Laotian people, he said, are fully confident that they will defeat the enemy and win final victory in the Laotian revolution.

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people are turning Chairman Mao's military thinking into an all-conquering material force. They study earnestly Chairman Mao's theory on people's war and the war of annihilation and apply it in practice. A cadre of a certain military school of the Liberation Army said: Through the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought we have come to know how to fight a war of annihilation and have been very successful in practice. Many Laotian Liberation Army cadres said: Chairman Mao's principle that "injuring all of a man's ten fingers is not as effective as chopping off one" is most brilliant and absolutely correct. We must study Chairman Mao's works in earnest and arm our troops with his thought. Only by doing so can we become invincible.

By studying Chairman Mao's works, many cadres and fighters of the Laotian People's Liberation Army have seen through the reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism and its stooges. They say: We must act according to Chairman Mao's instructions and sharpen our knives when the enemy does so. We should wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy and abolish unjust war by means of just war. This is the sole way for the Laotian people to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and win peace and reunification! They express their determination to respond to the recent call of the Neo Lao Haksat and strive for final victory against any difficulties, at the cost of any sacrifice and regardless of any frenzied expansion by the U.S. imperialists of their war of aggression!

Burmese People's Armed Struggle — a Red Flag for the People's Revolution

THE Communist Party of Burma headed by Comrade Thakin Than Tun, holding aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, has stuck to the revolutionary road of using the countryside to surround the cities and seizing political power by armed force. While leading the Burmese people in waging a revolutionary armed struggle for nearly 20

years, the Party has accumulated and developed the revolutionary forces and dealt a heavy blow at the reactionary rule of imperialism and its stooges in Burma. The history of the armed struggle there is one which testifies to the triumph of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, a history which demonstrates that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the universal truth.

The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution.

MAO TSE-TUNG

The brilliant victories of the Burmese people's armed struggle have greatly fortified the high resolve of the revolutionary people and deflated the arrogance of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Burmese reactionaries.

The Communist Party of Burma led the Burmese people in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and has been leading the revolutionary civil war for nearly 20 years. A sharp struggle between two lines has been going on in the Party: to persist on the revolutionary road of seizing political power by armed force or to seek "peaceful transition." The Communist Party of Burma headed by Comrade Thakin Than Tun, holding aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, has waged a resolute struggle against revisionism in the Party and ensured a decisive victory for the proletarian revolutionary line and the victorious advance of the Burmese people's revolutionary armed struggle.

Since the end of World War II, the Communist Party of Burma has waged a resolute struggle internationally against Browder revisionism and the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party who preached the "parliamentary road" to socialism. When the Burmese reactionaries unleashed the anti-communist and anti-people civil war in March 1948, the Party, following the teachings of Chairman Mao, took the revolutionary road of using the countryside to surround the cities and seizing political power by armed force. It has thus successfully brought about a revolutionary change by shifting from the cities to the countryside, and from the road of peaceful struggle to that of armed struggle. In April of the same year, Comrade Thakin Than Tun called on the whole Party to study the theories of Mao Tse-tung.

Under the leadership of Comrade Thakin Than Tun, while persevering in armed struggle, it carried on a long-term, unremitting struggle against all shades of opportunists and revisionists inside the Party and abroad. It has resisted pressure from the Soviet revisionist leading clique, China's Khrushchov and their like, overcome "Left" and Right opportunism in the Party and in 1964 formulated the revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power." This is a great victory for the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, in the Communist Party of Burma.

Last year the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma solemnly

declared in its resolution: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the leader of the world proletariat"; "the thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse, and socialism and communism are advancing to worldwide victory. Mao Tse-tung's thought must be explicitly accepted as the acme of Marxism-Leninism in our era." The resolution declared: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all revolutionary work in Burma. In particular, Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theories on the building of a proletarian party and a proletarian army and on people's war are the beacon light for the victory of revolution in Burma."

At the same time, the Communist Party of Burma, holding aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, won a great victory in 1967 in the thorough criticism and repudiation of the 1955 revisionist line and in the smashing of the Sein-Pein revisionist clique.

Under the matchless brilliance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, it has pursued a policy of self-reliance, persevered in a protracted revolutionary civil war for nearly 20 years and opened a bright path leading to victory by breaking through the long-term counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" by imperialism, modern revisionism and the Burmese reactionaries. It has won one important victory after another in building up a people's army, arousing and organizing the masses, consolidating and expanding the base areas and in military operations. At present, the revolutionary situation in Burma is excellent.

The great leader Chairman Mao has said: "**Without a people's army the people have nothing.**" The Communist Party of Burma, in the protracted revolutionary war, has devoted itself to building and developing the people's armed forces, revolutionizing them and augmenting their fighting power. Since 1964, it has launched an unprecedented campaign of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in the Party and armed forces. It has organized various kinds of classes in the base areas for the study of political and military theories, mainly, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's work *Long Live the Victory of People's War*, which expounds Chairman Mao's military thinking. Last April the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma translated and published Chairman Mao's brilliant works "the three constantly read articles" [*Serve*

the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains] so that all Party members and revolutionary fighters can use them as weapons to carry out self-education and to heighten the revolutionization of their ideology. It has also called upon the broad masses of Party members and fighters to criticize and repudiate the sinister book on "self-cultivation." The Party also launched a campaign in the people's armed forces to "pour out grievances" (against the reactionaries) to raise the class consciousness of the revolutionary fighters; it has carried out education on "democracy in the three main fields." It has published "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention"* of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, formulated personally by Chairman Mao, and called on all fighters in the people's armed forces to strictly abide by them.

Victory after victory has been recorded for the proletarian military line in the struggle against the bourgeois military line. Chairman Mao's theories on army-building and on strategy and tactics have manifested their power in the people's war in Burma and have brought about the vigorous development of the Burmese people's revolutionary armed struggle.

The Burmese people's armed forces have been growing steadily. In 1966 the size of the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma increased by 50 per cent as compared with 1965, while the people's militia was formed in a larger number of districts.

The great leader Chairman Mao has said that **"armed struggle by the Chinese Communist Party takes the form of peasant war under proletarian leadership"** and that **"it is imperative for the revolutionary ranks to turn the backward villages into advanced, consolidated base areas, . . . and in this way gradually to achieve the complete victory of the revolution through protracted fighting."** In the last ten years or more, the Communist Party of Burma has made great efforts in arousing and organizing the peasants. It has gone all out since 1964 to arouse the masses and has unfolded a mounting movement in the rural areas for higher prices in the sale of rice by the peasants and against the requisitioning of grain. In 1967, it again led the urban and rural

population in a large-scale anti-hunger struggle. The people's armed forces have also rallied the people in a struggle to eliminate traitors and oppose local despots. They have carried out land reform wherever possible. Through these struggles, they set up Party nuclei and mass organizations in various places, armed the masses and established people's political power.

The victorious mass struggles, surging wave upon wave in the past few years, have provided vigorous support for the struggle of the people's armed forces and resulted in the steady expansion and consolidation of the people's armed forces and revolutionary base areas. At present, the guerrilla bases of the Burmese people's armed forces are set up in all parts of the country. The reactionary Ne Win government is now engulfed by extensive guerrilla warfare.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings: **"Through guerrilla warfare, we shall build up our strength"** and **"Make wiping out the enemy's effective strength our main objective,"** the Burmese people's armed forces have been carrying on extensive guerrilla warfare and annihilating an increasing number of enemy troops. In 1965 they wiped out 469 enemy soldiers. In the delta's Myaungmya district alone, 107 enemy troops were wiped out in 1966. In 1967 the figure increased considerably. On January 17, 1967, the Burmese people's armed forces ambushed the enemy on the Rangoon-Mandalay Highway and routed a 70-man detachment of the 5th battalion of Ne Win's reactionary army, wiping out 29 enemy troops. Again, on the Toungoo-Paukkaung Highway on July 11, the people's armed forces thoroughly smashed a whole platoon of the enemy's 55th battalion and captured a large quantity of weapons and ammunition.

The Burmese people's forces last year scored brilliant victories in repeatedly smashing major "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the reactionary Ne Win government. Today they are not only waging guerrilla warfare in all parts of lower Burma, but are fighting successfully in upper Burma. Everywhere, they ambush the enemy, raid enemy strongpoints, cities and railway stations, wreck railways and blow up bridges. The reactionary Ne Win troops are being hit everywhere and are getting panicky.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The united front, armed struggle and Party building are the Chinese Communist Party's three 'magic weapons,' its three principal magic weapons for defeating the enemy in the Chinese revolution."** The Communist Party of Burma, while carrying on the armed struggle, has consolidated and developed the united front with the armed forces of the various minority nationalities in the country which oppose U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Ne Win government. In 1959 it set up the national-democratic united front with the Karen National Unity Party, the New Mon State Party, the Kayah Progressive Party and the Chin Supreme Com-

*The Three Main Rules of Discipline are as follows:

- (1) Obey orders in all your actions.
- (2) Do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses.
- (3) Turn in everything captured.

The Eight Points for Attention are as follows:

- (1) Speak politely.
- (2) Pay fairly for what you buy.
- (3) Return everything you borrow.
- (4) Pay for everything you damage.
- (5) Do not hit or swear at people.
- (6) Do not damage crops.
- (7) Do not take liberties with women.
- (8) Do not ill-treat captives.

mittee. It has intensified co-operation with the revolutionary armed forces of other minority nationalities, strengthened solidarity among the various nationalities in the course of the revolutionary struggle and smashed the sinister schemes of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Ne Win government to wreck the unity between the Communist Party of Burma and the revolutionary armed forces of the various minority nationalities. The people's armed forces of the Communist Party of Burma are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces of various minority nationalities, supporting each other and pounding away at the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackey, the Ne Win military government.

