

PEKING REVIEW

14

April 5, 1968

Revolutionary Committees Are Fine

Editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi*, and *Jiefangjun Bao*.

**Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary
Committee Triumphantly Founded
In Excellent Nationwide Situation**

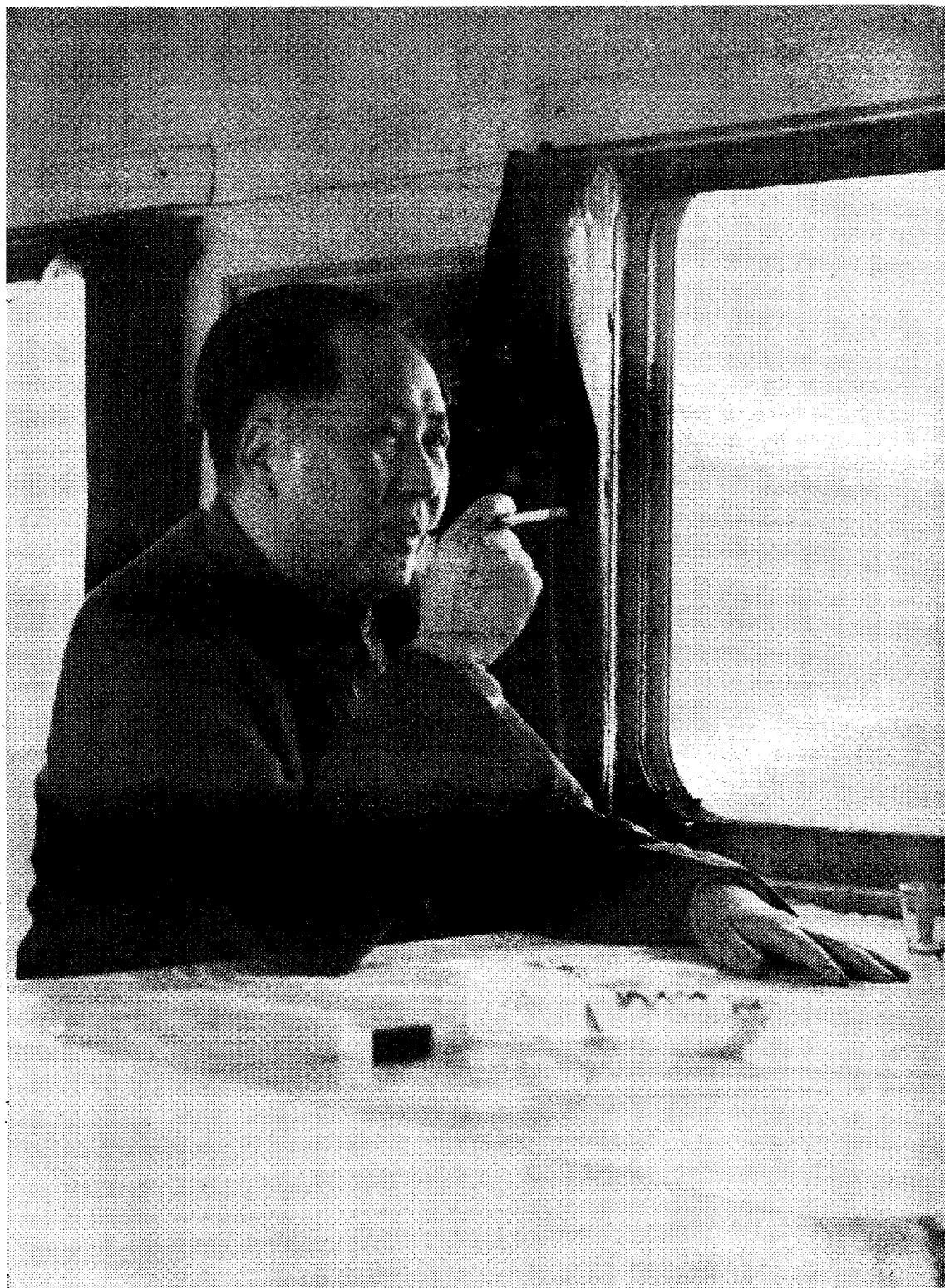
**War of Aggression Against Vietnam
Accelerates Bankruptcy of the Dollar**

