

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

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.

*Talk With the American Correspondent
Anna Louise Strong (August 1946)*

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We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The revolutionary upheaval in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow. The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are convincing proof of this.

*Message of Greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour
(October 1966)*

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The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories.

Statement Supporting the Panamanian People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism (January 1964)



Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao on February 19 received P.L.A. representatives who have rendered new distinguished service during the great cultural revolution. Chairman Mao waves to the revolutionary fighters from the rostrum of the Great Hall of the People.

The Great Leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Revolutionary Fighters

More than 20,000 revolutionary fighters who have rendered new distinguished service in the great cultural revolution cheer again and again:
"Wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life! A long, long life to him!"

OUR great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan received on February 19 representatives of the P.L.A. units under the Peking Garrison Command and other units which are carrying out the tasks of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, giving military and political training in Peking and commanders and fighters of the 8341 Unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The sun rises and the sky turns red. Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, beaming and in buoyant spirits, happily arrived at the Great Hall of the People, together with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and the other leading comrades of the central authorities, to receive the revolutionary fighters who have rendered new distinguished service during the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution.

As all the revolutionary fighters warmly cheered "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Chairman Mao, the red sun shining brightly in our hearts, ascended the rostrum of the hall in firm steps. Clapping his hands very cordially for a long time, Chairman Mao walked from one end of the rostrum to the other, waving to the crowds again and again in acknowledgement.

With feelings of boundless love and esteem for, faith in and loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, the revolutionary fighters, waving their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, cheered again and again "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

The red hearts of the revolutionary fighters turn to the Party, to the sun. At this happiest moment, the more than 20,000 revolutionary fighters all turned to Chairman Mao, waving a sea of the red-covered treasured revolutionary book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. They repeatedly shouted at the top of their voices: "Always loyal to Chairman Mao!" "Always loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Always loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long



Comrade Lin Piao Warmly Greet 7th Anniversary Of Unification Day of South Vietnam P.L.A.F.

- The south Vietnamese armed forces and people have opened up a new situation in their war against U.S. aggression.
- The armed forces and people of China resolutely support the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying the fight through to the end.

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, sent a message on February 14 to Tran Nam Trung, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, warmly greeting the 7th anniversary of the Day of Unification of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam. The message reads:

Tran Nam Trung,

Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation:

On behalf of the Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, I extend the warmest congratulations to the heroic south Vietnamese people and all the comrades-in-arms of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the Day of Unification of the glorious People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam.

We warmly greet this glorious festival of the armed forces and people of south Vietnam! We warmly greet the recent resounding victories of the

armed forces and people of south Vietnam since the Spring Festival!

The South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces belong to the people of Vietnam; they are the heroic and invincible armed forces of the people. In the past seven years, under the firm leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the armed forces and people of south Vietnam have creatively applied the strategy and tactics of people's war, overcome untold difficulties in carrying on a determined fight against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, wiped out large num-

live Chairman Mao!" and "A long, long life to Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!"

Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao! Countless are the words which the revolutionary fighters wanted to say to Chairman Mao! These words are summed up in one sentence: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought!" Following the great teachings of Chairman Mao, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has achieved great victories in defending the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training. All these victories are great victories for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung! All these victories are to be attributed to the great supreme commander Chairman Mao!

The reception ended, the revolutionary fighters were still very excited, feeling boundless joy. They jubilantly sang: *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman, Dear as Are Father and Mother, Chairman Mao Is Dearer, and Wishing Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life*. The fact that Chairman Mao received them at a time when the situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution was becoming ever more excellent, they said, expressed the greatest concern for and gave the greatest inspiration, encouragement and stimulus to them and to the army men and people throughout the country.

The revolutionary fighters pledged themselves to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to do a still better job in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, to follow closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, to implement in an all-round way the whole series of the latest instructions of Chairman Mao, and to forge ahead courageously for the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Among those present at the reception of the revolutionary fighters were: Comrades Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu, Su Yu, Wu Fa-hsien, Wang Tung-hsing, Yeh Chun, Yu Chiu-li, Chiu Hui-tso, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Li Tien-huan, Liu Chin-ping, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Wen Yu-cheng, Chang Chih-ming, Lo Shun-chu, Wang Shu-sheng, Lu Yang, Chin Tao, Hsiao Li, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Li Tso-peng, Yu Li-chin, Chen Jen-chi, Wu Lieh, Huang Chih-yung, Chen Shih-chu, Tan Fu-chen, Lo Hua-sheng, Chiang Wen, Huang Wen-ming, Li Chen, Liu Chung, Sung Wei-shih, Cheng Wei-shan, Chen Hsien-jui, Lo Yuan-fa, Wu Teh, Fu Chung-pi, Huang Tso-chen, Liu Shao-wen, Liu Fu, Chung Hui-kun, Li Chung-chi, Pan Yung-ti, Tseng Shao-tung, Liu Kuang-fu, Ma Chao-min, Fan Pu-chuan, Pai Ju-sheng, Chou Shu-ching, Liu Po and Hou Teh-pao.

bers of enemy effectives and liberated vast expanses of territory, and in this way brought about an excellent revolutionary situation.

Recently, with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt, the armed forces and people of south Vietnam have launched a powerful new spring offensive against the enemy and won world-shaking brilliant victories. These great victories have dealt extremely heavy blows to U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, opened up a new situation for the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and carried their revolutionary struggle to new heights. The entire Chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world rejoice at your incomparably magnificent victories!

The days of the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam are numbered. But they will undoubtedly put up a still more desperate last-ditch fight. The enemy's desperation, however, will only strengthen the firm determination of the Vietnamese people to carry their fight through to the end. Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "**No difficulty can ever obstruct the advance of the revolutionary people. Perseverance means victory.**" We firmly believe that the heroic Vietnamese people, who have a rich store of experience in struggle, will certainly respond resolutely to the call for a determined fight for victory issued by President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, overcome all difficulties on their road of advance, fight a protracted war, and win final victory in the war of

resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The 700 million Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who have been steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, pledge to provide powerful backing for the fraternal Vietnamese people. We resolutely support you to fight on till complete victory in the war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Lin Piao,

Vice-Premier and Minister of
National Defence of the People's Republic of China.

February 14, 1968
Peking

South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces' Unification Day Celebrated

February 15 marked the 7th anniversary of the Day of Unification of the heroic South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces. Nguyen Van Quang, head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China, gave a banquet in Peking on the evening of February 13 to celebrate the anniversary. Among those who attended were Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China. Nguyen Van Quang and Yang Cheng-wu, Acting Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Nguyen Van Quang said: The South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces, which have a most glorious history, have today become an army which has the strength of tempered steel and which is defeating U.S. imperialism. He pointed out: The armed forces and people of south Vietnam have now developed people's war to a new level. In this people's war, everyone

is a soldier, and every village a fortress, a fighting unit. The enemy is heavily besieged in the ocean of people's war. The recent victories of the armed forces and people of south Vietnam demonstrate their capacity to unleash fierce, all-round and sustained offensives. They also show the exceedingly rapid growth in their level of leadership, command, strategy, tactics and technique. They prove at the same time that the armed forces and people of south Vietnam are fully capable of defeating the 1,200,000 troops of U.S. imperialism, its puppets and satellite countries now invading south Vietnam.

Nguyen Van Quang continued: Just as President Ho Chi Minh, the respected and beloved leader of the 31 million Vietnamese people, has said: "**The nearer the victory, the greater the hardships.**" The enemy, who is in despair, will struggle more wildly and create many more new difficulties before he suffers complete defeat. In order to live up to President Ho Chi Minh's recent praise of the south Vietnamese people's vic-

tories, in response to the call issued on February 3, 1968 by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and as a reply to the solicitude and encouragement given by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the armed forces and people of south Vietnam will unite still more closely, advance in the midst of victory with the force of a thunderbolt, and launch successive attacks against the U.S. and puppet troops to overthrow the puppet regime, win thorough victory, liberate the south, defend the north, and then reunify their fatherland.

On behalf of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, he expressed his heartfelt thanks to Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people for their sincere, tremendous, firm and effective support to the south Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In his speech at the banquet, Yang Cheng-wu first extended the warmest congratulations to the comrades-in-arms of the fraternal South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed

Forces and the entire Vietnamese people on behalf of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, our great leader Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He praised the heroic armed forces and people of south Vietnam for bringing into full play the mighty strength of people's war and for firmly holding the initiative in battle. He said that they had performed wonders in the history of national-liberation wars in the world by dealing devastating blows to more than a million U.S. and puppet troops in an area covering 170,000 square kilometres. Yang Cheng-wu hailed the recent world-shaking splendid victories of the south Vietnamese armed forces and people. He also paid tribute to the armed forces and people of north Vietnam who, while giving all-out support to their compatriots' struggle in the south, had achieved magnificent victories in waging a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialist naval and air attacks.

He continued: Our great leader Chairman Mao has wisely pointed out in his message of greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho: **"Your victory once again demonstrates that 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."** President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, has also pointed out: **"The nearer the victory, the greater the hardships. The enemy, like a cornered beast, will react more madly. Therefore, our armed forces and people should further strengthen their solidarity, fight perseveringly, harder and without let-up, so as to win still greater victories."** We firmly believe that perseverance means victory. Final victory will certainly belong to the heroic Vietnamese people.

The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army who are tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Yang Cheng-wu continued, are stronger than ever before. We will give still more powerful support and aid to the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. ag-

gression and for national salvation and to the revolutionary struggles of other peoples in the world, and contribute to the revolutionary cause of the people of Vietnam and the rest of the world.

Yang Cheng-wu pointed out: China and Vietnam are close neighbours adjoining each other. Our two peoples are brothers sharing weal and woe. Your struggle is our struggle and your victory is our victory. Always loyal to the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army pledge to provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people and resolutely support their just struggle till the thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors and final victory in the great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Jiefangjun Bao (Liberation Army Daily) published an editorial entitled "Salute Our Heroic South Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms" on February 16, warmly greeting the anniversary. The editorial said: "The South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces, which have grown up and waxed strong in the course of the people's revolutionary struggle, have been advancing from victory to victory along the radiant path of using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture the cities. They first established solid revolutionary bases in the countryside where enemy rule is weak, used the gun to establish revolutionary political power in one area after another, and then, relying on these, they have developed guerrilla warfare on an

extensive scale, turned the vast countryside into an ocean of people's war and reduced the enemy-occupied cities into isolated islands. Through co-ordination between the armed forces and civilians, between city and countryside, and from within and without, they have carried the people's war right into the cities and the heart of enemy rule. In the whirlwind new spring offensive, the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces have unleashed simultaneous and violent attacks on scores of enemy-occupied provincial capitals and other big cities as well as hundreds of district towns and townships. By further mobilizing the patriotic forces of various strata in the urban population to form a still broader revolutionary force, they have also converted the enemy-occupied cities into so many seas of people's war. In this way, they have not only greatly consolidated and developed the rural base areas but also created highly favourable conditions for the final capture of the cities. This signifies the development of people's war in south Vietnam to a new height.