Flames of People's War Raging Like a Prairie Fire in Thailand

THE flames of the people's war against U.S. imperialism and its flunkey, the traitorous Thanom clique, are raging like a prairie fire in Thailand. The revolutionary situation there is excellent.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the heroic Thai people's armed forces in 1965 fired the first shot in their armed struggle in Nakorn Phanom Province, northeastern Thailand. In the ensuing short span of a little more than two years, the people's armed struggle has spread to 28 of the country's 71 provinces, and base areas have already been established in some of the provinces. During this period, the Thai people's armed forces have smashed the repeated "encirclement and suppression" operation of the Thai reactionary troops and police who are armed with U.S. weapons, commanded by U.S. officers and directly backed by U.S. aggressor troops. More than 1,200 enemy troops and policemen have been wiped out. The brilliant victories scored in the revolutionary armed struggle have not only greatly raised the Thai people's morale, but given immense inspiration and support to the revolutionary people the world over, especially those in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The most important factor in the rapid development of the revolution in Thailand lies in the fact that the Communist Party of Thailand, the core leading the revolution, has been holding aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and adhering to the revolutionary road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force. It resolutely opposes Soviet modern revisionism and stresses that the brilliant thinking of the great teacher Chairman Mao — **"Political power grows**

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the locomotive for the advance of history. Under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the people's revolutionary armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Burma is advancing triumphantly and has become a red banner for the colonial and semi-colonial peoples in waging a people's revolutionary war. Holding aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and adhering to the revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power," the Communist Party of Burma headed by Comrade Thakin Than Tun will undoubtedly lead the Burmese people to overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and win complete victory in their revolutionary war through protracted struggle.

out of the barrel of a gun" is the guide to the revolutionary struggle of the people the world over.

The Communist Party of Thailand has directed its efforts towards building a genuine people's army in accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking on army-building. From the day when the red flag of armed struggle was raised over Pu Pan Mountain in northeastern Thailand, the Communist Party of Thailand has paid special attention to arming the fighters with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and giving them a class education, so as to help them raise their political consciousness and implant the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit in their minds. As a result, the fighters' morale is always high, despite tremendous physical hardships. Taking the Chinese People's Liberation Army founded personally by Chairman Mao as a model, the Thai people's armed forces maintain strict discipline and at the same time practise military democracy. The fighters are asked to sum up their fighting experience in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought after each battle. This has brought their initiative into full play.

Chairman Mao has said: **"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** The Thai people's armed forces attach importance to mass work and are closely linked to the peasant masses. Their "armed work teams" and "armed propaganda teams" are active in the vast rural areas and back the peasants in eliminating traitors and local despots, thus winning the full support of the masses.

The Thai people's armed forces creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics of people's

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war. Therefore, they are able to defeat the enemy which is superior in both numbers and equipment and wipe out more and more enemy effectives while expanding and strengthening their own ranks. Following the tactic **"divide our forces to arouse the masses, concentrate our forces to deal with the enemy,"** the Thai people's armed forces sometimes send their "armed work teams" to operate among the masses and at other times concentrate forces to ambush or attack enemy convoys, patrols and posts. In operations against enemy "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, they have scored brilliant successes by applying Chairman Mao's 16-character formula — **"the enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue."** In August and September 1967 they twice ambushed enemy troops in Kuiburi district, Prachuab Province in central Thailand, wiping out whole units of the U.S.-trained police "special force" and capturing all their weapons on both occasions. These two ambushes struck panic into the hearts of the traitorous Thanom clique.

The Communist Party of Thailand is carrying out extensive united front work and organizing and rallying increasing numbers of the people around itself in the revolutionary struggle. The Thailand Patriotic Front has played an important role in wide-scale mobilization of the people of all strata and nationalities and patriotic democrats in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."** The great victories of the Thai people's armed forces against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Thailand have revealed the U.S. and Thai reactionaries as paper tigers. The U.S. Information Service had to admit last October 16 that U.S. officials were alarmed by the growing strength of the Thai people's armed forces. The reactionary U.S. press has time and again showed its anxiety that Thailand might become "a second Vietnam," and that the growth of guerrilla war there would upset the U.S. strategic programme for expanding the war in Vietnam and encircling China with Thailand as a military base.

The development of the revolutionary situation in Thailand, as pointed out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand in its recent statement, is: "The armed struggle has helped the revolutionary people throughout the country see more clearly the bright future and build up greater confidence in their own strength." The statement firmly proclaimed that the Communist Party of Thailand "is resolved to lead the people to wage armed struggle, to mobilize the masses of the peasants, establish rural base areas, persevere in people's war, encircle the cities from the countryside and finally seize state power in the country."

Historic Turning Point in the Indian Revolution

NINETEEN sixty-seven marks a turning point in the history of the Indian revolution. Under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Indian people have finally embarked on the only correct road for the Indian revolution — the victorious road along which Chairman Mao led the Chinese people to seize political power by armed force. The revolutionary line upheld by the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party has been winning one victory after another, while the line of "peaceful transition" pursued by the Indian revisionists is steadily going on the rocks. The revolutionary situation in India is better than ever.

A big Asian country with a population of 500 million, India occupies an extremely important strategic position in the world proletarian revolution. The great Lenin pointed out more than 40 years ago: **"In the last analysis, the outcome of the struggle will be determined by the fact that Russia, India, China, etc., account for the overwhelming majority of the population of the globe."** Now, the revolutionary people of India led by the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party are determined to take the road of the Chinese revolution, to oppose armed counter-revolution with armed revolution. This is not only a great turning point in the history of the Indian revolution, but is also of immense

. . . several hundred million peasants will rise like a mighty storm, like a hurricane, a force so swift and violent that no power, however great, will be able to hold it back. They will smash all the trammels that bind them and rush forward along the road to liberation. They will sweep all the imperialists, warlords, corrupt officials, local tyrants and evil gentry into their graves.

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significance for the development of the world proletarian revolution.

The struggle between the two lines and the two roads which existed in the Indian Communist Party for a long time has intensified in the past few years. The revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party, under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, have firmly opposed the parliamentary road of "peaceful transition" pursued by the usurpers of the Party's leadership, the renegade Dange clique and the handful of revisionist chieftains whose representatives are Namboodiripad and Jyoti Basu.

These revolutionaries in the Indian C.P. resolutely proclaimed that "the strategy employed by the great leader Mao Tse-tung is one which the Indian Marxists should adopt" and that "we shall have to strive earnestly to be apt pupils of Comrade Mao Tse-tung." Abiding by Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," they explicitly pointed out that in India "the only correct path of the people's democratic revolution is: to build up revolutionary bases in the rural areas through an agrarian revolution under proletarian leadership, and subsequently to encircle the urban centres by expanding these revolutionary bases; to organize people's liberation forces from among the peasants' guerrilla forces and to lead the revolution to victory by capturing the cities."

And so at the beginning of 1967, a spring thunderstorm burst over India. In Naxalbari and other places of Darjeeling District, revolutionary peasants rallied by the revolutionaries in the Indian C. P., lit the flames of armed struggle.

The revolutionaries in the Indian C. P. led the landless or land-poor peasants in Darjeeling District, who were oppressed and exploited to the limit by the landlords, to mount tempestuous attacks on the landlords, the plantation owners and the reactionary government; they took back the land and wrested arms and grain from them. They organized small armed groups and set up "people's courts" to punish those local tyrants and evil gentry who put up stubborn resistance, and defended by armed force the fruits of their agrarian revolution. Between March and June last year the peasants engaged in 220 armed actions. The privileges which the feudal landlords enjoyed for thousands of years and foreign plantation owners for a century, and the "law" and "order" imposed on the peasants by the reactionary government were all shat-

tered to pieces. Every bit of the "dignity" and "prestige" built up by the landlords and plantation owners was swept into the dust. The landless or land-poor peasants, now proud and elated, lifted up their heads. The movement struck terror into the hearts of the landlords and plantation owners. The top rank of landlords and plantation owners and those of the second rank fled to Calcutta, while the third rank and the still lesser fry vanished into the smaller cities and county towns. Urgent reports and appeals for rescue poured into the offices of the reactionary government and filled the Indian reactionaries with fear.

The armed struggle waged by the Naxalbari peasants greatly inspired the revolutionaries in the Indian C. P. and the revolutionary people in all India. The Indian revolutionaries set up in various places committees in support of the Naxalbari peasants' struggle, and rallied the people to support the armed revolution. They translated and published large quantities of Chairman Mao's writings, widely propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. They published many periodicals and books, and printed leaflets to spread the truth about the seizure of political power by armed force and to expose the small handful of revisionists within the Party who sabotage armed struggle. Following the example of the Indian C. P. revolutionaries in the Darjeeling area, many revolutionaries went deep into the rural areas where they are now striving hard to "develop the Naxalbari type of movement" and to build up "more Naxalbaris."

The furious flames of the peasants' movement quickly spread in the vast Indian countryside. According to the skimpy disclosures made by the Indian press, the "Naxalbari-type" of peasants' land struggles have developed in 50 places in eight states and areas under the direct control of the Central Government. The peasants in these places, with arms in hand, regained the land forcibly occupied by the landlords and the reactionary government, and they seized the crops on the land illegally controlled by the landlords. During harvest time in India, the peasants in quite a number of places organized "peasants' committees" or "people's committees" and launched a movement of "no share to the landlords" and "no taxes to the government."

These facts indicate that a vigorous situation has emerged in the Indian revolution.

Nineteen sixty-seven is also a year during which the "parliamentary road" followed by Namboodiripad,

Jyoti Basu and such other Indian revisionists was further exposed and went up in smoke.

This "parliamentary road" is a mixture of the fallacy of "peaceful transition" advocated by old-line revisionists Bernstein and Kautsky and the "Doctrine of Non-Violence" advocated by Gandhi. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique and China's Khrushchov have made great efforts to support and propagate this "parliamentary road," the so-called "Indian road," in an attempt to prevent the Indian people and other oppressed nations and peoples from taking the victorious road of the Chinese revolution.

Hiring themselves out to the Indian reactionaries, the Indian revisionists have promised never to use armed force to overthrow the reactionary Indian Government. Since these revisionists, the Indian reactionaries calculated, can be used both as tools for carrying out the reactionary policies of the Congress Party and as ornaments for dressing up Congress "democracy," the Indian reactionaries allowed them to run in the February "general elections" of 1967. The revisionists were also given seats and official appointments in the so-called "non-Congress governments" in West Bengal and Kerala.

In taking the "parliamentary road," the Indian revisionists have completely exposed themselves as shameful renegades, and accomplices of the Indian reactionaries into the bargain. They took part in the reactionary regime's suppression of the people and its massacre of many revolutionary people. Their hands are stained with the blood of the Indian people.

The "parliamentary road" of the Indian revisionists has gone bankrupt once again in 1967's "experiment." This is a heavy blow not only to the Indian revisionists but also to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and to China's Khrushchov.

The inspiring events of the successive victories of the revolutionary line, and the increasing failure of the revisionist line in India in 1967 forecast a bright future for the development of the Indian revolution.