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CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S

Latest Directive

The basic experience of revolutionary committees is this — they are threefold: they have representatives of revolutionary cadres, representatives of the armed forces and representatives of the revolutionary masses. This forms a revolutionary “three-in-one” combination. The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership, do away with redundant or overlapping administrative structures, have “better troops and simpler administration” and organize a revolutionized leading group which is linked with the masses.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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

Message of Greetings From Central Committee Of C.P.C. to Central Committee of C.P.B.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent a message on March 28 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, warmly greeting the 20th anniversary of the revolutionary armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Burma. The full text of the message reads as follows:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, Comrade Chairman Thakin Than Tun:

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people warmly greet the 20th anniversary of the revolutionary armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Burma.

Relying on their own efforts, the people of all nationalities of Burma, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Burma, have carried on a protracted and extremely arduous struggle for 20 years. The red banner of the people's revolutionary armed struggle has been kept flying over Burma. This is a great victory for the people of all nationalities of Burma and a great victory for the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the conditions in Burma.

An excellent situation now prevails in the revolutionary armed struggle in Burma. The Communist Party of Burma under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Thakin Than Tun has persevered in the proletarian revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power," and has used the revolutionary armed forces to oppose the counter-revolutionary armed forces. You have learnt warfare through warfare, persevered in relying on your own efforts, firmly relied on the people, launched agrarian struggles, expanded the revolutionary base areas and the revolutionary armed forces, united with the revolutionary armed forces of all nationalities, smashed one counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaign of the enemy after another, and pushed the Burmese people's revolutionary armed struggle to a completely new stage. The victory of the armed struggle of the Burmese people is a heavy blow to the U.S.-led imperialists and their lackeys, and it is an important support for the Vietnamese people who are persisting in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It is the firm belief of the Communist Party of

China that, having integrated all-conquering Marxism-Leninism with the conditions of Burma, the Communist Party of Burma will surely be able to lead the various nationalities of Burma to defeat U.S. imperialism and its agent in Burma — the reactionary Ne Win clique — as well as the accomplice of U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism, and carry the revolutionary armed struggle to final victory.

Our great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself has thoroughly smashed the criminal scheme of China's Khrushchov and his gang to restore capitalism and has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. This is not only of great significance to the Chinese people but in a certain respect will be of definite significance to the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world.

The Burmese people's protracted revolutionary armed struggle will surely be victorious!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

March 28, 1968

Comrade Wilcox Leaves Peking for Home

Comrade V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, has left Peking for home by plane after a friendly visit to China.

Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,

saw him off at the airport. New Zealand friends in Peking were also at the airport to see him off.

Strong Protest Against Fresh U.S. Bombing of Premises Of Chinese Economic and Cultural Mission in Laos

The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on March 29 strongly protesting against the fresh

bombing by U.S. pirate aircraft of the premises of the Chinese Economic and Cultural Mission in Laos. It reiterated that the Chinese people will unswervingly give all-out support to the just struggle of the Laotian people till final victory.

The statement said: "On March 21 and 22, U.S. pirate planes wantonly bombed the city of Khang Khay in

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April 5, 1968

Revolutionary Committees Are Fine

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

THE spring breeze of Mao Tse-tung's thought has reached every corner of our motherland. The revolutionary committees which have come into being one after another stand like red flags flying in the wind. To date, revolutionary committees have been established in 17 provinces and municipalities and in one autonomous region. More are in the preparatory stage in other areas. Vast numbers of units at the grassroot levels have set up their own revolutionary committees. This is a significant indication of the fact that the situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution is excellent and is getting even better. This is a magnificent act in the struggle for all-round victory in this revolution.