"The magnificent victories of the south Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have once again eloquently proved that our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant concept of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing power by force of arms, which was the only correct way for the Chinese people to seize national power, is indeed the highway to liberation for the Vietnamese people and all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations throughout the world."

Chinese Naval Air Force Downs One U.S. Imperialist Plane and Damages Another

On the morning of February 14, the heroic naval air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army shot down an A-1H carrier-borne attack plane of the U.S. imperialist navy and damaged another when

they intruded into China's air space over Hainan Island. (For detailed report see p. 25.) These planes were sent by U.S. imperialism to

(Continued on p. 31.)

Peking Review, No. 8

The People's Army Is All-Conquering

— Warmly Greeting the 7th Anniversary of the Unification Day of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

THE 7th anniversary of the Day of Unification of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) comes amidst triumphant songs of spectacular victories won by the south Vietnamese people since the Spring Festival. The young P.L.A.F., only seven years old, are, however, demonstrating today their amazing might on the battlefield of south Vietnam. They are soundly thrashing the U.S. aggressors, the foremost imperialist brigands in the present-day world, and have scored great, world-shaking victories. With boundless elation, the Chinese people most warmly congratulate the South Vietnam P.L.A.F. on this glorious anniversary and wish to pay the highest tribute to the south Vietnamese people and the comrades-in-arms of the South Vietnam P.L.A.F., who are heroically battling in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The South Vietnam P.L.A.F. were born in the flames of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and with the all-out support of their compatriots in the north, they have, in the past seven years, held high the banner of national liberation, fought their way through and grown steadily in bloody battle. The guerrillas, once few in number and armed with simple weapons, have now grown into a powerful army comprising main forces, regional forces and people's militia units. These brave and battle-wise people's armed forces are a reliable guarantee for ultimate victory in the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The South Vietnam P.L.A.F. are a people's army fighting for the sacred cause of national liberation and reunification of the fatherland; they are soldiers of the south Vietnamese people. The officers and men of this army have a high degree of political consciousness which ensures their complete devotion to the interests of the people; they are imbued with revolutionary heroism which instills in them a determination to fight and to win. High in morale, staunch and courageous, they dare to grapple with the enemy at close quarters; they are capable of vanquishing all kinds of enemy on the battlefield and never yield before the enemy. They are the very flesh and blood of the masses and enjoy their most extensive and warmest support. This enables them to move freely over their own land to fight the enemy and provides them with unending resources for expanding their ranks and with an inexhaustible strength for overcoming all difficulties.

Therefore, although U.S. imperialism has been doing its utmost in the past few years in a futile attempt to wipe out the South Vietnam P.L.A.F., the latter have grown stronger than ever and become ever more courageous in the course of the war. They have fought one brilliant battle after another and performed a miracle in the world's annals of national-liberation wars.

A revolutionary people learns to swim by swimming and learns warfare through warfare. It was precisely in the course of a protracted trial of strength with U.S. imperialism, that ferocious enemy, that the South Vietnam P.L.A.F. have mastered the laws of war and accumulated rich experience. Creatively applying the strategy and tactics of people's war, they have repeatedly wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and have, step by step, brought about a change in the correlation of forces between the enemy and themselves on the south Vietnam battlefield. They have taken firm hold of the initiative on the battlefield and have brought about an excellent situation in the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The glorious course traversed by the heroic South Vietnam P.L.A.F. in the past seven years provides eloquent proof to the whole world that the growth of the people's revolutionary forces from weak to strong and from small to big is an immutable law of the development of class struggle and of people's war. A people's army fighting for the interests of the people, no matter how weak it may be at the beginning and no matter how strong its enemy, will certainly grow and develop rapidly in the course of bitter fighting and finally vanquish its ferocious enemy so long as it follows a correct political and military line and perseveres in a protracted people's war.

Recently, the South Vietnam P.L.A.F. together with the broad masses of the people have once again scored unprecedentedly brilliant victories in the new spring offensive. At present, they are continuing their triumphant advance and gaining more victories. In the recent tornado-like, all-round offensive, the People's Liberation Armed Forces not only enjoyed the all-out support of the broad masses of the people in the liberated areas who are united as one but also that of the people of various strata in the enemy-occupied cities and countryside who rose in rebellion, wiped out the enemy and the traitors, razed to the ground enemy strongholds and smashed up the U.S.-puppet re-

gime in co-ordination with the liberation army. Not only the extensive countryside but the enemy-occupied cities as well have become a vast ocean of people's war because of the co-ordination between the armed forces and civilians and between city and countryside. Meanwhile, large numbers of patriotic officers and soldiers in the puppet army and many patriotic elements in the puppet regime have turned against the enemy and joined the ranks of the people in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Thus, the enemy is caught between two fires, from within and without. The co-ordination between the armed forces and civilians, between city and countryside, and from within and without has brought into full play the incomparable might of people's war, dealt an extremely heavy blow at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and opened up a new phase for the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."

In the new spring offensive, the south Vietnamese people have developed people's war to a higher level. This is the result of the fact that the south Vietnamese people of all strata have been mobilized and organized more broadly than ever before and that the South Viet-

nam P.L.A.F. have become unprecedentedly strong and have gained still greater initiative in the war. This indicates that the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is drawing ever nearer to final victory. It will not be long before the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Vietnam!

In the seven years since their founding, the South Vietnam P.L.A.F. have grown into an invincible people's army. In the future arduous struggle, they will be further tempered and become still stronger and more powerful. The U.S. imperialists can never save themselves from complete defeat no matter how savagely they may conduct their last-ditch struggle. The Vietnamese people are determined to drive all U.S. aggressors out of their fatherland. The 700 million Chinese people are the most reliable comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people. We will for ever be loyal to the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao and vow to provide a powerful backing to the Vietnamese people and firmly support them in fighting to the end. We are deeply convinced that the 31 million heroic Vietnamese people, who keep on strengthening their unity and stepping up their fighting, will certainly be able to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely and achieve final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, February 15)

Call for Resolute Fight to Defeat U.S. Aggressor Bandits and Overthrow Puppet Regime

— South Vietnam N.F.L. Central Committee Presidium Holds
Extraordinary Enlarged Session

THE Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation met in an extraordinary enlarged session on February 11 and 12 to review the situation in south Vietnam since the launching of the new spring offensive, according to the South Vietnam Giai Phong Press Agency. The session decided to further mobilize and organize the entire south Vietnamese people and their armed forces to continue their triumphant advance, safeguard and exploit the fruits of victory, mount successive attacks on the enemy, resolutely defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and win complete victory.

A communique issued on February 13 says that the session was held under the chairmanship of President

Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the N.F.L. Central Committee. It was attended by members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee, representatives of the People's Liberation Armed Forces Command, representatives of the political parties and organizations in the National Front for Liberation and leading cadres of the various departments under the N.F.L. Central Committee.

The session heard the report of Tran Nam Trung, Vice-President of the Presidium of the N.F.L. Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission, on the military situation on all the war fronts in south Vietnam. It also heard reports by other leaders on the situation in the relevant spheres.

The session unanimously pointed out that, in the period from January 30 to February 10, the people and the P.L.A.F. on all the war fronts from Quang Tri down to Ca Mau unleashed simultaneous and massive attacks, rose up on a broad scale for struggle and gained gigantic and all-round victories never before seen in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

After reviewing these gigantic and all-round victories won by the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces in their new spring offensive, the communique points out that the south Vietnamese people have developed their political and armed forces by leaps and bounds in the revolutionary storm. Millions of people in cities and in rural areas temporarily occupied by the enemy have risen like one man in the struggle. The Alliance of National and Peace Forces and many other patriotic organizations have shouldered the glorious national tasks; the united front of the entire people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has been consolidated and expanded as never before.

The magnificent and all-round victories won by the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces at the beginning of the spring are of extremely great significance, the communique notes. They are additional proof that the N.F.L.'s political and military line and its policies are completely correct. They testify to the invincible might of people's war developed to a very high level, proclaim the irretrievable bankruptcy of the whole strategy and policies of U.S. imperialism in its local war of aggression, expose the extreme corruption of the puppet regime and army fostered by U.S. imperialism and point to their inevitable fate of total collapse and disintegration. These victories have dealt a crushing blow at the aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism, brought about a very quick and important change in the present balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves, opened up a highly favourable new situation and laid a very solid foundation for the complete victory of our people.

The communique says that the session paid glowing tribute to the entire cadres and fighters of the main forces, regional troops and militia-guerrillas — sons of the heroic Vietnamese people — for their fighting spirit of outstanding bravery and resourcefulness and their brilliant exploits.

The session called on the cadres and fighters of the P.L.A.F. to make still greater efforts to carry forward the fine traditions of the revolutionary army, march ahead courageously, launch successive attacks, seize one victory after another and fulfil the glorious tasks entrusted by the people.

The session warmly praised the patriotic people of Saigon-Gia Dinh, Hue, Da Nang and all other cities and towns in the south who, burning with an unquenchable hatred for the enemy, have risen up dauntlessly in the struggle to smash the shackles of the rule of the U.S. bandits and their hirelings, given wholehearted support to the P.L.A.F. and made tremendous contri-

butions to the new spring victories of the entire south Vietnamese people and their armed forces.

The session wholeheartedly commended the people in the villages and mountainous areas temporarily under enemy control for having risen in extensive struggle, smashed the fetters of the enemy rule, liberated many places and established their own revolutionary power.

It gave warm praise to the people in the liberated and base areas for their enormous support to the front both in manpower and supplies.

The session, the communique goes on, greeted and welcomed the birth of the Alliance of National and Peace Forces, the various patriotic organizations of the people and puppet armymen who had crossed over to the side of the people and other revolutionary armed organizations. It expressed the firm conviction that the great unity of the nation is an all-conquering force which will ensure that the people will fulfil the nation's historical mission with honour and bring the cause of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the country to complete victory.

The session highly commended those patriotic officers and men in the puppet army and some of the functionaries of the puppet administration for having soberly assessed the situation and decided to quit the sinister forces of darkness and come over and join the people in their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country. It called on all those who are still in the puppet army and the offices of the puppet administration to take stock of the prevailing situation, make the right choice and cross over to the people in good time so as to contribute their share to the cause of the liberation of the fatherland.

Having analysed the conditions prevailing on both the enemy's side as well as the people's, and acting in the firmest and most thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and resolve, the session, the communique says, decided on the present tasks, position and relevant measures for arousing the entire armed forces and people to press ahead from victory to victory, take full advantage of the vigorous revolutionary momentum, make an energetic effort to consolidate and develop the victories already won, continuously attack the enemy, wage an extensive and resolute struggle, defeat U.S. imperialism's war of aggression, overthrow the puppet regime of lackeys and seize complete victory.

On the basis of a proposal submitted by the Committee for Emulation and Citations of the Central Committee of the N.F.L., the session passed a decision to commend those cities and towns and other places in the south and those liberation armed forces units which had distinguished themselves in the new spring this year.

Before the world public, the session indignantly condemned U.S. imperialism and its flunkies for their recent atrocious crimes in Saigon, Hue and other cities in south Vietnam. It urged the people in the cities

in south Vietnam and the People's Liberation Armed Forces to turn their hatred into strength and give the barbarous enemy the punishment it deserves.