In regard to the tasks of the Indian revolution, the revolutionaries in the Indian C.P. put forward the following as the main ones at present: to spread among the people Mao Tse-tung's thought, the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era; to carry further the struggle against the old and new types of revisionism; to make a specific analysis of India's objective conditions in accordance with the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, and formulate the programme and tactics for the Indian revolution on this basis; and to give impetus to the peasant revolutionary struggle and develop Naxalbari-type movements. The revolutionaries in the Indian C.P. and India's revolutionary people now are striving for the realization of these tasks.

Under the brilliant light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary people of India will surely score still greater victories in their future struggles! In spite of the fact that the Indian revolutionary struggle may be protracted and tortuous, the Indian people will gain the final victory in the revolution. That is certain. A new India with genuine independence and people's democracy will certainly emerge in the East!

Important New Start in the Indonesian Revolution

THE past year has witnessed an important new start in the Indonesian revolution—armed struggle waged by the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people in the rural areas of several of the country's major islands. The Indonesian guerrilla fighters have solemnly proclaimed to the world through their revolutionary gunfire that they are determined to take the road of the Chinese revolution charted by the great leader of the world's people Chairman Mao Tse-tung, that is, to rely on the peasants, wage armed struggle, set up rural revolutionary base areas, overthrow the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime and carry the revolution to victory. The upsurge of revolutionary armed struggle in Indonesia indicates that the prelude to a new great battle has begun in the Indonesian revolution. The good tidings have brought joy and encouragement to the entire Indonesian people living under white terror and have struck fear into the hearts of the reactionaries.

Chairman Mao has said: **"Without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph."** It is precisely so in Indonesia. This has been proved by the many lessons in the history of the Indonesian Communist Party, especially the serious setback suffered by the revolution in the October 1965 coup d'état and the subsequent nationwide massacres carried out by the Suharto-Nasution fascist military group. The Indonesian Communists, who live under a murderous white terror, have explored anew the path of the Indonesian revolution under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have summed up in time the lessons learnt by the Party in leading the Indonesian people in revolutionary struggle. They have criticized the Right opportunist errors committed by the Party leadership in the past. In August and September 1966, the Political Bureau of

A single spark can start a prairie fire.

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the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party published a statement and a self-criticism. From the lessons, paid for in blood, the Political Bureau has drawn the following conclusion: "To achieve complete victory, the Indonesian revolution must take the road of the Chinese revolution. This means that the Indonesian revolution cannot avoid adopting as its main form of struggle the people's armed struggle against armed counter-revolution; in essence, this means armed agrarian revolution of the peasants under the leadership of the proletariat."

The documents of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party show the correct orientation of the Indonesian revolution. They are a call to the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people to unite and engage in new struggle. The documents represent spring thunder echoing over the nation of a thousand islands. They have sounded the death knell for the Suharto-Nasution fascist military dictatorial regime and brought hope and immense encouragement to the Indonesian people who are under the rule of darkness. With the guidance of these documents, the Party has made an important turn. It has shifted from the cities to the rural areas, from peaceful struggle to armed struggle. It has acted speedily to lead the people in waging the new battle. Reactionary papers in Djakarta exclaimed in alarm that the Indonesian Communist Party had started a campaign of leaving the cities for the countryside. The Communists and the revolutionary people have gone to the rural areas and launched an armed agrarian revolution. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party declared in a proclamation last May that the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people have "risen up from the ground, picked up the red flag of Marxism-Leninism and hoisted it aloft, determined to proceed along the path of armed revolution."

The year 1967 is the year in which the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people began to take up arms in struggle against the counter-revolutionary armed forces of the Suharto-Nasution regime. During the year, they kindled the torch of revolutionary armed struggle by arousing and relying on the peasants in the rural, hilly and forest areas in West Kalimantan, east, central and west Java, south and north Sumatra and south and north Sulawesi.

Reactionary papers in Djakarta have admitted that the revolutionary armed struggle launched by the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people in West Kalimantan has been growing. Since their first suc-

cessful surprise raid in mid July on the Singkawang air base on the west coast of West Kalimantan, they have over the past few months caught the enemy unprepared in many battles and have started to establish a revolutionary base area in the hills. They have also set up training grounds in areas where they are active to train themselves in preparation for protracted armed struggle.

In trepidation, reactionary newspapers in Djakarta report that the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people waging armed struggle attach great importance to the study of Chairman Mao's works and that they are mapping out their own strategy and tactics "according to the theories of Mao Tse-tung." The Djakarta paper *Api Pantjasila* admitted that the people's revolutionary armed forces in West Kalimantan have developed "excellent guerrilla warfare strategy and tactics," that they usually move about "skilfully and courageously in small units" and "only fight open battles" when they meet small groups of reactionary troops and when the situation is favourable to them. Western news agencies have reported that these revolutionary armed forces recently took advantage of the favourable terrain in the hilly areas near Bengkajang and concentrated a superior force to encircle a company of government troops who were soundly defeated. As a result of the flexible and mobile strategy and tactics of the people's armed forces, the reactionary troops sent out on counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations are often exhausted as they vainly search for the people's armed forces, while the latter are able to make use of favourable opportunities to constantly deal blows at the enemy.

At present, the Indonesian revolutionary armed struggle has only just begun. In the new struggle, the Party and the people are still facing serious difficulties. However, as the great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "At certain times in the revolutionary struggle, the difficulties outweigh the favourable conditions and so constitute the principal aspect of the contradiction and the favourable conditions constitute the secondary aspect. But through their efforts the revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favourable new situation; thus a difficult situation yields place to a favourable one." The Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people are dauntless, heroic fighters. They are breaking through the white terror and fighting courageously. Under the brilliant light of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, they will overcome all difficulties and through protracted and arduous struggle by their revolutionary armed forces, open up a new situation of victory.

Soviet Revisionists' Plot to Call Counter-Revolutionary International Meeting Can Only Speed Their Own Doom

—Excerpts from an article by the Editorial Department of the Albanian paper
Zeri i Popullit

ZERI I POPULLIT recently published an article "Why Do Soviet Revisionists Insist on the International Meeting?" by its Editorial Department, exposing the despicable scheme of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique in making redoubled efforts to convene a sinister counter-revolutionary meeting and the predicament it is now facing.

After the announcement of the convocation of the "consultative get-together" of the revisionists in Budapest, the Soviet revisionist leadership is making a big propaganda fuss about the so-called "international meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties." It continues to insist on convoking such a meeting at an early date, because it hopes that by this meeting it will get out of its predicament or at least mitigate the tremendous internal and external difficulties confronting it, and at the same time attain some of its counter-revolutionary aims in the international communist movement.

The most important and deep-rooted difficulty for the present Soviet revisionist leadership lies in the fact that, as a result of the principled, open and merciless struggle by the Marxist-Leninist Parties, the anti-Marxist, anti-socialist, counter-revolutionary and pro-imperialist line which the Soviet revisionist leadership has pursued and is pursuing in all fields, has been exposed before the eyes of the Soviet people and the other peoples.

The demagogic slogan of the Soviet revisionists about "building of communism" and that of the other revisionist countries about "building of socialism" have failed. The Soviet people and the other peoples have seen that in the Soviet Union the process of capitalist restoration in the economy and of bourgeois degeneration throughout the social life has replaced socialism and communism. The contradictions between the new Soviet bourgeois aristocracy and the broad masses of the people are growing every day. The bourgeoisie makes use of its privileges to subject the masses to economic oppression and political repression. But wherever there is oppression and persecution, there will be resistance and struggle. The bankrupt internal policy of the Soviet revisionists and their followers is rapidly leading to inevitable clashes between the masses and the ruling cliques which are in power today.

It is just as difficult and hopeless for the Soviet revisionist leading clique to implement its traitorous foreign policy. Its ever closer and more criminal collusion with U.S. imperialism, the most rabid enemy of the people of the world, and with the other imperialists and reactionaries, and its out-and-out treachery towards the freedom-loving peoples and socialist countries can no longer be covered up by threadbare slogans.

The peoples have learnt and are learning better and better to conclude, not by the words of the revisionists, but by their deeds, that by its capitulationist and traitorous stand and actions at every crucial moment, the Soviet leadership has always taken the side of imperialism. The peoples of the Congo (K), Vietnam, the Arab countries, Cuba and the German Democratic Republic as well as many other countries and peoples have all suffered from this treachery, not to mention the plots jointly worked out by the Khrushchov revisionists with the imperialists and the most rabid reactionary forces opposing China and Albania.

This traitorous line of the Soviet revisionist leading clique and its supporters could only lead to the emergence and constant sharpening of the contradictions not only between the revisionist cliques and the Marxist-Leninist Parties, but also between these cliques and the Soviet people and other peoples. The discontent and resistance of the genuine revolutionaries, of the working people of the revisionist countries and of all the other peoples towards the anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary activities of the Soviet revisionist clique and its collaborators in the international arena are mounting steadily. The alliance between Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism for the division of spheres of influence and domination of the world as well as their expansionist ambition to enslave all the peoples of the world cannot but incur opposition from all those who are struggling for the freedom and independence of the peoples, and all those who hate imperialism and refuse to be enslaved.

In many lands, including a number of revisionist-ruled countries, new Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations have been or are being founded. Their organization is developing in scope, their struggle against revisionist treachery is growing, their connec-

tions with the masses are becoming stronger, and they are courageously raising the banner of revolution.

All this scares the revisionist cliques to death. That is why for all its previous defeats the Soviet revisionist leadership, in order to extricate itself from this grave and very difficult situation, still pins great hopes on an international meeting of the so-called "Communist and Workers' Parties." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique needs such an "international communist forum" to deceive the Soviet people and the other peoples. In doing so, the Soviet leaders are seeking to prepare the ground and to ensure the support of the international revisionist front for the further traitorous steps they intend soon to take, steps calculated to bring about capitalist restoration in the country, further extend collaboration with U.S. imperialism, undermine the liberation struggles of the Vietnamese and other peace-loving peoples, subvert socialism and turn it into capitalism, and so forth.

On the other hand, the "international meeting" is needed by the Soviet revisionist leading clique to stage an "international condemnation" of the Marxist-Leninist Parties, above all the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour, to "isolate" them, and to hinder the process of the growth and development of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement throughout the world.

The Albanian Party of Labour and the Communist Party of China are the principal enemies of the revisionists. By their principled and steadfast struggle, the two Parties have ruthlessly exposed the revisionists' treachery, have frustrated and are frustrating their treacherous plans, and have smashed their criminal divisive and deceptive manoeuvres. The fight of all the Marxist-Leninist forces has kept the revisionists awake nights. Thus, in Budapest, as on every other occasion, the Soviet leaders will surely attempt to direct their poisoned arrows against our Parties.