When the new-born revolutionary committees appeared on the eastern horizon a year ago, our revered and beloved leader Chairman Mao, with his great proletarian revolutionary genius, pointed out with foresight: **"In every place or unit where power must be seized, it is necessary to carry out the policy of the revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination in establishing a provisional organ of power which is revolutionary and representative and enjoys proletarian authority. This organ of power should preferably be called the Revolutionary Committee."**

Our great leader Chairman Mao again recently pointed out: **"The basic experience of revolutionary committees is this — they are three-fold: they have representatives of revolutionary cadres, representatives of the armed forces and representatives of the revolutionary masses. This forms a revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination. The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership, do away with redundant or overlapping administrative structures, have 'better troops and simpler administration' and organize a revolutionized leading group which is linked with the masses."** Chairman Mao's brilliant directive sums up the experience of revolutionary committees at all levels and gives the basic orientation for building revolutionary committees.

The "three-in-one" revolutionary committee is a creation of the working class and the masses in the current great cultural revolution. Chairman Mao teaches: **"We must have faith in and rely on the masses, the People's Liberation Army and the majority of the cadres."** The "three-in-one" revolutionary committee is the organ which organizationally knits closely together the three sides pointed out by Chairman Mao after having summed up the experience of the masses, so as more effectively to meet the needs of the socialist eco-

nomie base and the needs of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism.

The "three-in-one" revolutionary committee is a great creation of the hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses that appeared in the course of their struggle to seize power from the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road. It has shown enormous vitality in leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy over the past year and more.

This "three-in-one" organ of power enables our proletarian political power to strike deep roots among the masses. Chairman Mao points out: **"The most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is that they must keep in contact with the masses."** The representatives of the revolutionary masses, particularly the representatives of the working people — the workers and peasants — who have come forward en masse in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution are revolutionary fighters with practical experience. Representing the interests of the revolutionary masses, they participate in the leading groups at various levels. This provides the revolutionary committees at these levels with a broad mass foundation. Direct participation by the revolutionary masses in the running of the country and the enforcement of revolutionary supervision from below over the organs of political power at various levels play a very important role in ensuring that our leading groups at all levels always adhere to the mass line, maintain the closest relations with the masses, represent their interests at all times and serve the people heart and soul.

This "three-in-one" organ of power strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat. **"If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"** The great Chinese People's Liberation Army is the main pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a Great Wall of steel defending the socialist motherland. The revolutionary "three-in-one" combination carries our army-civilian unity to a completely new stage. In its work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, the People's Liberation Army has made big contributions over the past year and more and has been well steeled in the process. As a result of the direct participation of P.L.A. representatives in the work of the provisional organs of power at all levels, our dictatorship of the proletariat is better able to withstand storm and stress, better able

to smash the intrigues by any enemy, whether domestic or foreign, and play a more powerful role in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Revolutionary leading cadres are the backbone of the "three-in-one" organs of power. They have rich experience in class struggle and are a valuable asset to the Party and people. By going through the severe test of the great proletarian cultural revolution and receiving education and help from the masses, they were touched to the soul and remoulded their world outlook further. The combination of the revolutionary leading cadres and representatives of the P.L.A. and of the revolutionary masses in the revolutionary committees makes them better able to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, grasp and implement the Party's policies, and correctly organize and lead the masses forward. At the same time, veteran cadres and young new cadres work together in the revolutionary committees, learn from each other and help each other so that, as Chairman Mao teaches, **the veterans are not divorced from the masses and the young people are tempered.** Organizationally, this guarantees the work of training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

This "three-in-one" organ of power has absolutely nothing in common with the over-staffed bureaucratic apparatus of the exploiting classes in the old days. It has an entirely new and revolutionary style of work of its own and it functions in a way which is beneficial to the people. The "three-in-one" revolutionary leading body brings together the P.L.A. "three-eight" working style,* the labouring people's hard-working spirit and our Party's fine tradition of maintaining close contact with the masses. **"Remain one of the common people while serving as an official."** Maintain **"better troops and simpler administration,"** and drastically reform old methods of office and administrative work. Have a small leading body and a small staff, as certain revolutionary committees have begun doing, so that there is no overlapping or redundancy in the organization and no over-staffing, so that bureaucracy can be prevented. In this way, the style of hard work, plain living and economy is fostered, corrosion by bourgeois ideology is precluded; and the revolutionary committee becomes a compact and powerful fighting headquarters which puts proletarian politics to the fore and is full of revolutionary enthusiasm and capable of taking prompt and resolute action.