In conclusion, the communique says: The enemy is struggling desperately in its agonizing predicament. Our people's fighting has entered upon a phase that is most intense and bitter. It is developing very swiftly. The situation is very favourable for us, and our strength has redoubled. The communique urges all

the people and members of the armed forces to unite and, with one heart and one mind, surmount every difficulty and defy every sacrifice, ride on the victories already won and forge ahead to win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous south Vietnam and eventually bring about the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

South Vietnamese Armed Forces And People Launch New Fierce Attacks

Targets were spread all over the vast south Vietnam battlefield as more than 40 U.S. and puppet held cities, towns and bases were fiercely attacked. The headquarters of the commander of the U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam was shelled. Once again thrown into utter confusion, the hard-hit enemy troops became panic-stricken and were plunged into headlong flight.

THE heroic armed forces and people of south Vietnam once again severely punished the U.S. aggressors and their stooges after launching simultaneous fierce attacks on the night of February 17 and the next morning against the enemy's chief military headquarters and bases from Quang Tri Province to the Mekong delta.

According to initial reports from Hanoi on February 18 and 19, the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces attacked the enemy in more than 40 cities and towns and U.S. military bases, including nine airfields — Tan Son Nhut, Bien Hoa and 7 others — and a series of military targets in Bien Hoa, Long Binh, Nha Be, Cu Chi, Tay Ninh, Lai Khe, Phu Loi, Thu Duc, Ben Tre, Can Tho, My Tho, Cai Lay, Soc Trang, Rach Gia, Vinh Long, Binh Tuy, Chau Doc, Kon Tum, Quang Duc, Da Lat, Phan Thiet and Phu Bai. AP noted with alarm that the attacks were co-ordinated with almost the same accuracy as in the fierce offensive on January 30 and 31.

The roaring guns of the attacking People's Liberation Armed Forces left the enemy in Saigon and its surrounding areas trembling with fear. Shells rained on the major U.S. bases at Tan Son Nhut and Bien Hoa resulted in serious losses. U.S. aircraft on the Tan Son Nhut airfield runways were hit, caught fire and blown up. The second bombardment came at noon on February 18, and the airfield again suffered disastrous losses. Nearly a hundred U.S. aggressors were killed or wounded, mostly pilots and technical personnel. The airfield was paralysed.

The P.L.A.F. also fiercely attacked the headquarters of Westmoreland, commander of the U.S. aggressor

forces in Vietnam, the headquarters of the general staff of the puppet army, the U.S. naval base and the big logistic base at Nha Be, and the command of the U.S. 25th infantry division at Cu Chi in Gia Dinh Province. The enemy suffered heavy losses. The P.L.A.F. also attacked many posts of the U.S.-puppet troops around Saigon, including a puppet military training centre and a power plant where enemy troops were stationed.

Meanwhile, the P.L.A.F. attacked the puppet police headquarters and other targets in Saigon. Explosions shook the buildings in down-town districts. Ellesworth Bunker, the U.S. "ambassador" in Saigon, who was scared to death by the P.L.A.F. surprise attack, immediately fled from his residence and went into hiding in a so-called secret protective area.

The extensive and sweeping assaults launched by the P.L.A.F. in the Mekong delta again threw the enemy into utter confusion before he could gain a breathing spell. The P.L.A.F. fighters struck in a whirlwind drive against a number of major towns and cities in Trung Bo. In their lightning attack on Phan Thiet, capital of Binh Thuan Province, they gained control of one-fifth of the city. They broke into the prison and set free more than 500 patriots imprisoned by the enemy.

In the Quang Tri-Thua Thien area south of the demilitarized zone, the P.L.A.F. once again heavily bombarded the U.S. military base at Phu Bai early in the morning of February 18. At the same time, they continued to pummel the enemy on the Khe Sanh front and in the heroic city of Hue. The courageous and

indomitable armed forces and people in Hue have been fighting heroically for nearly 20 days. They have not only repulsed one enemy counter-attack after another, but also have pinned down many U.S. and puppet troops in that area and wiped out group after group of enemy effectives. On February 15 and 16, they smashed repeated enemy counter-attacks, wiping out 450 U.S. and puppet troops and destroying or damaging many enemy armoured cars. They sank or damaged 6 U.S. landing craft on the Perfume River on February 17.

The armed forces and people in Hue have shown unsurpassed bravery in battle. Under cover of aircraft, artillery and armoured cars, the enemy organized daily repeated counter-attacks, but was thrown back each time. Under the heavy smoke of gun powder, they fought fiercely with the enemy for every inch of land, for every house and every street corner. When the enemy troops counter-attacked, many fighters

heroically rushed forward and engaged them in bayonet charges. Some fighters bayoneted and killed four or five enemy troops each in one charge. Fighting in close co-ordination, the shock brigades concentrated their fire on the enemy and wiped out one group of enemy troops after another. Meanwhile, air-defence fighters let loose such heavy fire at U.S. pirate aircraft that none dared to fly over their positions or at a low altitude. This greatly helped the shock brigades in their attacks.

The armed forces and people of Hue firmly held their positions throughout the fighting, heroically repulsing about 10 major enemy counter-attacks and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. The streets of Hue were littered with the bodies of enemy dead. Even the commander of the U.S. 5th marine regiment had to dejectedly admit that his marines had suffered considerable casualties.

People's Revolutionary Committee Set Up in South Vietnam's Thua Thien-Hue Area

THE People's Revolutionary Committee of the Thua Thien-Hue Area was inaugurated on February 14 in south Vietnam, according to the Gai Phong Press Agency of south Vietnam. The committee will lead the people in the area to be ready at all times to defeat all enemy counter-attacks and mobilize them to take an even more active part in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In the city of Hue, an Emergency National Salvation Congress was called recently by the Front of National, Democratic and Peace Alliance. It was attended by representatives of the various revolutionary forces, political organizations, religious communities and insurrection committees in three districts of Hue and six rural districts. It assessed the situation and adopted resolutions to meet the present situation in the country.

A proclamation issued by the congress says that the puppet regime in Saigon and in the Thua Thien-Hue area has served as a tool of the neo-colonialist policy of U.S. imperialism for 13 years. It is a traitorous regime of lackeys which suppresses and exploits our fellow countrymen, a regime which does not represent the people but on the contrary is the enemy of the people.

On January 31, the proclamation continues, the people of the Thua Thien-Hue area, together with the entire people of south Vietnam, rose up in arms and smashed the puppet administrative apparatus in the region, from the provincial to the hamlet level, liberating all the rural areas and the city. This was done for the sake of the fatherland and the people themselves. The enemy suffered heavy defeats. Some heads of the puppet regime in the area surrendered to the people. Others were arrested and imprisoned by the revolutionary forces. Apart from a few places,

strongholds and posts, the puppet regime in the area in the main collapsed. Revolutionary people's committees or insurrection committees were set up in districts, villages and city residential quarters. They provided leadership for the insurrection and assumed the functions of government.

In this situation, the congress decided to establish a provisional administration for the Thua Thien-Hue area as the organ representing the will and interests of the people and by which the people exercise their right to govern themselves.

The tasks of the People's Revolutionary Committee of the Thua Thien-Hue Area, says the proclamation, are: to vigorously strengthen the solidarity of the entire people, step up the armed and political struggle as well as political agitation within the enemy ranks, resolutely maintain and broaden the right of the people to be the masters of their own land, protect their lives and property, suppress the remnant reactionary forces which want to restore the U.S. puppet regime, and to lead the people in being ready at all times to defeat all enemy counter-attacks; to actively lead the people in production work and in practising economy, and at the same time, build medical, cultural and educational networks and look after the material and spiritual life of the people; and, by building up the strength of the people, to actively encourage them to contribute manpower and material resources to the war of resistance, participate in all work which serves the fighting and give full effect to the slogan — "All for the frontline, all for victory."

In conclusion, the proclamation declares that the congress has elected a standing committee of the People's Revolutionary Committee of the Thua Thien-Hue Area as well as chairman, vice-chairmen and members.



**Victory will definitely belong to
the heroic Vietnamese people!**

MAO TSE-TUNG

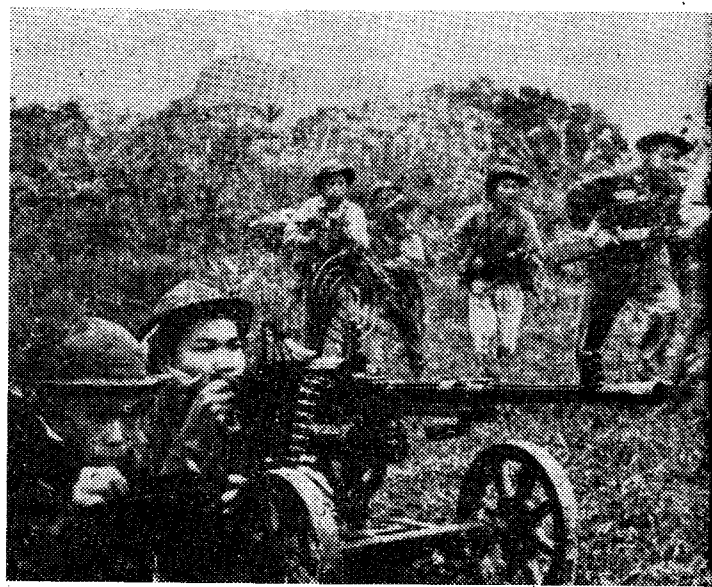


The new spring offensive launched by the heroic south Vietnamese armed forces and people has won brilliant, earth-shaking victories and shown the matchless power of people's war. Here cadres of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces study Chairman Mao's works.

All of one mind, the people of south Vietnam organize indestructible supply lines to support the front.



Valiant fighters of the South Vietnam P.L.A.F. mount an attack on the U.S. bandits.



All commanders and fighters of a heroic South Vietnam P.L.A.F. unit at a pre-battle mobilization meeting shout in unison: We pledge to fight the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!



Fighters of the South Vietnam P.L.A.F. return from battle triumphantly carrying captured U.S. arms.



The bridge across the Perfume River linking the northern and southern parts of Hue city after it was blown up by the South Vietnam P.L.A.F.



Bringing into full play the power of people's war, the armed forces and people of south Vietnam have knocked the stuffing out of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Photos show the ignominious plight of the U.S. aggressor troops.





**Chairman Mao has recently taught us:
Running study classes is a good method; you can arrive
at a solution of many problems in these classes.**

Great Cultural Revolution in Progress

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Study Classes Solve Many Problems

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently taught us: "Running study classes is a good method; you can arrive at a solution of many problems in these classes."

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the revolutionary masses all over the country are running various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in large numbers to fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism, overcome bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism and enhance the proletarian Party spirit. In this way they are vigorously consolidating and developing the revolutionary great alliances and "three-in-one" combinations. On this basis, many revolutionary committees, provisional organs of power, have been established one after another in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and at the levels below them. The situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country is excellent and is getting better and better.

Today the revolutionary people are everywhere pressing forward their victorious advance. They are continuing their big efforts to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and implement every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, so as to win all-round victory in the great cultural revolution. A new high tide in forming revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations is the magnificent prospect that confronts the nation.