However, the Soviet revisionist clique and its supporters are miscalculating; they are simply deluding themselves with fantastic illusions. Whatever efforts they exert, they can never peddle their revisionist rubbish, isolate the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour or halt the irresistible process of growth and constant strengthening of the world Marxist-Leninist movement.

Reality shows the people ever more clearly that the only real Marxist-Leninist line is the one which is defended by the Albanian Party of Labour, the Chinese Communist Party and the other Marxist-Leninist Parties, the line of revolutionary war for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the line of class struggle to eliminate the danger of generating revisionism and restoring capitalism and thus to carry the construction of socialism and communism through to the end. It is the line of firm, tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, and

against their chieftains—U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique. It is the line of unreserved support for the revolutionary and liberation movements of the peoples. The revolutionary line upheld by these Parties is steadily penetrating the minds of the peoples of the whole world and has become an ever growing impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the working people on all continents. This struggle cannot be strangled and quelled by imperialist aggression and brutal oppression, or by the demagogic nonsense and deceptive manoeuvres of the revisionist renegades.

The planned convocation of the Budapest "consultative get-together" is connected also with the grave situation facing the revisionist front and prevailing in the mutual relations between the various revisionist cliques. The control of the Soviet revisionists over the revisionist front has been greatly shaken and whatever the efforts of the traitorous Soviet leaders, they will be unable to plug the big leaks in their sinking boat. Practice in recent years has shown that the deepening of the process of the revisionist parties' deviation from Marxism-Leninism is in direct proportion to the increase in divergences, contradictions and disputes between the revisionist parties and countries.

The question of convoking an "international meeting" of the various Parties has a long history beset with defeats and disillusiones for the Soviet ruling clique, and reflects most clearly the deep and irreparable splits in the revisionist front. The decision to hold the so-called "consultative get-together" in Budapest has not eliminated and cannot eliminate the difficulties in convening this "international meeting," as has been confirmed by the sad experience of the ill-fated and discredited meeting of March 1, 1965 and the Karlovy Vary meeting in April 1967.

The revisionist partners of the Soviet leadership, though they themselves pursue the revisionist line, continue to show doubts and hesitations about their participation in the projected meeting, because of the way it is being prepared, the questions to be discussed, and the results it will yield, and because of their reluctance to submit to the big-power chauvinistic dictates of the Soviet revisionist leadership. In the revisionist camp, based on the relations of bourgeois nationalism, there cannot be unity and a stable alliance. On the contrary, the contradictions, disputes and the centrifugal tendencies are deepening with every passing day.

The Khrushchov revisionists' propaganda and preparations for the meeting, which has become "famous," reveal that they now find themselves in an impasse, faced with another inevitable big defeat and even a still greater split between themselves. A bigger failure lies ahead of them, both in their foreign and home policies.

As a result of all this, the resistance of the genuine Communists and peoples in the Soviet Union and in other revisionist countries will surely grow and be

strengthened, the revisionist parties in the capitalist countries will become even more decadent, and real Marxist-Leninist Parties will continue to be founded and strengthened and will lead the working class, revolutionary peasantry and patriotic intellectuals to carry on their struggle against imperialism, the bourgeoisie, the revisionists and reaction.

A meeting such as the Khrushchov revisionists are trying to organize is, in a sense, good for world revolution and for the international communist movement. It will further weaken and expose the traitorous revisionist cliques, isolate them from the peoples and the masses of the Communists in their countries, and speed up their disintegration.

In conclusion, the article points out: It is an important internationalist duty of all the genuine revo-

lutionaries and Communists to denounce and unmask mercilessly the new treacherous plans of the Soviet revisionist leadership to convene the so-called "international meeting of the Communist Parties."

The Soviet people, and first of all the Soviet Marxist-Leninists, should rise up and courageously revolt against the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has deprived the Soviet people of their great victories achieved in the glorious October Revolution and has caused them to suffer again from capitalist slavery. We are deeply convinced that in the Soviet Union and other countries where the revisionists are in power, the Communists and the peoples will ceaselessly intensify their revolutionary struggle and will again raise aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

(Continued from p. 14.)

very well that only a handful of imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries are against China, whereas the broad masses of the people want friendship with us. The thoughts of revolutionary people throughout the world are fixed on the world's revolutionary centre, the great socialist China, the China of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We have friends everywhere in the world.

Lei Fu-chien of the Peking Institute of Forestry: Whoever is against China can come to no good end. Khrushchov opposed China, and he is finished. Nehru opposed China, and he is finished. All anti-China clowns will eventually go the same way.

Our Internationalist Duty Is to Support the Revolutionary Struggles of the World's People

Kuo Chung-po of the Peking Stamps Printing Factory and Tso Chun of the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune: Chairman Mao often teaches us: "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty." China is the revolutionary base area of the world's people, and Peking, our great capital, is the revolutionary centre cherished by the people of all lands. We should disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought in all parts of the world so that revolutionary people everywhere can grasp this powerful ideological weapon for struggle. We workers and peasants must resolutely respond to our great leader Chairman Mao's stirring call to take a firm hold of revolution and vigorously promote production and in actual practice give all-out support to the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in the world.

Li Yen-li and Hsin Chen of Peking's No. 23 Middle School: The world's revolutionary people have high

hopes of us Red Guards, and this adds to our responsibility. We must do a good job of propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought so that it will assume command over everything, and we must make a great effort to give aid to the people's revolutionary struggles in all countries. We must carry out the following: "We love what Chairman Mao loves, we support what Chairman Mao supports, we act according to Chairman Mao's instructions, we advance when Chairman Mao gives the signal."

Tsin Chih-chiang of the Peking Institute of Aeronautics, Yuan Chang-ching of the Peking Institute of Geology and Yang Hung-kuan of the Peking Institute of Forestry: We Red Guards who have performed meritorious services for China's great proletarian cultural revolution are determined to carry this revolution through to the end, together with workers, peasants and soldiers throughout the country. In the course of the next twelve months we must do still better in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, and with "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism" as the pivot strive to crown the great proletarian cultural revolution with all-round victory. This will make China a still more powerful and consolidated red base area of the world revolution.

Hsiang Pao-chin of a P.L.A. unit in Peking: We are fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. We must not content ourselves merely with being revolutionaries of China, we must be revolutionaries of the world too. The moment the great leader Chairman Mao gives the order, and points to us the direction, there we will go and support the revolutionary struggles of the world's people and carry the world revolution through to the end. We shall always cherish in our hearts this teaching of Chairman Mao's: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

Notes on Fighting Self-Interest

By the late Li Wen-Chung, heroic fighter and "Model in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People"

The following is a slightly abridged translation of Li Wen-chung's notes, written less than two months before his death, on creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and fighting self-interest. Li Wen-chung was leader of the 4th platoon of the 6th company of a People's Liberation Army unit.

Last August, the 4th platoon was detailed to escort members of the revolutionary masses across the Kankiang River. There was an accident and the ferry boat sank in mid-stream. More than 50 Red Guards and other revolutionary fighters were brought safely ashore, but Li Wen-chung and two other men of the P.L.A. platoon laid down their lives in the work of rescue. With the approval of our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the 4th platoon has been given the honourable title of "Model Platoon in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People," while Li Wen-chung has been posthumously awarded the glorious title of "Model in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People." (See "Peking Review," Nos. 51 and 52, 1967.) A nationwide campaign is now arousing armymen and people to emulate the heroic 4th platoon and Comrade Li Wen-chung.

Li Wen-chung's notes were frontpaged in "Jiefangjun Bao" on December 25, last year. Along with the notes, this army paper printed an editorial entitled "A Brilliant Example in Studying and Applying Chairman Mao's Works Creatively and in Transforming One's World Outlook." It pointed out: It is by no means fortuitous that in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, Li Wen-chung was boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, followed him closely, completely devoted himself to others without thought of self, and demonstrated the fine proletarian quality of utter dedication to the collective interest. All this was established on a solid foundation. It was the result of his protracted efforts, made with deep class feeling, to study and apply creatively Chairman Mao's works and to destroy self-interest and cultivate devotion to the public interest. His attitude towards bourgeois self-interest was to reveal his selfish ideas fully, hit them hard, correct them determinedly, and truly display the fine revolutionary style of study which links theory with practice, the style which Chairman Mao advocates. He has set us a shining example in the study of Chairman Mao's works, an example of combining study with application so as to get quick results, and of striving hard to apply what is learnt so as to completely transform one's world outlook.

— P.R. Ed.

IN 1967 our army has been going deep among the masses. It is a year when we are going into the front lines of the class struggle and undertaking the glorious but difficult task of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving political and military training.

The first question I faced as this year began was how to eliminate self-interest, cultivate devotion to the public interest and take a correct attitude towards criticism from the masses. This is a question which must not be avoided; it must be settled. At this period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, nobody can serve the people wholeheartedly or meet the needs of the revolution unless he conscientiously remoulds himself and seriously works to destroy self-interest and increase his devotion to the public interest.

The non-proletarian ideas in my mind, I think, are centred on conceit and complacency and selfish depart-

mentalism, all manifestations of bourgeois ideology. These ideas harm unity and weaken collective leadership. Their root-cause is self-interest. If we do not overthrow our selfish ideas, we cannot be proletarian revolutionary fighters and fulfil the tasks given us by the people of the motherland. We may even fail to pass the test of socialism.

Self-interest conflicts with the socialist economic base of our country and runs counter to the laws of social development. Anyone who remains blind to this for long will be abandoned by the revolution. As Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has said: "We must regard ourselves as an integral part of the revolutionary force and, at the same time, constantly regard ourselves as a target of the revolution. In making revolution, we must also revolutionize ourselves. Without revolutionizing ourselves, we cannot succeed in carrying through this revolution." Self-interest is a legacy of thousands

of years of private ownership. It is deep-seated. Rooting out self-interest and building devotion to the public interest is a stormy, deep-going revolution, a revolution to destroy all bourgeois ideas and ensure the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In making this revolution, one must depend primarily on one's own efforts, with help from the masses of the people.

Chairman Mao has said: **"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** In destroying self-interest, it is necessary to rely on the masses and wage a "people's war." The masses help you undertake "reconnaissances" and make "estimates" so that you can reach a decision, work out "battle plans" and concentrate your forces for a frontal attack. Only by continuous and unflagging fighting is it possible to fulfil this task. Whether one has the courage to do so or not is a question of whether one is willing or not to break with self-interest and become a proletarian revolutionary fighter. This is also a touchstone distinguishing the genuine revolutionary from the sham.