In order to become genuinely revolutionary headquarters with proletarian revolutionary authority, the revolutionary committees should hold fast to the general orientation for the struggle, consistently direct the spearhead of attack against China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and their agents, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from contradictions among the people, carry on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, continue to consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination and

constantly sum up experience and draw lessons. It is precisely in the storm of class struggle that the revolutionary committees in many places are being consolidated.

Of all the good things characterizing the revolutionary committees, the most fundamental is the creative study and application of the thought of Mao Tse-tung and the doing of this well. Revolutionary committee members are outstanding P.L.A. commanders and fighters, revolutionary leading cadres and representatives of the revolutionary masses who have been assessed and selected by the broad masses in the course of the struggle. The highest demand which they put upon themselves is to be loyal to Chairman Mao, to the thought of Mao Tse-tung and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We hope that all the leading members of the revolutionary committees will continue to regard studying, carrying out, spreading and defending Chairman Mao's instructions as their most sacred duty. The revolutionary committees should see to it that Chairman Mao's instructions are transmitted most promptly and accurately so that the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are imbued with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and so that it is translated into the conscious action of the masses and becomes an inexhaustible source of strength in transforming the world.

The revolutionary committee is something new which has emerged in the course of the revolutionary mass movement and it is continuing to develop. It should be cherished and supported by all revolutionary comrades. As for the shortcomings and mistakes which are inevitable in the course of its growth, we should make well-intentioned criticism so as to help it keep on making progress and improving. It is necessary to be on guard against and expose plots by the class enemy to shake and subvert the revolutionary committees either from the Right or the extreme "Left." All personnel of the revolutionary committees should resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, carry out his latest instructions in an exemplary way, make strict demands on themselves, have a correct attitude to themselves and to the masses, conduct constant criticism and self-criticism and pay the closest attention to wiping out any vestige of being divorced from the masses.

The revolutionary "three-in-one" provisional organs of power which have sprung up all over the country will lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in establishing proletarian authority and in playing a vital revolutionary role in the momentous struggle to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

(March 30)

* The Chinese People's Liberation Army, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, has fostered a fine tradition. This fine tradition is summed up by Chairman Mao in three phrases and eight additional characters, meaning firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.



The situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country is not just good, it is excellent. The whole situation is better than ever before.

In a few more months, the whole situation will become better still.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee Triumphantly Founded Amid Excellent Nationwide Situation

Forming a sea of red banners, 300,000 army men and civilians at big celebration meeting in Hangchow cheer: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Army men and civilians in Chekiang express their determination to closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, make Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes a success, and implement Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions in an all-round way. They pledge to always bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching to "never forget class struggle," strengthen the proletarian dictatorship and solidarity between the army and the people, heighten revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, strengthen preparations against war, uncover still more the counter-revolutionary crimes of renegades, special agents and diehard capitalist roaders, strictly guard against the reactionary activities of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have not been reformed, resolutely smash the schemes and sabotage of the U.S. imperialists, the Chiang Kai-shek bandits and all other class enemies, and stand ready at all times to liberate China's sacred territory of Taiwan. They swear to persevere in the struggle between the two lines, unfold in greater depth the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation campaign and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

UNDER the solicitude and wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, 31 million heroic army men and civilians in Chekiang Province have won a decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution after more than a year of valiant struggle. The Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee has been victoriously founded amid the excellent nationwide situation.

The setting up of the committee is another great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary

line, and another paean of triumph to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Our great leader Chairman Mao has all along shown much concern for the proletarian cultural revolution movement in the province and has issued a series of extremely important instructions concerning it. Chairman Mao went to Chekiang to make an inspection at the crucial moment in the struggle. His cordial attention and great teachings gave the proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary masses and commanders and

fighters in the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed there tremendous encouragement and infinite strength. The revolutionary people of the province, boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and acting according to his teaching **"You must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end,"** held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, developed the proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearlessness and launched a fierce attack on the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in the province and dealt them stunning blows, routing them and wresting back the power they had usurped, thus gaining a decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Hangchow, capital of Chekiang Province, was a sea of red flags on March 24. Holding up big portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao and carrying the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, filled with revolutionary fervour and joy in victory, 300,000 proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses from different fronts in every part of the province and P.L.A. commanders and fighters stationed in Chekiang flooded the square of the Youth Palace by the West Lake to celebrate the establishment of the revolutionary committee.