From the following reports, our readers can see the tremendous role played by Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in promoting the victorious advance of the great cultural revolution. — Ed.

All Peking Districts and Counties Set Up Revolutionary Committees

Guided by the latest instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao, all 18-districts and counties in the urban

and rural areas of Peking had, by February 14, established their provisional organs of power — revolutionary committees. Following the birth of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee last April, this is another great new victory won by the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses of the capital.

In his latest instructions, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country is not just good, it is excellent." "In a few more months, the whole situation will become better still." Peking's revolutionary committees at the district and county levels were successively established in this excellent situation. Since last October, with the help of the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, all trades and professions of Peking have made big efforts to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and use "fight self, repudiate revisionism" as the key link in implementing every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. This has greatly accelerated the revolutionization of people's thinking. Up to now, more than 2.5 million people have taken part in such classes in Peking. In these study classes the revolutionary masses are vigorously studying and applying Chairman Mao's latest instructions, ruthlessly fighting self-interest, "encircling and annihilating" bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism, and giving serious, active and enthusiastic assistance to the revolutionary cadres to step forward and make revolution. As a result, revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations have been formed one by one first at the lower and then at the higher levels. Some districts and counties have also dragged out the class enemies who had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks; thus the schemes of the class enemies to stir up factionalism and use it as a cover for themselves were smashed.

Up to the present time, revolutionary committees have been established in more than 55 per cent of the industrial enterprises under the central and municipal authorities in Peking, in over 90 per cent of its rural

people's communes and in more than 94 per cent of the primary and middle schools in the urban and suburban areas.

The provisional organs of power at district and county levels in Peking have been established in the sharp struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines. The course of struggle was one of victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Since last April, the several million revolutionary people of Peking have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, firmly grasped the correct general orientation of the struggle, deeply developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and thereby completely isolated the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. Following this sharp class struggle, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has penetrated deeper into the hearts of the people than ever before. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary movements of the workers, peasants and students have converged into an irresistibly mighty current.

During the sharp struggle in which the proletarian revolutionaries seized power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, the People's Liberation Army has played its tremendous role as the mighty "Great Wall" of the revolution. Standing firm on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and upholding the principle of "supporting the Left, but not any particular faction," the commanders and fighters enthusiastically propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's latest instructions among the broad masses of workers and peasants and the young Red Guard fighters and helped all to translate them into action.

Soon after the district and county revolutionary committees were established, their leading members studied, propagated and carried out Chairman Mao's latest instructions with the greatest enthusiasm and determination and as speedily as possible. Some districts and counties organized many forums on the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and these spread the outstanding experience in fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism gained by the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, young Red Guard fighters and revolutionary cadres. Most of the districts and counties have mapped out overall plans for the great proletarian cultural revolution movement in their own areas. Many leading cadres have gone to the grass-roots level to get experience by tackling typical problems in key units.

A vigorous and thriving scene has now appeared in both revolution and production in Peking's districts and counties. The dictatorship of the proletariat has never been firmer than it is today. Peking's great cultural revolution, advancing to an ever higher level, is striding towards all-round victory. The victorious development of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China's

capital has provided valuable experience and set a brilliant example for other places.

Rubber Goods Factory Forms Revolutionary "Three-in-One" Combination

The revolutionary mass organizations belonging to the two main groups in the Tunghua Rubber Goods Factory in China's northeast formed a revolutionary great alliance quite some time ago. However, due to bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism, they were slow in "emancipating" quite a number of revolutionary cadres who, because of their earlier mistakes, had been severely criticized and temporarily removed from leading positions by the masses. As a result they were having difficulties in building up a revolutionary "three-in-one" combination in the factory.

The cadre question at issue centred around the former secretary of the factory Party committee. During the early stages of the great cultural revolution, this leading cadre failed to understand properly the great significance of the movement and was misled by the top capitalist roader in the Party. He carried out the bourgeois reactionary line and suppressed the masses. As a result, some of the masses had thought his mistakes extremely serious and insisted that he be overthrown. But others thought differently. Assessing his life and work as a whole, they maintained that despite his mistake in carrying out the bourgeois reactionary line, he was not a person in authority taking the capitalist road.

The Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the P.L.A. assigned to the factory studied this question and expressed the opinion that the question of whether or not to "emancipate" this former Party committee secretary was in fact an issue of whether Party spirit or factionalism should be upheld in handling the cadre question. Failure to overcome factionalism would mean failure to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely and hence failure to bring about speedily the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination.

To solve this question, the propaganda team gave a helping hand to the revolutionary mass organizations in running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Those who attended the classes made repeated studies of Chairman Mao's latest instruction: "**The correct handling of cadres is the key question in forming the revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination, consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and making a success of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, and it must be solved properly.**" Gradually they came to a more correct view of the question. The group which had insisted on the ousting of the former Party secretary, took the lead in criticizing themselves: On this

(Continued on p. 24.)



Shanghai Workers Play Vanguard Role in Cultural Revolution

In January last year, Shanghai's proletarian revolutionaries seized power from the people in authority taking the capitalist road who had usurped Party and government leadership in the city. The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, a provisional organ of power, was formally established following that "January Revolution."

In early February, this year, the revolutionary committee called an enlarged meeting to sum up the past year's experience in maintaining and exercising power.

Leading members of the committee, responsible comrades of the P.L.A. units stationed in Shanghai and proletarian revolutionaries from the industrial, agricultural, cultural and educational fronts and government organs joined together at that meeting to review the magnificent achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution over the past year and more. They unanimously pronounced these a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They held that the most important experience gained in the proletarian revolutionaries' exercise of power was that they should make full use of that power to popularize Mao Tse-tung's thought, to study, implement, disseminate and defend his instructions and closely follow his great strategic plan.

The meeting adopted a resolution entitled "Carry Forward the Spirit of the January Revolution and Ensure All-Round Implementation of Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions."

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the great "January Revolution," we publish the following report on how the working class in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial centre, plays its vanguard role in the great proletarian cultural revolution which has no parallel in history. — Ed.

HAVING won decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1967, the workers of Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, playing their vanguard role, are now bringing about a new high tide in

the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions and striving to gain all-round victory for the cultural revolution in 1968.

In January 1967, the workers, together with other members of the proletarian revolutionaries, seized power from the capitalist roaders in the Party who had usurped the municipal leadership and, as a result, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our great leader Chairman Mao and the proletarian headquarters he heads highly evaluated and warmly supported this great new creative development.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee called on the proletarian revolutionaries throughout the country to learn from the experience of the revolutionary rebel groups in Shanghai. The storm of the "January Revolution" soon swept all over the country.

Shanghai Workers on the Forefront Of Class Struggle

Shanghai's working class has a long history of struggle. From the time it stepped on to the political arena, it has been led by the Chinese Communist Party.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the workers of Shanghai achieved one great victory after another in their struggle against the reactionary ruling classes. On May 28, 1949, they helped the People's Liberation Army liberate the city and following this embarked on the road of building socialism.

But the overthrown class enemy did not take the defeat lying down. Lurking in the background, he waited ready at all times for a chance to stage a comeback. One of the principal methods the class enemy employed to achieve his aim was to work through his representatives, i.e., the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road.

Chairman Mao has pointed out time and again: "After the basic victory of the socialist revolution in

our country, there are still a number of people who vainly hope to restore the capitalist system and fight the working class on every front, including the ideological one. And their right-hand men in this struggle are the revisionists."

He warned the people that they "must especially watch out for careerists and conspirators like Khrushchov and prevent such bad elements from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state at any level."

The great cultural revolution initiated by Chairman Mao himself aims at nothing less than settling the question of how the proletariat, after seizing political power, can maintain it and prevent the restoration of capitalism. In response to Chairman Mao's great call, the workers of Shanghai together with the nation's revolutionary masses in their hundreds of millions took an active part in the fierce fight in the great cultural revolution and launched a general offensive against the handful of capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov in the Party and against anything that went against Chairman Mao's teachings.

Using as their weapon Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism at its highest in our time, they relentlessly exposed the capitalist roaders. They covered the walls of their factories with big-character posters, which, like a barrage of gunfire, hit accurately at the capitalist roaders and dealt mortal blows at the class enemy.

The workers laid bare the misdeeds of the capitalist roaders who, in the name of developing socialist production, treated the workers in much the same way as bourgeois employers do. They angrily denounced them for their towering crimes of obstructing and opposing the study of Chairman Mao's writings by the workers. They also exposed the plots to restore capitalism hatched by the capitalist roaders who stressed material incentives rather than workers' initiative and political consciousness, planted their favourites in key positions, put profit in command, gave first place to technique, relied on bourgeois "experts" and clamped down on those workers who dared to stand up to them.

In the face of the mass denunciation, the capitalist roaders were desperate. On one pretext or another they suppressed those who dared to rebel and even faked charges against them. Out of 2,000 workers at one wharf, more than 500 were attacked and persecuted under various charges. Some of the workers' leaders were even secretly sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

But just as Chairman Mao has said: "In the final analysis, their [the reactionaries'] persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." The fiercer the enemy's suppression, the greater was the number of revolutionary rebels in the factories. They organized many fighting groups and revolutionary

mass organizations. Finally, at a mass rally on November 9, 1966, the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters, the militant organization uniting all Shanghai workers, was formed.

Class Enemy's Suppression Smashed

Unreconciled to this, the capitalist roaders had the leading members of the Workers' G.H.Q. shadowed and their telephone calls tapped. They slandered them as "counter-revolutionaries" and tried by hook or by crook to persecute the rebel workers. For a time, a number of leading members of the revolutionary mass organizations had to go underground where they were shielded by the masses.

This was a period of white terror. In those difficult days, the revolutionary rebels gained immense strength from Chairman Mao's teaching that "when dark clouds appeared in the sky, we pointed out that they were only temporary, that the darkness would soon pass and the sun break through." When they met, they turned their faces towards Peking. Holding up their bright red copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, they recited: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." In this way, they expressed their eternal loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and their determination to carry the revolution through to the end.

Nurtured on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the ranks of the revolutionary rebels grew rapidly. From a membership of less than 10,000 at the time of its inauguration, the Workers' G.H.Q. increased to 400,000 in a fortnight and within a few months it had over a million members.

The struggle went on. It served as an eye-opener of the people. One worker said: "We asked ourselves why we were being suppressed? It was simply because we were speaking out against revisionism in response to Chairman Mao's great call. We were sure that there must be higher-ups behind the capitalist roaders in our factories."

Investigations by the revolutionaries confirmed that these people were none other than China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai, including Chen Pih-sien and Tsao Ti-chiu, who had usurped important positions in the old Shanghai Municipal Party Committee.

This handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists played on the deep love felt by the masses for the Party. They branded those who were against them as "opposing the Party." On the other hand, they hoodwinked quite a number of people into setting up a so-called "Workers' Red Detachment" to counter the revolutionary rebels.

But all over Shanghai, in workshops, in the streets and in workers' families, more and more people took

the side of the revolutionary rebels, while the ranks of the "detachment" dwindled.