In destroying self-interest and cultivating devotion to the public interest, three steps have to be taken:

1. One must fully reveal one's selfish ideas. This is the first step in remoulding one's world outlook. Whether or not one dares to reveal them is a question of whether one is a revolutionary or not. Whether or not one reveals them fully is a question of whether one is a thoroughgoing revolutionary or not.

In order to reveal one's selfish ideas truthfully, fully and to the root, one must rid oneself of fear—fear of losing face or reputation, fear of public criticism, and fear of forfeiting prestige, in short, fear of the masses and of the revolution.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Thoroughgoing materialists are fearless"** and **"countless revolutionary martyrs have laid down their lives in the interests of the people, and our hearts are filled with pain as we the living think of them—can there be any personal interest, then, that we would not sacrifice or any error that we would not discard?"** A proletarian revolutionary fighter is one who is ready to shed his blood and sacrifice his life for the Party, the people and the revolution. Could he have any ugly idea which he would not dare reveal? Ugly ideas are an objective fact which you cannot ignore. If you refuse to recognize them, you are deceiving yourself and others. The masses do not think you are ugly if you reveal your ugly ideas. Otherwise, they do see you as being really ugly.

Whether a man dares reveal his selfish ideas depends on whether or not he hates such ideas and on how deep this hatred is. On the battlefield when the guns are thundering, the courage of a revolutionary fighter stems from his deep hatred for the class enemy. This applies also to the ideological enemy planted in our minds like a time-bomb. We must be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to dig it out.

In the last six months, every time I have had a discussion with a comrade about his ideological problems or talked about our problems in general, I have felt it necessary to speak about my own shortcomings. What is the road I have travelled since I joined the army? What has helped me make progress? Generally speaking, when I follow Chairman Mao's instructions, I advance bravely. Otherwise, I go astray. This applies as well to both fighters and cadres, without exception.

2. One must fight self-interest unflaggingly. Throughout the process of remoulding one's world outlook, one must take hold of the principal contradiction and hit where it hurts.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"If in any process there are a number of contradictions, one of them must be the principal contradiction playing the leading and decisive role, while the rest occupy a secondary and subordinate position. Therefore, in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."**

We must fight a war of annihilation in fighting self-interest and completely destroy and discard self-interest. We must fight it until we blush with shame, sweat and lose appetite and sleep. (When comrades criticized me, I couldn't sleep what with wrestling with my shortcomings. I think this criticism expresses my class brothers' greatest concern and affection for me. Without this affection, one cannot make revolution.) It is impossible to revolutionize our thinking completely if we make light of our shortcomings or mistakes, if we fight only on the flanks without making a breakthrough in depth, if we only fight sometimes or half-heartedly, or if we minimize or gloss over our shortcomings and mistakes.

Chairman Mao has said: It is altogether necessary that we **"should not be overawed by his [the enemy's] truculence, dispirited by hardships that can be endured, or dejected by setbacks, but should have the requisite patience and stamina."**

Self-interest is a legacy of thousands of years. We must not fear it but, at the same time, we must take full account of its persistence. That means, we must be prepared to fight a protracted war in an overall sense while fighting battles of quick decision and annihilation on specific questions. We must fight constantly and fight repeated struggles till our last breath.

In revolutionizing one's thinking, one must depend mainly on one's own efforts. But help from comrades is indispensable. Therefore, it is necessary to take a correct attitude towards the opinions of the masses, especially when these opinions do not fully conform to the facts or are even quite wrong. In listening to opinions, we must do the following: a. Not mind who has raised them—**"Anyone, no matter who, may point out our shortcomings"**; b. Not mind where

the opinions have been raised, whether before many people, or at a meeting or elsewhere; c. Not mind the attitude of the person who has raised them; d. Not mind whether the criticism is excessive or not—**"Blame not the speaker but be warned by his words"**; and e. Not mind in what manner they have been raised—to your face or behind your back.

In brief, we must hold firmly to the truth, correct mistakes, eliminate selfish ideas and accept criticism in the interests of the people and the revolution.

3. One must resolutely remould oneself. Remoulding oneself is the continuation and the purpose of the first two steps. It represents a qualitative leap; it represents an even more arduous and thoroughgoing revolution of one's mind. Neglecting this would mean stopping half-way in the revolution and wasting all the previous efforts.

Remoulding oneself completely and thoroughly demands that one have real tenacity and a high degree of consciousness, that a man's deeds tally with his

words. He must go on remoulding himself all his life. He must learn from those who are models in studying Chairman Mao's works and make tremendous efforts in studying and applying the "three constantly read articles." He must face the world and brave the storms, temper and remould himself and raise his level of class consciousness and revolutionize his thinking in class struggle, especially in the great storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Revealing one's selfish ideas is the prerequisite, combating these ideas is the key link and remoulding oneself is the purpose and result. None of these three steps can be left out.

Chairman Mao has said: **"This change in world outlook is something fundamental."** Self-remoulding is a hard, long and painful process. Before one can become a good fighter of Chairman Mao's, one must have the determination to study conscientiously, to steel oneself again and again until one is completely transformed, and to act at all times according to Chairman Mao's instructions.

Repudiating the Revisionist Educational Line of China's Khrushchov and Lu Ting-yi

CHAIRMAN MAO teaches us that **"there is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution. It involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction."**

To carry out the proletarian revolution in education, we must put destruction first and thoroughly repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, draw a sharp dividing line politically, ideologically and theoretically between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the educational front, and be always loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. Only so can complete victory be assured in the proletarian revolution in education.

In the past 17 years, the leadership in education was in the hands of China's Khrushchov and Lu Ting-yi, a counter-revolutionary revisionist and scholar-tyrant. They resisted, distorted and tampered with the proletarian educational line worked out by Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education in a vain attempt to turn our socialist-type schools into hot houses for training bourgeois successors and prepare public opinion and cadres for restoring capitalism. This sinister

line must be criticized and repudiated under the following three heads.

A Revisionist Educational Policy

The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in education centres on this question: For which class are successors being trained? The proletariat aims to train and bring up successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The bourgeoisie seeks to train its successors in order to bring about a capitalist restoration.

Chairman Mao has said: **"Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture."** **"Education must serve proletarian politics and education must be combined with productive labour."** Chairman Mao has developed Marxist-Leninist theories of education with genius and creatively. When we implement his educational policy, the socialist consciousness of China's younger generation will assuredly be rapidly enhanced and they will be steeled and tempered into staunch successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. With the carrying out of his policy, the differences between workers and peasants, between the cities and the countryside and between manual and mental work

will certainly be narrowed gradually, the dictatorship of the proletariat will certainly be strengthened and the restoration of capitalism prevented. All this will undoubtedly hasten the final victory of the communist cause in China and in other parts of the world.

The handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road desperately feared and hated Chairman Mao's educational policy. In 1958, China's Khrushchov openly opposed Chairman Mao's educational policy when he said: "The existing educational policy and the aims of education have not been clear-cut. They should be repudiated." In 1961, in concert with the reactionary forces at home and abroad, Lu Ting-yi mounted a fierce offensive against Chairman Mao's educational policy. He said demagogically: "It is impossible to map out something in education which will be valid for generations. Differing views on educational policy should be allowed inside the Party; opposing views should also be tolerated outside the Party."

Lu Ting-yi vehemently attacked Chairman Mao's educational policy and stubbornly pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist educational policy, namely, the so-called theory of the "dual aim of education," put forward in accordance with the ideas of China's Khrushchov. He divided the younger generation into two categories of people. The majority were to be trained as tillers of the land and factory hands with elementary education in reading and writing. In other words, they were to be "people who are governed by others." On the other hand, a small minority of so-called "elite" were to receive more advanced education and be trained with great care into intellectual aristocrats having "profound knowledge" and able to "govern people." He said: "It is inevitable that the differences between mental and manual labour will continue. Therefore, some people will inevitably go in for more advanced studies. You cannot keep them down."

Lu Ting-yi's theory of the "dual aim of education" opposed putting proletarian politics to the fore and publicized "giving first place to intellectual development" and "putting professional skill above all." He declared that "it is perhaps wrong to label as 'bourgeois' people who give first place to intellectual development and who one-sidedly go after a high proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade." He also said: "Don't spend so much time on ideological education." He went so far as to slander the ideological education carried out in the course of teaching and study as "over-simplification," "mechanical application," "craving after something high and out of reach" and so on and so forth. In Lu Ting-yi's eyes it is unnecessary for primary and middle school students to study politics and take part in productive labour. It is enough for them simply to "master the tools for study."

Under the slogan of "giving first place to intellectual development," Lu Ting-yi deliberately distorted the Marxist-Leninist theses on all-round development, saying, "mastery of the basic tools is tantamount to all-round development." He babbled: "If you want to come

out at the top, you have to read and read." Opposing the idea of students being both red and expert, he spread the nonsense that "it won't do and it is also impossible for a person to be both."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul." When we train successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, we should first of all pay attention to whether or not they love Chairman Mao, are loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought and serve the people wholeheartedly. Only in this way can they stand firmly on the side of the proletariat and of Chairman Mao in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

These ideas of "giving first place to intellectual development" and "putting professional skill above all" have never been applied in their true sense. China's Khrushchov, Lu Ting-yi and their like did not really ignore politics. Lu Ting-yi said: So long as one is learned, "even if he supports Tito ideologically . . . this may be allowed." In uttering these words he let the cat out of the bag.

As it turned out, Lu Ting-yi and his like simply did not want to put proletarian politics to the fore. What they wanted to put to the fore was bourgeois politics. By means of these deceptive slogans they tried to induce the younger generation to divorce themselves from proletarian politics, from production and from the workers and peasants, and thus make them bourgeois intellectuals serving their plot to bring about a capitalist restoration.

The Bourgeois Educational System and Principles And Methods of Teaching

In order to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line of China's Khrushchov, Lu Ting-yi did all he could to defend the bourgeois educational system and bourgeois principles and methods of teaching. He vehemently opposed Chairman Mao's instructions concerning the proletarian revolution in education.

Chairman Mao always teaches us: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution." School education should, therefore, be closely combined with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. This will really train the younger generations into trustworthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Shortly after the founding of New China, Chairman Mao pointed out that "transformation of the old school education and old social culture should be carried out systematically and carefully." Later, he issued the great call: "The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized." According to Chairman Mao's teachings, the principle of "less but better" must be observed in teaching. Curricula and the amount of teaching materials must be curtailed and examination methods reformed. The teaching method

of mechanically cramming students with knowledge must be abolished. The teaching method of developing the students' initiative must be introduced. This is aimed at enabling every student to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture.