The rally began to the strains of *The East Is Red*. The crowd burst into thunderous applause when the establishment of the committee was announced. Salvoes of salute were fired off and the people repeatedly shouted: "Long live the victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live Chairman Mao, the red sun shining most brightly in our hearts! A long, long life to him!"

Chekiang occupies an important position in national defence along the southeastern coast of China. The dark influence of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party headed by China's Khrushchov penetrated into Chekiang. They planted their henchmen in various positions to carry out counter-revolutionary criminal activities. The struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the province was very sharp and fierce. The founding of the revolutionary committee announced the bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov and his agents in Chekiang and proclaimed the complete defeat of their criminal conspiracy to restore capitalism there. This is a telling blow for U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and all class enemies at home and abroad.

On the happy occasion of the revolutionary committee's birth, red banners flew everywhere and joy overflowed. The 31 million heroic people of the province heartily wished our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

Chairman Mao says: **"If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"** Highly animated, commanders and fighters of P.L.A. units stationed in Chekiang, who have performed meritorious deeds in helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, took part in the rally. They were received most warmly by the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses. In the critical moment of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, they had resolutely responded to the great supreme commander Chairman Mao's great call that **"the People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left"** and come forward in firm support of the revolutionary struggle of the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses. In the common struggle of the past year or more, the P.L.A. units in Chekiang forged a profound militant friendship with the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses in the province, and together they formed a great wall of steel along this East China Sea outpost of the motherland.

Comrade Hsu Shih-yu, Commander of the Nanking Military Area Command of the P.L.A., was present along with the comrades of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and representatives of the revolutionary masses. He spoke at the rally.

Comrade Nan Ping, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, also addressed the



In Hangchow, Chekiang Province, proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary masses and P.L.A. units stationed in the province hold big rally on Youth Palace square to celebrate victorious founding of Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and hail yet another great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

assembly. He recalled the glorious course of Chekiang's great proletarian cultural revolution during the past year. He described every victory won in Chekiang as a victory achieved under the direct command of Chairman Mao and the proletarian headquarters led by him and as a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

He said that now that the provincial revolutionary committee has been set up, we must hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher and strive for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution — ideologically, politically, economically and organizationally.

The militant tasks facing the provincial revolutionary committee, Comrade Nan Ping declared, were to implement every one of Chairman Mao's instructions and continue to make a success of all kinds of study classes in Mao Tse-tung's thought; to strengthen education on the struggle between the two lines and persist in this struggle; and to carry out in depth the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation campaign, and, taking Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as the weapon, boldly arouse the masses and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and their agents in Chekiang. It was necessary to strengthen proletarian Party spirit, overcome bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism and anarchism, and continue to consolidate and develop the revolutionary **great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination.**

It was imperative, he said, always to keep in mind Chairman Mao's teaching **"never forget class struggle,"** strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and deal firmly with sabotage by the class enemies. Since Chekiang is in an important position in national defence on the southeastern coast, the revolutionary masses should sharpen their revolutionary vigilance against the enemy a hundredfold, strengthen preparations against war, further uncover the counter-revolutionary crimes of the renegades, special agents and diehard capitalist roaders, strictly guard against the reactionary activities of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have not been reformed, smash the schemes and sabotage of the U.S. imperialists, the Chiang Kai-shek bandits and all other class enemies, and stand ready at all times to liberate China's sacred territory of Taiwan.

Comrade Nan Ping called for the further carrying out of Chairman Mao's great instruction to **"support the army and cherish the people"** and vigorously strengthen the revolutionary unity between the army-men and civilians. Chairman Mao's policy of **"grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparations against war"** should be further implemented, and proletarian politics put in first place,

economy practised in making revolution and victory won in both revolution and production.