Attack of Economism Defeated

When the capitalist roaders found themselves on the verge of collapsing, they resorted to the tricks of economism. It was but a sleight of hand commonly used by the bourgeoisie to bribe the workers, divide them and divert their attention from political struggle.

Showing sudden concern for the workers' well-being, the capitalist roaders raised their pay retroactively, and issued all sorts of subsidies at the expense of the state. They also professed support for the workers' revolutionary activities, handed out money to some influential rebels and urged them to travel around "seeking revolutionary experience."

In a matter of a few days, the capitalist roaders signed away millions of yuan. They even ordered the banks to "pay the cheques so long as there is money."

By doing so, they were trying to create economic as well as political confusion and even to paralyse Shanghai by cutting off water and electricity supplies and bringing public transport to a standstill.

A number of people fell into their trap and left their jobs. To make the situation worse, the capitalist roaders and their henchmen stopped supplying raw materials and tools to many factories and locked away blueprints.

For a while, some factories had to close down, railway traffic was interrupted and the shipment of goods was delayed. Shanghai appeared to be in a state of upheaval.

In fact, all this was indicative not of strength but of a desperate struggle on the part of the enemy. It tempered the revolutionary masses and helped them see clearly the true features of the enemy.

A resolute struggle was waged against economism by the workers under the guidance of Chairman Mao's teaching that **"education should be conducted among comrades in the trade unions and among the masses of workers to enable them to understand that they should not see merely the immediate and partial interests of the working class while forgetting its broad, long-range interests."**

An old worker at the Yangshupu Power Plant recalled: "These tricks are from the same mould as those used by the Kuomintang reactionaries to create confusion on the eve of their total collapse in 1949."

The workers were well aware that it would be political suicide to fall for economism. If the revisionists succeeded, China would be forced on to the capitalist road and millions of heads would roll.

The Workers' G.H.Q., therefore, issued several urgent appeals to the revolutionary people of Shanghai. One of the documents of historic significance was the January 4 Message to All Shanghai People signed by

the Workers' G.H.Q. and ten other revolutionary rebel organizations [see P.R. No. 3, 1967]. It sounded the clarion call for a counter-offensive by the working class against economism.

All this won the immediate support of Chairman Mao's proletarian headquarters in Peking and evoked the famous joint message of greetings signed on January 11 by the Party's Central Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee [see P.R. No. 4, 1967].

Under the solicitous care and support of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee headed by him, the working class of Shanghai responded magnificently. Criticism meetings were held in factories, at which workers threw back at the capitalist roaders bundles of signed authorizations used by them in their attempts to buy over the workers. Many of the workers who had planned to leave for other cities cancelled their trips.

Two ferry workers who had been given 4,000 yuan as "retroactive pay" immediately returned the money. The revolutionary rebels of the Shanghai Building Machinery Plant rejected an offer of 30,000 yuan from the capitalist roaders.

In factories where members of the so-called "Red Detachment" had left their jobs, the revolutionary rebels heroically took their place, with one man often doing the job of two. Many worked two or three shifts at a stretch. In the spirit of **"no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting,"** some brought their bed rolls to the factories and worked day and night.

Li Hsiao-mei of the No. 17 Cotton Mill recalled: "The capitalist roaders didn't like this at all. They went around hypocritically telling us to take good care of our health and urging us to 'switch off the machines and take a rest.'"

This woman worker entered the mill before liberation at the age of 14. Her father, a stevedore, was tortured to death by the Japanese invaders. "We are now masters of our country," she said, "it hurts me to see it suffering any losses."

Revolutionary staff members in the factories also volunteered to fill the deserted posts in the workshops. And retired workers, revolutionary students and army-men all rushed to the factories, wharves and railway stations to give a helping hand.

The revolutionary workers of the city's power plant proclaimed that power supply would not stop for even one second.

The dockers pledged that they would **"grasp revolution and promote production,"** and would not allow their work to be disrupted.

Similar assurances were pouring in from the city's water plant, railway men, tram workers and all other trades.

In many factories, the workers elected their own "Revolution and Production Committee" or "Provisional Command for Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production" or similar organizations to replace the former management which had collapsed or was in a state of paralysis.

As a result of all this, the towering stacks on the banks of the Whangpoo River never ceased to smoke and electric current and tap water were supplied in a steady flow. The molten steel kept flowing from the furnaces. Railway passenger and freight traffic quickly returned to normal. Machines began turning again. Goods on the wharves were rapidly cleared.

The capitalist roaders' plot burst like a soap bubble. The proletarian revolutionaries took into their own hands the destiny of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the great cultural revolution and the socialist economy.

In those days of seeming upheaval, another new ocean-going vessel in the 10,000-ton class, the *Chaoyang*, designed and built in China, was launched in Shanghai on January 10 as scheduled. In that city too, China built her first 150-ton trailer which embodies advanced technique. Many factories where the proletarian revolutionaries had taken over power overfulfilled their production quotas.

Recalling the fight against economism, Wang Hung-wen, one of the leaders of the "January Revolution" and a responsible member of the Workers' G.H.Q., said: "Today we understand better than ever before why seizing power from the handful of capitalist roaders is a central task of the cultural revolution."

The Birth of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee

Following the "January Revolution," the Workers' G.H.Q. and other rebel organizations, in consultation with leading members of the P.L.A. units in Shanghai and revolutionary leading cadres, concluded that there was a strong enough basis for setting up a municipal revolutionary committee as the provisional organ of power for the whole city.

So on February 5, the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee was established. That day, the whole of Shanghai was a scene of jubilation, just as Lenin said, "**revolutions are festivals of the oppressed and the exploited.**"

Tall buildings were beautifully decked out. Coloured lights extending for kilometres sparkled like strings of pearls. Revolutionary songs filled the air. It seemed as though the entire population of the city was parading in the streets, amidst the traditional sound of drums, gongs and firecrackers. People were moved to tears. At the top of their voices they shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

P.L.A. men who had taken part in the battle to liberate Shanghai in 1949 joined in the celebrations. One of them said: "Our comrades-in-arms shed their

blood to establish people's power. We must never allow this power to be used against the interests of the working class."

In the midst of joy, the struggle continued. Wang Hung-wen said: "The setting up of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee marked a decisive victory. But we had yet to settle accounts with China's Khrushchov and his like."

A mass campaign was then launched all over Shanghai to repudiate China's Khrushchov and his agents for their frenzied opposition to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought and for the pernicious influence they spread in the post-liberation 17 years. All revolutionary workers took an active part in this campaign of mass repudiation. In wall newspapers, big-character posters and criticism meetings, they denounced such revisionist fallacies as "the dying out of class struggle" and "exploitation has its merits" and the revisionist systems of industrial management.

They also studied and threshed out problems relating to revolution and production, consolidated their organizations, improved methods of leadership and administration and carried out criticism and self-criticism in the spirit of "**fight self, repudiate revisionism.**"

Simultaneously with this, they also condemned the revisionist line in literature and art, education and other fields.

In the course of struggle, the revolutionary workers in Shanghai, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, constantly paid attention to uniting with all revolutionary forces and with the majority of the masses including the members of the "Red Detachment" who had been at odds with them. As a result, the revolutionary ranks steadily grew in strength with a powerful mass basis. This was one of the factors that ensured the victorious advance of the great cultural revolution in Shanghai.

The Source of Victory

Speaking of the reasons for their victory, Wang Hung-wen remarked: "Our victory is due first of all to the fact that, with the support and help of the P.L.A., we have creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works and have followed Chairman Mao's instructions throughout the struggle." "At every juncture," he said, "our great leader Chairman Mao has shown us the road forward."

He noted that the study of Chairman Mao's works had become a "must" for all the leading members of the workers' G.H.Q., however busy they were, and for all other revolutionary workers.

"If the struggle of the past year and more has taught us anything," he added, "it boils down to this: To be a revolutionary, one must consistently study Chairman Mao's works and remould one's thinking and be always loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Shanghai Workers Repudiate China's Khrushchov

Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has spread throughout the nation deep into every factory, village, army unit, government organ, school and street. With workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force, the movement now involves even housewives and retired people.

This is a magnificent "people's war." Using the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people are denouncing China's Khrushchov and other revisionists. In China today, every revolutionary is an excellent critic.

The following are four big-character posters written by workers of the Shanghai Yangshupu Power Plant, denouncing China's Khrushchov for his publicity about "exploitation having its merits," and advocating "material incentives" and the running of plants on revisionist lines. — Ed.

"Material Incentives" Sap the Workers' Revolutionary Will

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Politics is the commander, the soul in everything," "political work is the life-blood of all economic work."** Building socialism depends on the ideological revolutionization of the people, so we must put revolutionization of the people in first place and use it to bring about mechanization.

China's Khrushchov always opposed Chairman Mao's teachings. He vigorously advocated putting "material benefits first," "bonuses first," saying that the only way to bring about industrialization is to "run the economy by economic methods," that only by giving free rein to "material incentives" and "putting bonuses in command," can we bring into play the workers' initiative in production.

In the electric power industry, the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, closely following their sinister boss, China's Khrushchov, raised an evil wind of counter-revolutionary revisionism. As early as 1954, our plant took the lead in introducing the revisionist system of "awards for safe operation." In 1958, enlightened by the radiance of the three red banners — the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune — we workers rose in rebellion against the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in our plant, and got rid of this revisionist system. But, during the three years of temporary economic difficulties, the capitalist roaders, instigated by China's Khrushchov,

again brought out this "soft sword" to kill people bloodlessly. At the same time, they rabidly advocated the idea that "material incentives can bring the initiative of the people into play." What kind of initiative does it bring into play?

We hold that in the final analysis, what people call initiative falls into two categories: One is the initiative of serving the people heart and soul and working hard for the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Chairman Mao teaches: **"The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism."** This initiative of utter devotion to the public interest is extremely good! It should be promoted and fostered energetically. The other type of initiative is shown in the pursuit of personal fame and gain, which is capitalist initiative, individualist initiative stemming from self-interest. This type of initiative must be severely criticized and repudiated and resolutely resisted. "Material incentives" are a poison to stimulate such individualistic initiative, sap the revolutionary will of the workers and enable those lordly gentlemen to restore capitalism easily.

These gentlemen who advocated "material incentives" said: "Material incentives embody the principle of 'to each according to his work' and serve to overcome equalitarianism." This is sheer nonsense. In point of fact, their criminal aim was to push revisionism under signboard of "to each according to his work." Take, for instance, the rates of awards for different grades of workers and staff, as laid down under the system of "awards for safe operation." The rate of awards for ordinary workers whose wages were low amounted to only 15 to 20 per cent of their wages; yet, for engineers or shop directors whose wages were fairly high, the awards ran as high as 45 to 50 per cent of their wages. In some cases, the awards even exceeded the average monthly-wage of a veteran skilled worker. What kind of principle of distribution was this! It was out-and-out revisionist rubbish!

"The Golden Monkey wrathfully swung his massive cudgel, and the jade-like firmament was cleared of dust." In this great and unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution, we must criticize, repudiate and discredit completely the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov, get rid of their poisonous influence in every field and bury this sinister revisionist rubbish of "material incentives" once and for all!