But over the last 17 years, China's Khrushchov, Lu Ting-yi and their like, playing their counter-revolutionary, double-dealing tricks, did all they could to oppose Chairman Mao's instructions on shortening the period of schooling and transforming curricula and teaching materials, methods of teaching and examination.

China's Khrushchov constantly spread such nonsense as: "Do not pay attention to what is happening outside in the world, but concentrate on your studies." Lu Ting-yi also clamoured: "Education, obviously, simply means passing on and gaining knowledge." In an attempt to lead them astray and turn them into book-worms, he vilified as "ignoring their proper occupation" those students who took part in the three great revolutionary movements.

As for how long students should study, Lu Ting-yi and company defended all the bourgeois nonsense copied from abroad. They did all they could to prevent the shortening of the period of schooling in primary and middle schools and to extend higher educational training to five, six or even eight years. Under such conditions, the students, who were required to study behind closed doors divorced from the three great revolutionary movements, would inevitably have become bourgeois intellectuals who "could neither do physical work nor distinguish rice from wheat."

Tireless in preserving the old educational system, Lu Ting-yi and his like time and again enlarged the curricula and increased the amount of teaching materials as well as the hours of study. This was intended to obstruct the transformation of teaching and examination methods and reduce the time allotted to political activities and productive labour.

In the early days of the People's Republic, Lu Ting-yi and company, in answer to China's Khrushchov's political need to "consolidate the new-democratic order," emphasized "protecting" and "inheriting" what was old in the educational field and at the same time opposed socialist transformation.

They used large numbers of textbooks published under the Kuomintang regime. This was in open opposition to Chairman Mao's directive to take as examples textbooks used in the old Liberated Areas. Later they imported wholesale teaching materials from abroad and even methods of teaching and examination. Lu Ting-yi lauded *Pedagogy*, a Soviet revisionist book, as "socialist." He used this as a theoretical instrument for preserving the capitalist educational system and capitalist principles and methods of teaching and for pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line.

In 1960, under the pretext of transforming and raising the quality of education, Lu Ting-yi violently attack-

ed the educational revolution started in 1958. While vilifying the quality of teaching in our schools as being lower than that during the times of the Northern Warlords and the Kuomintang, he did all he could in advocating that in the matter of curricula, teaching materials and methods, we should follow the example of the so-called "famous" schools run under the Kuomintang regime. In 1961, Lu Ting-yi and his like increased the number of courses in primary, junior and senior middle schools to 11, 13 and 10 respectively (with an extra of four optional courses for the latter). The amount of time given to academic study in middle schools was increased to 34-36 hours per week. With the introduction of the "surprise-attack" method of examinations, students were kept perpetually in a state of tension. They also induced students to hanker after high marks by awarding gold and silver medals, by giving first place to marks when selecting outstanding students and classes, and by taking the number of its students admitted to institutions of higher learning as the yardstick for assessing whether a school was well or poorly run. As a result of all this, the bourgeois educational system was restored in an all-round way.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A cultural revolution is the ideological reflection of the political and economic revolution and is in their service." Having won decisive victory on the political and economic fronts by destroying all the old systems, the proletariat must immediately launch a revolution in the field of culture and education, destroy the old system of education and set up a new one in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

China's Khrushchov, Lu Ting-yi and their like tried to use the bourgeois educational system and bourgeois principles and methods of teaching to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and the proletarian revolution in education.

Bourgeois Intellectuals Dominate the Schools

The counter-revolutionary revisionist Lu Ting-yi fiercely opposed the Party's leadership over education. To promote the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line of China's Khrushchov, he went so far as to raise the reactionary slogan of "Kuomintang-Communist co-operation" under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to allow bourgeois intellectuals to dominate our schools.

He maliciously attacked the Party leadership when he said: "If the Party committee of a college, the general Party branch of a department or even a Party branch is allowed to decide everything, the college will be in a mess." He venomously added: "I object to every organization being led by a Party member." Moreover, he did his best to prettify the bourgeois intellectuals. In 1961, with the backing of China's Khrushchov, Lu Ting-yi demanded that leading bodies based on a "three thirds system" (meaning a combination of proletarian intellectuals and Left and middle-of-the-road bourgeois intellectuals) should be established immediately in the

ACROSS THE LAND

Home Market Brisk

CHINA'S urban and rural markets are thriving as the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution takes its course with the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary workers and staff in finance and trade firmly pursuing the policies formulated by the great leader Chairman Mao — "grasping revolution, promoting production," "developing the economy and ensuring supplies."

Urban and rural markets are pretty well supplied; buying and selling are heavy and prices are stable. 1967 state purchases of grain, cotton, tobacco, bast fibre crops, pigs, poultry and vegetables surpassed those of 1966. The food grain supply situation is going from good to better. Meats, vegetables, fruits and other non-staple foods are available in greater quantities than before. Mass demands for industrial consumer goods have in the main been met. Sales of cotton cloth, underwear and other knitwear topped 1966 levels. There has been a 15 per cent rise in sales of sewing machines, radio sets, thermos flasks, enamel wash basins and aluminium pots and pans. To meet the needs of the great proletarian cultural rev-

olution, there have been phenomenal increases in the supplies of paper, writing ink, stencils and other stationery goods. Sales of chemical fertilizers, semi-mechanized farm implements, insecticides and plastic sheets for farm use also increased. Compared with the same period of 1966, from 20 to 50 per cent more consumer goods and means of production have been sent to the countryside in anticipation of the buying boom this coming spring. The rural districts have already received most of the farm machinery, rubber-tyred carts, chemical fertilizers and small farm tools needed for the spring farming.

These excellent market conditions in both town and countryside are inseparable from the growth of industrial and agricultural production. With the Chinese working class creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, there were new developments in industry and especially in the light industries. This has provided a solid material basis for the prosperity of the socialist home market. The poor and lower-middle peasant members of the rural people's communes have enthusiastically answered Chairman Mao's

great call to "grasp revolution, promote production," and have brought in an all-round record harvest. They have eagerly sold the state their bumper harvests of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops and other farm and side-line products. Growth of industrial and agricultural production has considerably increased the purchasing power of the urban and rural population, and of the peasant masses in particular. This resulted in a rather big rise in aggregate sales of commodities in 1967. There were particularly large increases in sales of some major industrial consumer goods.

In 1966 and 1967, the state re-adjusted the prices of certain commodities. Besides lowering the prices of some industrial consumer goods, it cut prices of agricultural means of production by an average of nearly 4 per cent. Chemical fertilizer and insecticide prices were cut 10 to 15 per cent and those of small motors and transformers for agricultural use by 20 per cent. Most of the price readjustments concerned reducing prices of certain industrial goods sold in remote or mountainous areas so that the differences in regional price levels throughout the country have been narrowed.

The urban and rural markets have taken on a completely new look as old culture, ideology, customs and habits have been eliminated and the new has been fostered. The charac-

country's institutions of higher learning. Calling these "Committees of College Affairs," he invested them with wide powers which actually placed them above the Party committees.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "the Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." The fact that Lu Ting-yi advocated "Kuomintang-Communist co-operation" under the dictatorship of the proletariat only serves to show him up as an out-and-out counter-revolutionary.

As early as in 1934, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The workers and peasants and their children must enjoy priority in education." But Lu Ting-yi completely distorted and negated the Party's class line in education, thus enabling many of the children of landlords and capitalists to enter the important schools

and colleges at all levels while large numbers of the children of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary armymen and martyrs were kept out. Even if admitted, they were always discriminated against or simply expelled for one reason or another.

Holding still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and taking "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism" as the key link, let us repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line put forward and pursued by China's Khrushchov and Lu Ting-yi and carry through to the end the proletarian revolution in education and the great proletarian cultural revolution as a whole!

(By the Revolutionary Alliance General Headquarters of the Central Research Institute of Educational Science)

teristic features of China's socialist commerce have become more prominent. The rise in sales of simply designed, hard wearing goods and the fall in demand for luxury items reflect the new social practice characterized by economy and thrift.

Many trade marks now mirror China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. Every shop and show window displays portraits or busts of Chairman Mao, quotations from his works and slogans in praise of the great leader. Following the example of the People's Liberation Army, the revolutionary workers and staff in finance and trade actively propagate the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, turning their premises into vantage points for disseminating Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution they launched a vigorous revolutionary movement of mass criticism to expose, criticize and repudiate such fallacies as the use of "material incentives," "putting profits in command" and the opening of "free markets" advocated by China's Khrushchov and his agents in finance and trade in an attempt to restore capitalism. At the same time, they further fostered the ideology of serving the people, orientated their work to serve the countryside and the masses, went deep among the masses and to the grass-roots organizations to help the people in production and daily life. In these ways they have contributed to the successful development of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Closely following the strategic plan of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and responding to his lofty call to "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism," the revolutionary workers and staff in finance and trade have started many classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and brought about a new upsurge in their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings. This has further promoted the revolutionization of their own thinking and their work. They pledged themselves to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry

the great proletarian cultural revolution on the finance and trade front through to the end and turn this front into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

China Makes Giant Solar Radio Telescope

THE Peking Observatory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has installed China's largest solar radio telescope in time for the 1967-68 astronomical year—a peak year of solar activity.

Designed, made and installed by Chinese workers and scientists, the new telescope is an effective instrument for the study of solar activity.

Much importance is attached to this study because the sun is a giant source of radio emissions, and solar activity, including eruptions, frequently interferes with and even disrupts radio telecommunications on earth, thus affecting national defence, aviation, navigation and other fields of work.