Comrade Nan Ping concluded: We are determined to live up to Chairman Mao's trust in us, and the trust of the province's revolutionary masses. We will take Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the brilliant example, always study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters. We will defend Chairman Mao, the thought of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with our blood and our lives. We will firmly keep in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching to **"serve the people whole-heartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses,"** always remain ordinary working people, be servants of the people and thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionaries, and, together with the 31 million armymen and people of the whole province, win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and plant the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in every position in Chekiang!

Comrade Hsiung Ying-tang, acting commander of the Chekiang provincial military area command of the P.L.A. and Vice-Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, addressed the rally on behalf of P.L.A. units of the three services stationed in the province. He declared: Along with the people of the whole province, we must strengthen the revolutionary solidarity between the army and the people, greatly increase our vigilance, safeguard the coastal frontiers, be ready at all times to smash the provocations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, wipe out all enemies who dare to invade, and defend the great motherland and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrade Lai Ke-ke, another Vice-Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, also spoke.

Representatives of provincial congresses of the revolutionary workers, revolutionary poor and lower-middle peasants and young Red Guards and other mass organizations made militant speeches at the rally.

Also present were Comrade Chen Li-yun, First Vice-Chairman, and Comrades Chou Chien-jen, Wang Tzu-ta and Hua Yin-feng, Vice-Chairmen, of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, members of the revolutionary committee as well as responsible comrades of the P.L.A. units stationed in Chekiang.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, leading member of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally.

Amid thunderous applause and cheers, the rally adopted a message saluting our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. A parade took place after the rally.

A joint editorial published by *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* warmly hailed the event.

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Tientsin's Veteran Workers Win New Merit In Cultural Revolution

IN Santiaoshih, an industrial district of the municipality of Tientsin, scores of veteran workers have formed a fighting group to criticize and repudiate China's Khrushchov. In the past six months, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have given talks recalling how they suffered in the old society to nearly 100,000 people in more than 80 factories, schools, army units, government organs and villages. This has helped many of the revolutionary masses heighten their socialist consciousness; it has spurred revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of the crimes committed by China's Khrushchov in pushing his revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in China. It has also promoted revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations in many units.

Chairman Mao teaches us that **"the Chinese proletariat is more resolute and thoroughgoing in revolutionary struggle than any other class because it is subjected to a threefold oppression (imperialist, bourgeois and feudal) which is marked by a severity and cruelty seldom found in other countries."** This is precisely the case with the old workers in Santiaoshih, Tientsin.

In pre-liberation China, Santiaoshih was a living hell. A famous street near the junction of the South and North Canals, it was formerly flanked with small engineering workshops and foundries. The thousands of child apprentices who entered these factories had to sign "contracts" stipulating that "the apprentice shall receive no pay during the four years and five months of apprenticeship; no claims may be made against the management in case of death due to accidents at work or the suicide of an apprentice." Subject to these and other ruthless provisions, the young apprentices were cold-bloodedly tortured by the capitalists. They were forced to toil 18 or 19 hours a day at back-breaking jobs far beyond their strength. They ate rotten food with mouldy salted vegetables. They lived in dark, dirty, crumbling makeshift shacks and slept on worn-down mattresses with gunny sacks and rags for cover. In the freezing cold of winter, they wore coverings of cotton rags held up with wire. In the dead of night, without shelter in the frozen air, they had to keep guard for the boss. Hard labour humped the backs of many of these apprentices in their early teens. Tired beyond endurance, many of them dozed off while at work and even as they walked about. Some fell asleep when waiting for a moment by the boxes of casting sand.

Caught dozing at work, they were beaten with rattan canes, iron rods and even with axe handles. Those beaten dead were thrown into the North Canal. Those who died of disease were shovelled into the earth. When one fell seriously ill he was sent home and many died on the way. The capitalists, however, enlarged their factories and grew richer day by day. The stories of these veteran workers add up to a history written in the blood and tears of the Chinese workers who were ruthlessly oppressed and exploited in pre-liberation days. They add up to the most powerful denunciation of China's Khrushchov and his attempt to restore capitalism.

A dozen veteran workers initiated this fighting group which has now grown to more than 80 strong. Most of them were apprentices in the old society, men who narrowly escaped death, and their scarred bodies testify to the sufferings of the working class in those days. That is why they are most resolute in making revolution and most active in denouncing revisionism. They say: "We are witnesses of history. We are the ones who have the say today!"