(By Ko Wu-chuan)

Where to Lead the Apprentice?

To train and bring up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat with Mao Tse-tung's thought or to train apprentices with revisionist ideas? This is an important political question, a cardinal issue of right and wrong determining whether or not our country will change its political colour.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their colour, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution."**

But China's Khrushchov and his followers did just the opposite. Instead of concerning themselves in the first place with the political and ideological education of apprentices joining the plant, these people told them glibly: "Oh, it's a wonderful thing to work in our power plant! Apprentices here are entitled to subsidies, clothing allowances and labour insurance to cover medical expenses; you will get a raise in wages after completing your apprenticeship. . . ." It seemed as though we came here to work for money and labour insurance. **What nonsense!** We are working here to build socialism, to **carry on Mao Tse-tung's thought** and to serve the people, **not for money or welfare benefits.**

China's Khrushchov attempted to use money and welfare as baits to lead us young people astray and turn us into "docile tools" of his plot to restore capitalism. This is wishful thinking! We are determined to wield the massive cudgel of Mao Tse-tung's thought and use the pen as our weapon to completely refute and discredit China's Khrushchov so that he will never rise again.

(By Tsao Chin-feng, member of a rebel team)

Stop This Nonsense, You Apologist for The Blood-Suckers!

China's Khrushchov viciously slandered us workers by saying that we "welcomed exploitation and wanted to be exploited." This utterly exposes him as an apologist for the blood-suckers; it completely reveals his reactionary class nature and counter-revolutionary features.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause."**

Both love and hate have a class nature. Whoever loves the proletariat will certainly hate the bourgeoisie, and whoever loves the bourgeoisie will certainly hate the proletariat. There is no alternative. We workers all feel a surge of anger at the very mention of the word "exploitation." Those who "welcome exploitation and want to be exploited" are certainly not workers but traitors to the proletariat, traitors like China's Khrushchov and company.

Take our plant for instance. When it was under imperialist rule, we workers had no political status or freedom at all, even our lives were not safe. The imperialists treated us like animals; beat us at will and even sacked us for no reason at all. An old worker, Tsao Lao-san, was burnt to death when he was forced by the imperialists' whips to repair a boiler while the furnace was going at full blast. . . .

Another old worker, Lu Kuang-lou, came to work in the plant in 1937. He couldn't feed his family of three on what he earned here so he had to do odd jobs in the evenings after a hard day's work. Aren't all these crimes of imperialism and the exploiting classes?

It was under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party that we workers got rid of oppression and exploitation after liberation and became masters of the state. Lu Kuang-lou is now secretary of a Party branch and a member of a workshop's revolutionary committee. His four children are in college or middle school. This was unimaginable under the rule of the imperialists and capitalists.

Rivers have sources, and trees, their roots. We know full well that it is Chairman Mao who brought about the emancipation of us workers and rescued the labouring people from the sea of misery, that it is Chairman Mao who is leading us forward along the road of emancipation of all mankind. We will never let China's Khrushchov pull China back on to the road of capitalism.

A thousand thousand times from the bottom of our hearts we shout: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

(By Yeh Hsiang-hung, member of the Rebel Group)

I Accuse!

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall."**

I accuse China's Khrushchov of shamelessly pretending the capitalists. He said: "Capitalist exploitation is a contribution, not an evil." To hell with him! In the old society, I lived on the verge of starvation and death because I was exploited and oppressed by the capitalists. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and our great leader Chairman Mao, we have removed the three big mountains — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism — and stood up; we have become the masters of our country. We are the ones who know what oppression and exploitation mean, and we are the ones who have the right to speak about it. By telling of my own sufferings I will condemn China's Khrushchov and his nonsense about "exploitation being a contribution."

Looking back upon the old society, we can see how great was our suffering then and how happy our life is today.

It is almost impossible to describe the misery of a pedi-cabman's existence before liberation. We pedi-

cabmen worked every day from early morning till late at night, pedalling under a scorching sun in summer and against the icy wind in winter, with hunger burning our insides. We worked and worked and yet we made hardly enough to keep ourselves. We lived in misery the whole year round. When U.S. soldiers and idlers hired us, they would beat us up if we argued over the fare.

Comrades, how can we workers want to be exploited? What contribution can exploitation make? It was China's Khrushchov, representing the capitalists, who advocated "exploitation has its merits." This is evidence of his crime of trying to restore capitalism in China.

After liberation, the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao brought us happiness. A pedi-cabman like me, "on the lowest rung of the social ladder in the old society," was able to get work at a power plant and become a master of the country. The old society has gone for ever from China. But China's Khrushchov was not reconciled to this. It goes to show that China's Khrushchov and the capitalists are of the same mould.

You, China's Khrushchov, prick up your dog's ears and listen: We are determined to follow Chairman Mao and take the socialist road. And we will resolutely overthrow those who would enslave us.

(By Liu Ku-chiu, an old worker)

(Continued from p. 17.)

cadre question we failed to act according to Chairman Mao's cadre policy. Instead, we fought hard to prove that our group was in the right. We were afraid that if the man we wanted to overthrow was "emancipated" we would have lost our case. Through this study of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, we have come to see that we should fight for the victory of the proletarian Party spirit, and never for bourgeois or petty-bourgeois factionalism.

The other group also made a self-criticism admitting that they had wanted to prove that they were in the right by "emancipating" the former secretary, and that they had also looked on this as a victory for their group, and as a pressure to bear upon their opponents. This kind of thinking, they declared, was not in keeping with Chairman Mao's teachings.

With this enhanced understanding, members of the two groups were able to use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to launch a fierce attack on factionalism. The broad revolutionary masses, learning a profound lesson, said that only by treating cadres in the Party spirit, was it possible to "appoint people on their merit," while factionalism could only lead to "appointing people by favouritism." Once they had rid themselves of factionalism, they were able to go to the former Party committee secretary and have a heart-to-heart talk with him, to help him treat the masses correctly, and also get a correct view of himself as a means of making revolution deep down in his innermost soul.

With the help of the propaganda team, the masses all agreed to "emancipate" the former secretary. Some of their leaders, however, found it difficult to go along fully with this and still less would they agree to let him join the "three-in-one" combination. The propaganda team, analysing the ideas behind such attitudes, pointed out that the question now hinged on rooting out factionalism among the leaders. They helped organize a study class for the leaders of the two groups.

In this study class, using Chairman Mao's latest instructions as their weapon, the leaders launched a "war of encirclement and annihilation" against factionalism. Yao Ching-fa, formerly a standing committee member of the group called "The Revolutionary Committee" made a profound self-criticism in the light of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. He pointed out that he had been afraid that the prestige of his group would have been hurt by the "emancipation" of the former secretary; that it would have caused the masses to lose faith in him, Yao, as a leader, and so made it difficult for him to carry on his work. He pledged to overthrow factionalism completely and to set an example in acting always in accordance with the proletarian Party spirit.

Since then Yao Ching-fa has treated the former secretary as his own class brother and actively helped him step forward to make revolution. One evening he went to the former secretary and told him with deep sincerity: "Do you know why you have committed mistakes of line? The root cause is that you didn't trust the masses and were divorced from them. During the great cultural revolution, the masses rose in rebellion and you were afraid lest the flames of the mass movement touched you on a tender spot. From distrusting the masses you went on to fearing and finally to suppressing them, and so pitting yourself against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." This piece of criticism was right on target, and the former secretary told him that from then on, he was determined to bear Chairman Mao's teachings always in mind, trust and rely on the masses and place himself under their supervision. With the patient help of the masses, the former Party committee secretary made a profound criticism of his own mistakes and won the understanding and confidence of the masses.

The correct solution of the cadre question in the factory has finally led to the forming of the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination. The former Party committee secretary was elected the first vice-chairman of the factory's revolutionary committee. With close unity achieved between cadres and masses, the factory has now taken on a new look both in revolution and production.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Directs Them in Combat

— How Naval Airmen Downed and Damaged Intruding U.S. Planes

EXHILARATING news comes from an advanced outpost in the South China Sea — the naval air force units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, have scored a brilliant victory in shooting down one U.S. navy A-1H carrier-borne attack aircraft over Hainan Island and damaging another.

On February 14, commanders and fighters of the naval air force units vigilantly guarding the great southern gates of the motherland, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "**Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparations against war,**" had conscientiously completed all combat preparations. They were on the tarmac and deeply absorbed in studying the great guiding principle laid down by Chairman Mao himself in February 1953 for building the navy — "**In order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy.**" They were talking animatedly about the excellent situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution of our country. Suddenly the combat alert sounded. U.S. imperialism, which is making desperate moves, had sent two pirate planes to intrude into China's air space over Hainan Island to make military provocations. The heroic naval air force fighters, long prepared and ready for this, raced to their battle positions. In unison they recited over and over this teaching of Chairman Mao: "**If anyone attacks us and if the conditions are favourable for battle, we will certainly act in self-defence to wipe him out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.**"

With a sharp explosion, a red signal flare coloured the sky. Two planes, one manned by young deputy group leader Chen Wu-lu and the other by airman Wang Shun-yi, shot into the air on their way to the battle zone. They knew that they were flying this battle mission for the defence of Chairman Mao, his thought and his proletarian revolutionary line and each kilometre they flew and each military operation they made must be made fully responsible to the people and must be under the supreme command of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Ground command, who knew how eager the pilots were for battle, sent them this instruction of Chairman Mao: "**What we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind . . .**," to which the fliers immediately replied, "**and intense but orderly work,**" thus finishing the quotation. Accurately directed by ground command

they sped through the clouds to take up an advantageous position, waiting for battle. Suddenly deputy group leader Chen Wu-lu reported to ground command: "Two hostile planes sighted in front to our right." "No mercy for the enemy! Wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly and completely!" was the immediate reply.

Chen Wu-lu and Wang Shun-yi put the noses of their planes down and swooped like lightning upon the enemy from behind. As they drew closer and closer they told themselves: "Wait. Closer, and closer still. We must be certain to get them." Chen Wu-lu waited until he saw the U.S. markings clearly and then pressed the firing button to send a stream of hate-loaded shells into the enemy. There was a brilliant explosion and the plane plummeted down, trailing thick smoke. The other enemy plane saw the plight it was in and dived into the clouds to escape.

Ground command read out this teaching of Chairman Mao: "**With power and to spare we must pursue the tottering foe. . .**" Chen Wu-lu's immediate reply was: "**And not ape Hsiang Yu the conqueror seeking idle fame.**" Then he signalled Wang Shun-yi to attack. The latter, who was on his first combat mission, pounced like an angry tiger with his guns blazing. The wily enemy immediately veered down into dense cloud. Wang Shun-yi looked at the portrait of Chairman Mao in his cabin and, as if Chairman Mao was by his side directing him, his courage grew immensely and he flew straight into the clouds in close, dogged pursuit. Firing once again he riddled the U.S. pirate plane as it fled.

As the heroic airmen made their triumphant return, commune members busy with spring ploughing and other farm work on the slopes and fields leaped with joy and, waving their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

On the airfield the heroic men who took part in the battle were in high spirits. With great elation they explained to the revolutionary masses who came to congratulate them their experience from this battle. They said: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought."