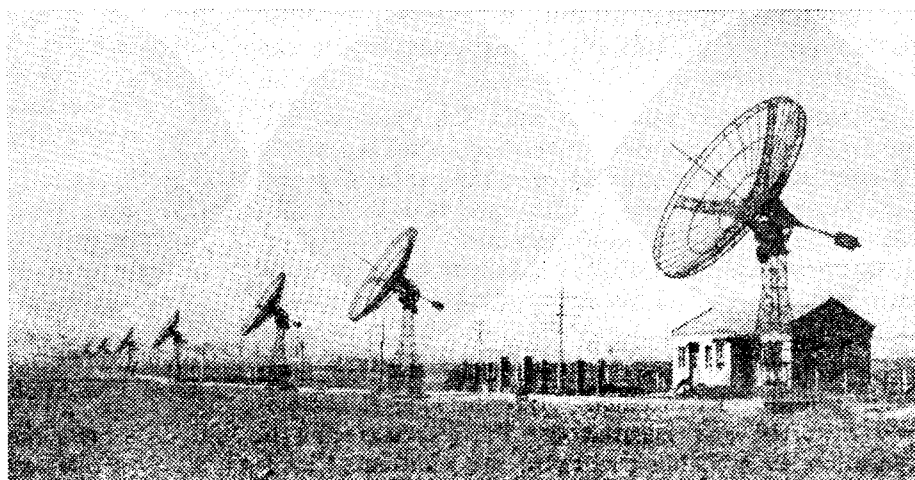
Unlike ordinary optical telescopes which rely on light, the solar radio telescope "observes" the sun by collecting its radio waves. It gives a "view" of solar activities that are invisible through ordinary telescopes.

An array of parabolic aerials set in the open receives the weak radio waves from the sun and transmits them to the receiver indoors; this amplifies and automatically records them. From this recorded data, scientists can study solar activity, eluci-

date the laws governing such activity and discover how it affects the earth.

The proletarian revolutionaries of Peking Observatory describe this new telescope as a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for the great proletarian cultural revolution. The reason is that the project was first suggested by revolutionary scientific workers during the great leap forward in 1958 under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's call to do away with superstition and be bold in thinking and action. But the work was hampered by China's Khrushchov and his agents in the field of science who promoted a revisionist line characterized by slavishness, crawling behind others or simply sitting still and doing nothing.

During the cultural revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Peking Observatory rebelled against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and seized power from them. With Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide they carried the project forward with renewed energy. They left their laboratories for the work site. Together with the workers there, they studied Chairman Mao's writings, criticized and repudiated the revisionist line in scientific research and pressed ahead with the work. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle and on building the country by diligence and thrift they completed the whole project within six months.



The array of parabolic aerials of China's new solar radio telescope

Strong Protest Against Bombing Of Chinese Freighter by U.S. Bandit Aircraft

On January 3, U.S. bandit aircraft frantically bombed the Chinese freighter *Hongqi No. 158*, which was anchored at Cam Pha Port in Vietnam, wounding several of the crew members and seriously damaging the ship. During the U.S. air attack, all the crew members of the freighter, who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, defied danger and fought back bravely in self-defence. The incident was another grave provocation by U.S. imperialism following its bombing attack on the Chinese freighter *Hongqi No. 154* on November 25 last year. The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on January 7 strongly protesting against this bandit act.

The statement said: "U.S. imperialism has suffered crushing defeats and landed itself in a deeper predicament in its war of aggression against Vietnam and, desperate like a cornered beast, it has resorted to frenzied bombing attacks on Chinese freighters in a vain attempt to disrupt Sino-Vietnamese trade links and prevent the Chinese people from giving assistance to the Vietnamese people, and thereby to achieve its criminal design of blockading and isolating Vietnam. The successive bombing attacks on Chinese freighters by U.S. pirate aircraft not only indicate that U.S. imperialism is making a desperate struggle in its war of aggression against Vietnam, but also further show up the ferocious features of U.S. imperialism bent on being hostile to the Chinese people.

"The Chinese people are firm and unswerving in their determination to support and assist the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. **The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their**

reliable rear area.' U.S. imperialism will never succeed in its attempt through intimidation to prevent the Chinese people from supporting and assisting the Vietnamese people. The bombing attacks on Chinese freighters by U.S. imperialist pirate aircraft will only arouse still greater indignation among the Chinese people who will even more staunchly fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese people to deal heavier and heavier blows at U.S. imperialism till final victory is won."

Firm Support for Cambodian People's Just Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

The Royal Cambodian Government issued a statement on December 26, 1967, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for its war threats against Cambodia. The statement sternly warned U.S. imperialism that should it invade Cambodia, "it will meet with stiff resistance from the army and people of Cambodia" and that Cambodia will "immediately appeal to the friendly powers for direct assistance." The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on January 3 expressing the resolute support of the Chinese Government and people for the Royal Cambodian Government's just stand.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry statement said: "While making incessant encroachments on Cambodian territory, U.S. imperialism and its vassals, the south Vietnamese and Thai puppets, have of late made repeated war threats against Cambodia, claiming that 'camps' of south Vietnam liberation forces have been 'discovered' on Cambodian territory and that Cambodia has 'furnished' south Vietnam liberation forces with 'supplies' and clamouring for 'blockading the port of Sihanoukville' and crossing the Cambodian border in 'hot pursuit' of 'the Viet Cong forces.' On top of that, the U.S. Government brazenly addressed a note to the Royal Cambodian

Government on December 4, 1967, in which it created pretexts for aggression against Cambodia by inventing a pack of lies. This constitutes a most flagrant war blackmail on the part of U.S. imperialism against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

"All these manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism indicate that it is quickening its pace to expand the war of aggression against Vietnam and spread it to Cambodia and the whole of Indo-China. This is a desperate struggle by U.S. imperialism. As our great leader Chairman Mao has wisely pointed out, **The days of the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam are numbered. However, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction.** It can be said with certainty that U.S. imperialism will definitely come to no good end by embarking on such an adventurous path of war expansion. As the statement of the Royal Cambodian Government has declared, U.S. imperialism will surely meet with the resolute resistance of the Cambodian people. And it will suffer complete defeat in the face of the Indo-Chinese peoples who are waging a joint fight with common hatred for the enemy.

"The Chinese Government and people have all along firmly supported the Royal Cambodian Government and the Cambodian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. The Chinese Government is closely watching the developments and hereby solemnly states that if U.S. imperialism dares to launch a war of aggression against Cambodia, the Chinese Government and people definitely will not look on with folded arms and that the 700 million Chinese people will certainly adopt every necessary and effective measure to support the Cambodian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression."

3rd Anniversary of Thailand Patriotic Front

The office of the representative abroad of the Patriotic Front of Thailand gave a reception in Peking on January 2 to celebrate the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the Front. At the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of militant unity, Chinese and foreign friends repeatedly wished a long, long life to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the world, and they wished the people of Thailand still greater victories in their armed struggle. Among those who attended were Kuo Mo-jo and Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Bhayome Chulanond, representative abroad of the Front, and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo spoke at the reception.

In his speech, Bhayome Chulanond gave an account of the great victories won by the people of Thailand in their armed struggle. He said that the Thai people's revolution was able to develop correctly and steadily because the force at the core leading it forward was the Communist Party of Thailand—a proletarian revolutionary Party armed with Marxism-Leninism and holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He added that the revolution was able to win victories and develop step by step because the people of Thailand had grasped the truth that **“political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.”**

In accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought which is universally applicable as the guiding principle in revolution, he continued, the Communist Party of Thailand has firmly carried out the line of arousing the peasants, establishing rural base areas, persevering in people's war and encircling the cities from the countryside so as to finally seize state power. This is the only correct path for Thailand to achieve independence, democracy and liberation. It is of prime importance for the patriotic and revolutionary people, he declared, to study Mao Tse-tung's thought which has great power and which is the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the contemporary era.

Bhayome Chulanond strongly condemned the U.S.-Thanom clique which, in collusion with the revisionist renegade group, had resorted to reactionary double-dealing tactics and to such trash as the “constitution,” “political parties” and “elections” to hoodwink the people and make the patriotic people's armed forces renounce armed struggle and surrender. He declared that the Thai people's armed forces, led by the Communist Party of Thailand, had dealt the big political fraud of the U.S.-Thanom clique telling blows by smashing the enemy's campaigns of encirclement and annihilation. He also sternly denounced the Soviet modern revisionists for doing their utmost in trying to split the patriotic and democratic movement in Thailand.

Bhayome Chulanond went on to say that the victories won in China's great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself, had made China the world's revolutionary people's strong bastion which would never change its colour. The triumph of this great revolution had shaken the whole world and had greatly advanced the revolution of the world's people. China is the centre of the world revolution, he declared, and the people of Thailand wish the fraternal Chinese people still greater victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo, in his speech, warmly praised the Thai people for their splendid victories in their armed struggle which is led by the Communist Party of Thailand and follows the road of seizing political power by armed force and using the countryside to encircle the cities as pointed out by the great leader Chairman Mao. Practice, he added, has proved that the path taken by the Thai people is the only correct one for achieving liberation. This is a victory for people's war and for Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Kuo Mo-jo strongly denounced U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism for collaborating with the Thanom clique in suppressing and sabotag-

ing the Thai people's revolutionary cause. The Thai people, he continued, have come to a deep understanding through struggle that in opposing U.S. imperialism and overthrowing the reactionary regime of the Thanom clique it is imperative at the same time to wage a resolute struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre. Before the armed Thai people, U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the Thanom reactionary clique are all paper tigers. Imperialism, revisionism and reaction are fast approaching their doom, he declared.

Referring to the great victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, Kuo Mo-jo said that our great socialist motherland had steadily become the strong bastion of the world revolution and the Chinese people would certainly give more effective support to the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world in their revolutionary struggles, with the final aim of achieving the complete liberation of mankind. He noted that the conscientious study of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung by the Patriotic Front of Thailand and its enthusiastic support to China's great proletarian cultural revolution constituted a great encouragement to the Chinese people. He declared that the Chinese people were resolved to support the Thai people in their armed struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and against the puppet Thanom regime. He expressed confidence that the heroic Thai people, guided by the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and persisting in a protracted people's war, would surely win final victory.

Speaking on behalf of Pridi Banomyong, former regent of Thailand, Warni said that Thailand belonged to the Thai people who would never allow the Thanom-Praphas clique—a vassal of U.S. imperialism—to turn their country into U.S. imperialism's colony. Warni said that the Thai people who were determined to oppose counter-revolutionary armed force with revolutionary armed force would surely win final victory so long as they were resolute, feared no sacrifice and were resolved to surmount every difficulty.

An Ominous Sign for U.S. Imperialism

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

AN ominous sign appeared in the skies of the capitalist world on the very first day of the new year. Lyndon Johnson, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, was forced to announce "stringent actions" to reduce the enormous deficit the United States is expected to incur in its international payments. He has decided on these measures in the hope that he can thus maintain the position of the tottering dollar. This has revealed the increasing frailty and decadence of U.S. imperialism as well as the extremely deep political and economic crises of the capitalist world. It is the harbinger of the year of more oppressive gloom and chaos facing the capitalist world.