Once they had creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works and grasped Mao Tse-tung's thought — the most effective weapon for the struggle against revisionism — their revolutionary fervour and dauntless revolutionary spirit were given full play. Citing their own irrefutable facts, they brought home to their hearers the wisdom and greatness of the great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and smashed to pieces the revisionist line pursued by China's Khrushchov with his hodgepodge of revisionist fallacies.

Ever mindful of Chairman Mao's teaching **"Don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions,"** the revolutionary veteran workers never remained satisfied with their successes. They constantly went back to this teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao's **"Conditions are changing all the time, and to adapt one's thinking to the new conditions, one must study."** This enabled them to understand more profoundly that even though they had a deep and bitter hatred for the class enemy, if they did not use Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyse their past experience, they would be unable to deepen their understanding and to attack the enemy effectively and educate their audiences. They took every occasion on which they recalled the sufferings of the past for their hearers and every speech of denunciation they

made as a new assault against the enemy and an opportunity for themselves to study Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of struggle. They varied the content of their speeches to suit different units and audiences of different ages, and this gave excellent results.

In carrying out their task, these veteran workers have steadily enhanced their political consciousness and heightened their revolutionary sense of responsibility. They resolve to do their utmost in fulfilling the glorious revolutionary task shouldered by their group. Every invitation to speak in a factory, rural people's commune, school or army unit is readily accepted and they go out even if it means travelling long distances on foot in the worst of weathers. On many occasions, they were so busy giving talks that they had time for only one meal a day, but their spirits soared when they saw that their speeches had helped bring about a revolutionary great alliance in a factory or school. They say: "What if we are a bit cold and tired! What does it matter so long as we are making a contribution to the great proletarian cultural revolution?" Braving a piercing wind, the old worker Liu Shih-yao went on foot to a school half a dozen kilometres away from his home to talk to the students there. Wang Fu-yuan, sixty-two years old, braved a force seven wind to deliver a speech to the workers of an agricultural machine station 40 kilometres away. There he angrily denounced the capitalists' exploitation of the working people in the old society and the crimes of China's Khrushchov in attempting to restore capitalism.

The speeches made by these veteran workers have deepened the hatred of the revolutionary masses for the class enemy and strengthened their determination to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and forge great alliances so as to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

The 700 million people of present-day China are all revolutionary critics. The workers of Tientsin's Santiaoshih are a main detachment of this mighty army.

Following are abridged translations of three big-character posters written by veteran workers of Santiaoshih repudiating China's Khrushchov.

Who Made Me Lose Nine Fingers?

CHAIRMAN MAO long ago pointed out that the Chinese proletariat was "subjected to a threefold oppression (imperialist, bourgeois and feudal) which is marked by a severity and cruelty seldom found in other countries."

But China's Khrushchov acted in opposition to Chairman Mao. Talking to a capitalist, he begged: "Please exploit me! They (the workers) want you to

exploit them. They feel more comfortable when you exploit them. If you don't, they will suffer hardship."

China's Khrushchov, hold your tongue! How dare you insult the working class! Today, I will denounce the old society and at the same time refute that drivel of yours about "exploitation having its merits."

I am 62 this year. Forty-four years ago, I was an apprentice in a smithy in Tientsin's Santiaoshih district. I worked like a beast of burden. After I had served my apprenticeship, I still lived in misery and suffered from ruthless capitalist exploitation.

Soon the boss bought a punching machine. At that time, it was a rare thing, and he set great store by it to increase his wealth. Afraid of losing out to others in his business, he treasured that machine like a jewel. He allowed no one to see it, let alone touch it. He locked me and the machine up in a small dingy room. I worked there from dawn till dusk for over a month. I was worse off than a prisoner in jail. I suffered a great deal. My eyesight grew so bad that I could hardly see. One day, when I was going to wipe my eyes, my right hand thumb got punched. The boss thought about nothing but ways of getting richer. He didn't care whether the workers lived or died. When he heard of my accident, it meant nothing to him, but seeing that the pain on my injured hand prevented me from working and the machine might lie idle, he let me buy some ointment at a drug-store. After a few days, however, the whole hand was inflamed. The doctor said that the thumb should be amputated otherwise my whole right arm would have to come off. He used a pair of rusty scissors to cut off my thumb.