The honour and the glory belong to the great leader Chairman Mao! The honour and the glory belong to the great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!



Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Lights the Whole World

Latin American Revolutionary Forces Grow Under Illumination of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The revolutionary forces in Latin America are growing stronger every day under the brilliant light of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, which has gained widespread and deep-going dissemination in Latin America as a result of the world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution in China. Today, more and more Latin American revolutionaries are applying Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide to their revolutionary struggle. All this is an important sign that an excellent situation exists in Latin America and that the revolution there has been developing in depth.

In recent years, a great number of Latin American revolutionaries have smashed their way free of revisionist domination and established in more than ten countries new-type Marxist-Leninist political Parties and organizations.

As the great proletarian cultural revolution in China continues to advance victoriously, these Parties and organizations, which have been tempered and strengthened in struggles against imperialism and revisionism, have steadily increased their understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the last year or more.

A Peruvian revolutionary organization declared: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism at its highest in our era"; "whether or not one upholds Mao Tse-tung's thought is the touchstone to distinguish between the Communists and the revisionists."

A revolutionary organization in Brazil pointed out: "Mao Tse-tung is the truest representative of Marxism-Leninism of our times"; "Mao Tse-tung has pointed out the sure way for the peoples to fight for national liberation; therefore, to hold high the name of Mao Tse-tung and disseminate his thought is to advance revolution."

A revolutionary organization in Colombia said that "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest leader and genius of the world's people today and they will carry their

revolutionary struggles to final victory under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

For the past year, the revolutionary political Parties and organizations in Latin America have been engrossed in the most earnest study and enthusiastic dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and have been trying hard to study and solve the problems of their revolutionary struggles in the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: "If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary Party" and "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."

Many revolutionary organizations in Latin America have engaged in the sharp, fierce battle between the two lines with regard to the question of Party building. More and more revolutionaries have come to realize that the building of a true Marxist-Leninist political Party today must be guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought. It should be built on the revolutionary theory and in the revolutionary style developed by Chairman Mao; first place must be given to the ideological and political aspects of Party building; and the pernicious influence of the revisionist line on Party building and the revisionist political line must be thoroughly eliminated.

In order to establish Mao Tse-tung's thought as the unified thinking of their membership, many revolutionary Parties and organizations have called on their members to study Chairman Mao's works. They have printed and published many writings by Chairman Mao and organized various types of groups for the study of Chairman Mao's works. Quite many of them have stressed the importance of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively and integrating theory with practice. Before they attended central committee

plenary sessions to discuss a problem, the central committee members of some Parties would study related writings by Chairman Mao first so as to unify their thinking and deepen their understanding. Some organizations reviewed their work and summed up their experiences in the light of Chairman Mao's works. In accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary theories on colonial and semi-colonial countries they also penetratingly studied the character of the society of their own countries, the road of revolution that should be followed, the role of the peasantry in the national-democratic revolution and the inter-relations between Party building, armed struggle, and the united front. Some organizations stress the importance of carrying out social investigations on the basis of class analysis, and pay attention to following the mass line and cementing their links with the worker and peasant masses.

Under the impact of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, a number of revolutionary Parties and organizations have come to realize the importance of transforming the revolutionaries' subjective world. They point out: "While the objective world can be transformed with guns, the men with guns must take a correct class stand, transform their subjective world and serve the people heart and soul so that they can win"; "if the revolutionaries do not fight self-interest, they will fall into the embrace of revisionism and capitalism before very long. Self-interest must be ruthlessly fought if imperialism and revisionism are to be combated at all."

For the purpose of transforming their world outlook, a revolutionary organization in Chile is enthusiastically organizing its members to study the brilliant "three constantly read articles" by Chairman Mao (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*). An Argentine revolutionary organization, with a view to remoulding the ideology of its members and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to its political line, has launched a campaign for ideological revolution in which Mao Tse-tung's thought is being widely established. In the Dominican Republic, a revolutionary organization has developed a movement for establishing the authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought through self-criticism in order to eliminate the bourgeois and revisionist influences within the organization.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "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."

Through their own practice in struggle, Latin American revolutionary political Parties and organiza-



Latin American revolutionaries are determined to learn from the Chinese Red Guards' spirit of revolutionary rebellion and disseminate the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung throughout the continent. This Red Guard armband, on which the portrait of the great helmsman Chairman Mao is printed, was made by Colombian revolutionary youth.

tions have come to realize the great truth in Chairman Mao's thesis that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." They have sharply criticized and repudiated the absurdities of the "parliamentary road" and "peaceful transition" so energetically preached by the modern revisionists with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at their centre, and they have explicitly called for the seizure of state power by means of armed struggle so as to end the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Not a few revolutionary Parties and organizations have further realized that to achieve the victory of the armed struggle in Latin America, they must follow the way pointed out by Chairman Mao by which the Chinese people seized political power by force of arms — that is: Under the leadership of the political Party of the proletariat, to arouse the peasant masses in the countryside to wage guerrilla war, unfold an agrarian revolution, build rural base areas, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture them.

They also emphatically point out that the revolutionary armed struggle must be led by a Marxist-

Leninist political Party armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. A leader of an Argentine revolutionary organization said: To be victorious, armed struggle must be carried out "under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party of a new type which applies Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism of our era — in accordance with the specific conditions of our respective countries." A revolutionary organization in Bolivia in discussing the leadership of the armed struggle stressed Chairman Mao's teaching that **"our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party."** It added: "It is not enough for the revolutionaries merely to approve of the correct road of armed struggle, they must have a deep understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism, with regard to the content and essence of people's war."

Under the brilliant guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, many Latin American Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations are making active preparations for armed struggle, and some have already sent outstanding cadres and members into the countryside to do propaganda work and mobilize and organize the peasants.

With the increasingly profound understanding and mastery by the revolutionary Latin American people of Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism at its highest level in our era — and with the ever closer integration of the universal truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought with the concrete practice of the Latin American revolution, the situation of the revolutionary movement in Latin America is bound to become still better and the people there are bound to achieve the eventual victory of their revolution after protracted and arduous struggles.

The Soviet Revisionist Clique Is the Vicious Enemy of the Asian People

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

FOLLOWING Kosygin's visit to India, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique immediately speeded up its military "aid" to the Indian reactionary government. It has agreed to supply the Indian reactionaries with 150 SU-7 supersonic fighter-bombers. At the same time it will provide naval vessels as "aid." This criminal activity of the further, large-scale arming of the Indian reactionaries has laid bare the Soviet revisionist clique's vicious features in stepping up its collaboration with and acting as the accomplice of U.S. imperialism in carrying out neo-colonialism in Asia.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's military "aid" to the Indian reactionaries has naturally caused strong repercussions among India's neighbours, Pakistan in particular. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Pirzada declared that "Pakistan continues to and will always remain vigilant about its security," and "will take whatever steps are considered necessary." The *Pakistan Times* has severely condemned the Soviet revisionist clique for providing India with new means of aggression. The Chinese people fully support this just condemnation of the Soviet revisionist clique by Pakistan public opinion.

The Soviet revisionist chieftains tried to whitewash their criminal action by arguing that their "aid" to India was not directed against some other countries. This is sheer bunkum. It is known to all that in the past few years, with weapons provided by Soviet "aid," the Indian reactionaries have many times staged military provocations and armed aggression against social-

ist China and launched large-scale armed attacks against Pakistan. In providing the Indian reactionaries with massive military "aid," U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist clique aim at helping them to suppress the people at home and carry out aggression and expansion against their neighbours, with the spearhead directed mainly against China and Pakistan. No sooner had the Soviet revisionist clique promised more military "aid" than Indian President Zakir Hussain raised the hackneyed cry about the continued "threat" from China and Pakistan, whipping up a campaign against them. This fully reveals the purpose of the Indian reactionaries in accepting military "aid" from the Soviet revisionists.

Hard facts have once again proved that the so-called efforts to bring about Indian-Pakistan "reconciliation" and the "Tashkent spirit" energetically advertised by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are simply tricks to deceive people. The Soviet revisionist clique has all along supported the Indian expansionists in bullying Pakistan. Now it has provided the Indian reactionaries with large-scale military "aid" and has supported and instigated them in their threats and aggression against Pakistan. The so-called "Tashkent spirit" is, to put it bluntly, only a means by which the Soviet revisionist clique tries to prevent the Pakistan people from hitting back at Indian expansionism. What the Soviet revisionist clique has been doing in Asia shows that it is the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism and an arch criminal sabotaging peace

in Asia, creating division among Asian countries and aiding and abetting wars of aggression.

It should be particularly pointed out that at present when U.S. imperialism is badly battered in its war of aggression against Vietnam, and beset with difficulties at home and abroad and is unable to turn its attention elsewhere, the Soviet revisionist clique has stepped forward to give massive military "aid" to the Indian reactionaries and has become their biggest supplier of such "aid." This is a big service to U.S. imperialism and completely suits the needs of its counter-revolutionary global strategy. Through its massive military "aid" to the Indian reactionaries, the Soviet revisionist clique is further tightening its control over India, making the Indian reactionaries willing pawns in U.S.-Soviet aggression in Asia and their instruments for opposing China.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that the imperialists and all reactionaries, **"though they engaged in counter-revolutionary activities every day, had never told the truth in their statements or official**

documents but had filled or at least flavoured them with professions of humanity, justice and virtue." This is just the case with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. There is not a good word it has left unsaid. But there is also not an evil deed it has left undone. In appearance, it looks like a group of human beings, but in reality it is a host of devils. The Soviet revisionist clique, accomplice of U.S. imperialism, are a pack of hypocritical double-dealers and a vicious enemy of the Pakistan, Indian and other Asian peoples and of all the revolutionary people of the world.

The peoples of Asia are clear-sighted, and so are all revolutionary people of the world. To fight imperialism, it is necessary to fight revisionism. This is the common fighting slogan of the revolutionary people of Asia and the whole world. U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the Indian reactionaries, who are going against the current, will in the end be crushed to dust by the great revolutionary storm of the Asian people!

(February 17)

Japanese Militarists' Yes-men

AT a time when the reactionary Sato government of Japan was shouting itself hoarse about "promoting the idea of national defence" and "defending our own country with our hands," the Kenji Miyamoto revisionist clique had the gall to publish an article "The Japanese Communist Party's Policy to Ensure National Security." "The Japanese nation," the Miyamoto clique preached in the article, "has always had the right to defend its own country's sovereignty and independence from foreign aggression and oppression." Notice how the Miyamoto clique tailed after the Japanese reactionaries!

Miyamoto & Co.'s "independent defence theory" is nothing but a revamped version of the "defence of the fatherland," the reactionary slogan once peddled by the notorious revisionists of the Second International. At the time Lenin sharply condemned these social-chauvinists, pointing out that **"they are actually championing, not 'defence of the fatherland' in the sense of combating foreign oppression, but the 'right' of one or other of the 'Great' Powers to plunder colonies and to oppress other nations."** The role the Miyamoto clique is playing today is merely the despicable one of defending the "right" of Japanese monopoly capital to plunder colonies and oppress other nations.