In order to dominate the world and pursue its policy of neo-colonialism, U.S. imperialism has, on the one hand, been exporting capital in huge sums through different channels, including so-called foreign "aid," to gain political and economic control over other countries and to subjugate and exploit the peoples. On the other hand, it has been throwing its military weight about and stretching its tentacles of aggression everywhere to crack down on the revolutionary struggles of the peoples. However, this policy of aggression and war has not only greatly sharpened its conflict with the peoples but has also increasingly sapped and drained its own strength. Almost every year for more than a dozen years now the United States has been unable to make both ends meet. It has been weighed down by staggering budgetary deficits and enormous balance of payments deficits. Its failure in the war of aggression against Vietnam and the soaring expenditure of this war have further aggravated its difficulties. U.S. imperialism is now like a big, worm-eaten tree. Following the devaluation of the pound, the dollar, the symbol of the U.S. "position of strength," is in dire straits due to the decline of the U.S. position as the overlord of the capitalist world. The Johnson Administration's "stringent actions" to save the dollar represent, in fact, the desperate struggle U.S. imperialism is putting up to maintain its domineering position.

However, none of the measures adopted by the Johnson Administration to "restrain" the U.S. export of capital and private tourism, to cut its foreign "aid" and "defence" spending abroad and to increase its export of commodities can fundamentally extricate U.S. imperialism from its predicament. To carry out expansion and aggression abroad is the basis of U.S. imperialism's existence but is also one of the root causes of its continuous decline. The war of aggression against Vietnam, a noose around the neck of U.S. imperialism, is a cause of its yearly mounting balance of payments deficit. For all that, however, the Johnson Administration will not alter its policy of committing aggression all over the world; nor will it stop its aggressive war in

Vietnam. On the contrary, it is even preparing to expand the war there. So long as these two basic factors which lead to the deterioration of the U.S. finances and economy continue to exist, no "stringent actions" taken by the U.S. Government will be of any avail. Contrary to its wish, they will drag U.S. imperialism into an even worsening political and economic crisis.

In addition, with a view to rescuing the U.S. dollar, the Johnson Administration has declared that a "whole range of alternatives is being considered" — which means increased hardships for the American people. To put it bluntly, it intends to step up its attack on the living standards of the working people in the country, which will naturally further sharpen the class contradictions at home.

The Johnson Administration's attempt to shift the U.S. economic crisis on to other imperialist countries, particularly those of Western Europe, by means of these "stringent actions" is bound to aggravate the contradictions among the imperialist countries, further intensify their trade war, tariff war and currency war, and sharpen the struggle of those Western European countries represented by France against U.S. domination.

These "stringent actions" of the Johnson Administration, adopted at a time when there is a general decline and stagnation of production in the capitalist countries, are bound to quicken the ripening and eruption of an economic crisis in the capitalist world, further sharpen its contradictions, and plunge it into utter chaos.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The reactionary forces of the United States are now running their heads into stone walls everywhere, which shows that they will not have too many days to live."

The fact that U.S. imperialism was compelled to take such "stringent actions" to save the dollar at the very beginning of a new year has thrown full light on the impasse in which it has landed itself both internally and externally and has further exposed its paper tiger nature, outwardly strong but inwardly weak. All this shows that its doom is nearer and nearer.

The struggle of the revolutionary people of the whole world against U.S.-led imperialism is further weakening U.S. imperialism and pushing it towards its grave at an increasing tempo. This steady decline and failure of U.S. imperialism is positive proof of the excellent situation of the world revolution. It will certainly give great inspiration to the revolutionary people the world over to strive more resolutely and heroically in the new year for fresh victories in their revolutionary struggles against U.S.-led imperialism and its running dogs.

(January 5)

ROUND THE WORLD

GOOD NEWS FROM D.R.V.

Production Front Victories

Shattering on the military front the much-vaunted U.S. "air superiority," the people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have scored tremendous victories on the agricultural and industrial fronts and effectively supported the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The U.S. imperialists dreamt of bringing the Vietnamese people to their knees by wanton bombing and destruction of the D.R.V.'s economy, but these fond hopes have been dashed to pieces by the heroic people of the north.

The north Vietnamese peasants, who have taken the road of collectivization, have given full play to their revolutionary spirit. Ever since U.S. imperialism started its large-scale bombing in 1965, they have, with hoe in one hand and rifle in the other, fought the enemy and worked the land, and have steadily advanced agricultural production.

In 1965, total agricultural output surpassed that of 1964 and registered an increase of 21.2 per cent compared with 1960. Seven districts, 162 villages and 168 agricultural co-operatives reached the advanced target of five tons of paddy per hectare. In 1966 this latter goal was achieved by one whole province, 15 districts, 273 villages and more than 1,000 co-operatives. Last year, there was a bumper harvest of both early and late rice. Besides the Hanoi area and Thai Binh Province, more than 40 districts reached the five-ton target.

In order to win victories on the agricultural front, the broad masses of peasants have persisted in an unflinching struggle against both the U.S. bandits and natural adversity. Every grain of rice they reap is aglow with their revolutionary heroism and is an embodiment of their indomitable will to defeat U.S. imperialism.

In many places in the past two years or more, not one village, not one paddyfield has escaped the U.S. wanton bombing. Tons of bombs

have been dumped on fields, and villages have been bombed scores of times, or even a hundred times, by day and night.

But the courageous villagers, responding to President Ho Chi Minh's great battle call, fight on under the militant slogan "increase production in the craters." Rabid enemy raids serve only to strengthen their determination to defend and boost their production.

In addition, they have overcome all natural adversities. No difficulties have daunted them. Capital construction goes on as usual, and improved farming techniques have been adopted. All this has contributed to their good harvests.

Industry has also made great advances in north Vietnam. To meet the needs of war conditions, local industries have been developed vigorously on the principle of self-reliance. Many local factories and other enterprises have been expanded and, according to incomplete figures, nearly 300 new ones have been commissioned.

The engineering industry, in particular, has made rapid progress. Today, each province and city, and nearly all the districts—even a number of villages—have their own machine-building plants.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which it is impossible, and absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash." The tremendous victories attained on the production front by the people of north Vietnam has again vividly borne out the correctness of this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's.

THE AILING DOLLAR

Johnson's "Emergency Measures"

On New Year's Day, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism Johnson gloom-

2,700 U.S. Planes Downed

An intruding U.S. plane was shot down over Ninh Binh Province on January 5. It was the 2,700th enemy aircraft downed by the people and armed forces of the D.R.V. since the U.S. aggressors started their wanton bombing raids on August 5, 1964. This is a brilliant victory indeed!

The more U.S. imperialism escalates its bombing against north Vietnam, the greater will be its losses. The D.R.V. armed forces and people shot down 1,064 enemy planes last year; and they brought down 19 more U.S. aircraft in the first five days of 1968.

ily announced a series of "emergency measures" being taken in a vain attempt to prolong the precarious life of the mortally ill dollar.

The five-point measures include: a "mandatory" programme to restrain direct private U.S. investment abroad, controls on foreign loans granted by U.S. banks and on American travel abroad, curtailment of government spending on the stationing of troops abroad and on foreign "aid" and increased efforts to expand exports. Johnson also hinted that he would ask the U.S. Congress to remove the proviso for the 25 per cent gold backing for U.S. currency so that "our full gold stock" could be used to cope with the situation that might arise from a run on the dollar.

Taken under the compelling circumstances of the rapid deterioration of the U.S. international balance of payments and the precarious condition of the dollar, these measures are a clear indication that U.S. imperialism is tormented by a multitude of crises and is in deep trouble.

Johnson disclosed that as a result of the increase in overseas spending arising from the expansion of the war of aggression against Vietnam and other factors, the U.S. balance of payments deficit in 1967 was estimated at between \$3,500 million and \$4,000 million, almost three times the deficit in the previous year and the highest in the past seven years.

What is even more serious is that following the recent rush for gold

in Western Europe, the U.S. gold reserves were reduced by a staggering \$925 million in December 1967 alone. This almost doubles the total for 1966—that year the United States lost \$574 million in gold. This loss in one month is unheard of in U.S. history.

All this is a mortal threat to the dollar whose position has been unprecedentedly weakened by increasingly heavier pressure following the devaluation of sterling. Western news agencies pointed out that despite the likely loss of votes in the coming presidential elections this year, Johnson had decided to take the above-mentioned suicidal measures. This is ample testimony to the desperate situation in which the dollar finds itself.

The sharpening contradictions in the imperialist bloc, particularly the heavy pressures applied by the West European countries on the United States, are another reason why Johnson has been compelled to adopt these "emergency measures." These countries have made it clear to Washington that if the latter failed to take serious steps to "improve" its international payments, they would refuse to bolster the dollar.

Direct private investment abroad has always been an important measure by which U.S. monopoly capital seizes foreign markets and conducts economic aggression. The profits raked in by such investments have reached \$4,000-5,000 million every year. Naturally, the U.S. imperialists will not easily give up this source of profit. In the last few years there has been a huge outflow of U.S. capital every year despite a nominal "voluntary" restraint and the West European countries have been the main targets. This has aroused mounting dissatisfaction among them. It is precisely because of their opposition that the United States has had to announce a temporary halt to new investments in continental western Europe.

The speed at which the entire imperialist bloc is declining and falling apart is accelerating. It is sheer wishful thinking for U.S. imperialism to imagine it can extricate itself from its predicament through these "emergency measures" which can neither save the tottering dollar nor soften the sharpening contradictions among the imperialist countries. These measures will only aggravate the crises in various spheres which beset the United States.

Gold Drain on the U.S.

According to official U.S. figures, the U.S. Treasury Department now has only \$12,000 million in gold reserves as a result of the drain of gold from the United States. This is the lowest level for the last 30 years. Since \$10,500 million of the reserves are assigned for backing the dollar at home, the U.S. Government has a mere \$1,500 million to pay to foreigners who demand gold in exchange for their dollars.

However, there is now more than \$2,500 million circulating in the European money market alone which can be presented for exchange into gold at any moment. This is the reason behind Johnson's announcement that he will ask the U.S. Congress to do away with the 25% gold backing to the U.S. currency so that all U.S. gold reserves can be used to meet the gold rush which might come at any time on the international market. Yet, this can only be an emergency remedy. Because, according to official U.S. figures, the short-term external liabilities of the United States now total \$30,800 million—nearly three times the present U.S. gold reserves. This is a far cry from the days ten years ago when the United States had \$22,100 million in gold reserves against \$15,300 million of short-term external liabilities.

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. He has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism.

— LIN PIAO

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on Sunday (rebroadcast on Wednesday)

Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

on Saturday

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