Lenin declared that Marxists **"are not at all against 'defence of the fatherland' in general."** The Japanese people certainly enjoy the right to defend their national independence and sovereignty. But it is none other than the U.S. imperialists, the overlord of the Japanese reactionaries, who are occupying Japan's territory, trampling upon its sovereignty and national independ-

ence, and menacing its security. However, the Miyamoto clique, instead of pointing to the fact that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese people and that the Sato government is the faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism in Japan, babbled and blustered about the "Japanese nation's" "inherent right to self-defence." Obviously this is intended to bolster the Japanese reactionaries' expansionist policy of aggression!

Fostered by U.S. imperialism, Japan's militarist forces have rapidly revived. Gradually gaining in strength, they are now intensifying their arms drive, engaging in wild expansionist activities abroad and, as a stooge of U.S. imperialism in its aggression, are energetically following its policies of aggression and war in Asia. Of late, the chieftains of Japanese militarism such as Eisaku Sato have time and again clamoured that the Japanese themselves should "defend their own country." Their purpose is to prepare public opinion for the aggressive ventures which the Japanese reactionaries are planning. It is just at this moment that the Miyamoto clique, yes-men for Japanese militarism, stepped forward to harp on the shopworn theme of "independent defence." This is close collaboration indeed! No wonder it was welcomed with prompt applause from Sato, who declared with satisfaction that he "approves of the Communist Party's call for 'independent defence.'" This appreciation and approval by the Japanese reactionaries reveals most clearly the traitorous face of the Miyamoto clique.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* commentary, February 16)

ROUND THE WORLD

Disguised counter-revolutionaries conceal their true features by giving a false impression. But since they oppose the revolution, it is impossible for them to cover up their true features completely.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

SOVIET AND JAPANESE REVISIONISTS

Closer Collusion

A delegation led by M.A. Suslov, a chieftain of the Soviet revisionist clique, was recently in Tokyo to hold formal talks with the Miyamoto revisionist clique of Japan.

This meeting between the two groups of revisionists shows that, in the face of the surging development of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia in general and of Japan in particular, they are entering into closer collaboration in opposing China and undermining the revolutionary struggle of the Asian peoples.

During talks from January 31 to February 7, the Soviet revisionist delegation and the Miyamoto clique held many secret discussions on questions concerning relations between the "two parties," the anti-China campaign, Vietnam and the "international communist movement."

The joint communique issued afterwards declared that "the talks were held in a comradely atmosphere" and that "both sides have reached agreement on the normalization of relations between the two parties." This indicates that the Miyamoto clique and the Soviet revisionists have at last entered into formal partnership in their counter-revolutionary collaboration.

The Soviet revisionists and the Miyamoto clique have always been jackals of the same lair. In recent years, the Miyamoto clique has fast degenerated into an accomplice and mere parrot of Soviet revisionism. In 1963, because Khrushchov supported the Shiga revisionist clique — then contending with the Miyamoto clique for power — the con-

traditions between them sharpened and quarrels ensued. Since the new leadership of Soviet revisionism came into power and changed its tactics towards the Miyamoto clique, the two have been colluding both covertly and openly.

Because Soviet revisionism has been thoroughly exposed before the eyes of the revolutionary people and become extremely isolated as a result of its intensified pursuit of its policy of betrayal of the Soviet and world's peoples, it badly needs a junior partner like the Miyamoto clique to echo and tail after it. At the same time, badly rattled by the rebellions of the Japanese revolutionary Left against its stepped-up anti-China, anti-popular campaigns, the Miyamoto clique is very much in need of backing from those arch renegades, the Soviet revisionists. The "normalization" of their relations is therefore an indication of the impasse of these two "brothers in trouble."

The plotting of further joint opposition to China was an important topic for the Soviet and Japanese revisionists. Both had beforehand stepped up their anti-China campaign and, while Suslov was busy in Tokyo, another chieftain of Soviet revisionism, Kosygin, went to New Delhi to plot anti-China activities with the Indian reactionaries.

Although the two revisionist groups did not in their communique viciously attack the great leader Chairman Mao, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution in China, as they had done before, yet Kenji Miyamoto admitted at the press conference after the communique was released that "the two parties' views towards China are basically the same," but "are not recorded in the communique." Ob-

viously, following these talks, Soviet revisionism will use the Miyamoto clique more in its anti-China activities.

To hoodwink the Japanese and world's peoples, the two revisionist groups once again put up the sign-board of "support" for the Vietnamese people, and played the old trick of "joint action" which is aimed at real betrayal of the Vietnamese people under the cover of sham support. In their communique they brazenly declared: In "supporting" the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, "it is of great importance to strengthen the solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces" and "it is of paramount importance to strengthen the solidarity in the international communist movement." However, in this communique which was issued in Japan, a country under semi-occupation by U.S. imperialism, not a word was mentioned about the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, not to speak of denunciation of the U.S. imperialists' crime of using the reactionary Sato government and the U.S. military bases in Japan for their aggression in Vietnam. This very fact shows that the Soviet and Japanese revisionists' verbal opposition to the United States and support for the Vietnamese people is a complete fraud and their expression of "solidarity" against imperialism has the vicious motive of serving the U.S. imperialists' "peace talks" intrigue and of sabotaging the anti-U.S. international united front.

The closer collusion between the Soviet revisionists and the Miyamoto clique has won generous applause from imperialism and Japanese reaction. After this sinister meeting, Japanese bourgeois papers carried one commentary after another. The *Sankei Shimbun* held that the "reconciliation" between the Japanese and Soviet revisionists indicated that the former "have moved a step closer towards" the Soviet Union. "Yoyogi and Kremlin have entered a new era," declared *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Both the Soviet revisionists and the Miyamoto clique hope that their new collaboration will help them out

of their present impasse. But this is a vain hope. Their desperate struggle against the people's revolutionary storm will only hasten their own end. *Choshu Shimbun*, a paper

of the Japanese revolutionary Left, has pointed out that the ganging up of the Soviet and Japanese revisionists is only a sign that they are heading for their doom.

The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

PESSIMISM IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON

Fruitless U.S. -British Talks

Nothing was achieved in the recent Washington talks held between British Prime Minister Wilson and U.S. President Johnson.

An atmosphere of anxiety dominated both Washington and London while the two imperialist chiefs met. The Johnson Administration, long vexed with mounting troubles both at home and abroad, was in the grip of panic as the south Vietnamese people in their smashing offensive were mauling the U.S. aggressor forces. British imperialism was also in disarray under the impact of the revolutionary storms in Asia and Africa. It has been forced to announce the withdrawal of its colonialist troops from the Middle and Far East ahead of schedule and its political and economic crises are fast worsening.

Vietnam was an important subject in the Anglo-American talks. Wilson once again assured Johnson that, regardless of the opposition of the people at home, he would continue to support the U.S. policy of aggression against Vietnam and serve the

U.S. imperialist intrigue of forcing capitulation by means of bombing and inducing capitulation through a bombing pause. He made a point of reporting to Johnson on his recent Moscow trip during which he secretly schemed with the Soviet revisionist chieftains Brezhnev and Kosygin on how through chicanery to induce the Vietnamese people to go down on their knees.

To enlist U.S. support for the British colonial empire which is sinking fast, Wilson has always acted as an accomplice of the U.S. in its aggression against Vietnam and has gone out of his way to serve as a zealous broker for the U.S. "peace talks" fraud. However, the sweeping new spring offensive of the south Vietnamese people has completely upset U.S. deployment on the south Vietnam battlefield and dealt a hammer blow to the "peace talks" plot of the U.S. and British imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. It was this which injected a sense of defeat and dismay into the Wilson-Johnson meeting and doomed it to failure from the start.

Another key topic was the pre-schedule withdrawal of British

armed forces from "east of Suez." The fact that British imperialism is compelled to pull out its troops from the Middle and Far East ahead of time when U.S. imperialism is in danger of being swamped in Vietnam has left the United States "out on a limb" in the vast areas from Southeast Asia to the Arab Gulf. This is a terrible blow to the Johnson Administration and has further aggravated Anglo-American contradictions. To ease the conflict, Wilson did his best to explain to Johnson that Britain had to make this decision under economic pressure. But Johnson was not satisfied.

Wilson also discussed with Johnson their common headache—the pound and dollar crises—and other issues such as the Middle East situation, Europe, "non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" and the United Nations Organization.

Commenting on Wilson's Washington visit, the Western press had this to say: It was the most embarrassed and unsuccessful meeting Wilson has ever had with Johnson since he became prime minister; the talks yielded nothing with regard to Vietnam; there still exist irreconcilable contradictions between the two on a host of other questions.

This situation shows that, under the impact of the worldwide storm of the people's revolution, U.S. and British imperialism are both declining fast. Each is in a hopeless position and unable to help the other. This is the reason for their great distress.

(Continued from p. 8.)

carry out military provocations at a time when the Chinese people are welcoming the all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and when the heroic south Vietnamese armymen and people have scored magnificent victories since the Spring Festival and badly battered U.S. imperialism. Not reconciled to their defeat, the U.S. aggressors are putting up a still more desperate last-ditch fight in an attempt to find a

way out by expanding their military adventure.

The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued an order commending the unit concerned. It said: "This victory represents an important result of your holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and your creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. It is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao

Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This victory is a punishment to U.S. imperialism which has been ceaselessly carrying out military provocations against China, and is a support to the heroic armed forces and people of south Vietnam who have achieved incomparably magnificent victories since the Spring Festival."

It added: "Chairman Mao taught us: **The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their**

defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch.' Confronted with unprecedentedly serious difficulties both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism certainly will not accept its defeat. It will surely continue its war provocations or even engage in new military adventures. High vigilance must be maintained against this. We hope you will hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, make further efforts in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, carry out all the latest instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao, conscientiously sum up your experience, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, strengthen preparations against war, and make new contributions for the people in the great struggle to defend the great proletarian cultural revolution and the country."

Renmin Ribao published the article "You Who Play With Fire, Look Out

for Your Own Skins!" by Commentator on February 15. Commentator said: "The great Chinese People's Liberation Army, created and led by Chairman Mao himself and under the direct command of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. After being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, this army is now stronger than ever before." Commentator pointed out that "this splendid victory has once again demonstrated the invincibility of the people's army armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought."

"In an effort to save itself from defeat in Vietnam," Commentator continued, "U.S. imperialism has been stepping up its plot to expand its war of aggression in Vietnam. It is trying to spread the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China and Southeast Asia and to find a way

out through military adventures. Our great leader Chairman Mao said: 'We hope that those who are playing with fire will not get too dizzy. We now serve them with this formal warning: Better be careful. This fire is not a plaything. Look out for your own skins!'"

Commentator warned U.S. imperialism that the Chinese people were not to be trifled with, and that the people of other countries in Asia were not to be trifled with either. Declaring that the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, will certainly not hesitate to rebuff the aggressors. Commentator said: "The Chinese people have long since made every preparation and are waiting in full battle array. If the U.S. gangsters should dare to impose war on the Chinese people, they will take the aggressors on and fight to the end and wipe out the enemy resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely!"

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