Although the wound was not completely healed, the boss ordered me back to work. Within the year, I lost another finger.

Back at work, I could hear from the sound that there was something wrong with the machine. I told the boss it needed repairing but he refused to do anything about it. When the machine went wrong one day, it punched through three of my fingers at one go.

In four years I lost six fingers. It got so I could not even tighten my own belt. But that bloodsucker still tried to squeeze everything he could out of me and kept me at the machine. In the following three years I lost another three fingers. So I had only one uninjured finger left.

In those seven years, the boss, who had started owning only a smithy, acquired a machine shop. By ruthlessly exploiting the workers, he increased his capital from eight silver dollars to 620,000.

Karl Marx aptly said: "Capital comes [into the world] dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt."

When the boss found I was no longer useful, he kicked me out. I and my whole family were destitute. Today, I am leading a happy life, and I owe it all to Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China.

It is now clear that China's Khrushchov frantically advocated this nonsense that "exploitation has its merits" because he wanted to prepare public opinion for a capitalist restoration. But, let us tell you: As long as we of the working class exist, China's Khrushchov, your dream of restoring capitalism in China will come to nothing.

(by Wang Fu-yuan, veteran worker at the Tientsin Lamp Works)

On Whom Shall We Rely in Building Socialism?

CHAIRMAN MAO taught us long ago: "On whom shall we rely in our struggles in the cities? . . . We must whole-heartedly rely on the working class," and "with the workers and peasants as the basic revolutionary forces and the workers as the class which leads the revolution."

China's Khrushchov, however, went so far as to prattle: "At certain times, the working class cannot be relied on. . . . do not think that the working class can be relied on without question," and "with regard to production in the cities, the capitalists have more know-how than we and the workers do. . . . We should co-operate with them." Enough of that! It is all scab's talk. He actually wanted us to rely on the capitalists.

In the old society, we veteran workers in the Santiaoshih industrial district of Tientsin suffered cruel capitalist exploitation and oppression. We know quite well what kind of know-how capitalists have—they know how to pile up profits at the expense of others, how to work exclusively for profit, how to exploit and oppress the workers! Could we rely on this know-how in building our socialist state? No, never!

Once, a capitalist who had served a prison sentence for crimes he had committed came to work in our factory. A Party person in authority taking the capitalist road in the factory employed him as a warehouse-keeper. This fellow pretended to work with enthusiasm and was cited by the capitalist roader as a "model worker." Actually, he was stealing state property and profited by selling faulty machines to the peasants as good ones.

In 1961, another capitalist was put in charge of building five houses. Soon after they were built, the houses collapsed in a high wind. Everyone happened to be out, otherwise we might all have been killed. Can we do as China's Khrushchov wanted and rely on the capitalists to build our socialist state?

Capitalists always think differently from us workers. They think only of themselves and long for capitalism. We workers are devoted to the public interest and long for communism. These two world outlooks are as

irreconcilable as fire and water, and the struggle between them is a life-and-death class struggle!

The great task of building socialism rests on the shoulders of the working class. We are determined to fulfil this glorious task. It is Chairman Mao who has saved us from exploitation and oppression. We will march forward for ever under his guidance.

(by a veteran worker critics' group at a Santiaoshih works making flour mill machinery)

To Hell With That Nonsense About "Putting Technique In Command"!

CHINA'S Khrushchov babbled: "In building New China in the future, everyone will be needed to administer the state, then technical work will have a place of first importance," and "as long as one can make himself well versed in a special line of work, he can become a specialist with a reputation and will have everything." For many of us veteran workers there is nothing strange about such talk because, during our apprenticeship in the old society, we often heard such nonsense from the capitalists as "so long as you have technical know-how, you can make a lot of money and hold your own anywhere in the world." China's Khrushchov's twaddle and that of the capitalists are wares poured out of the same mould!

Why do China's Khrushchov and the capitalists speak with one voice in advising us to concentrate on learning technical skills? That is because they both have dirty ulterior motives. The capitalists' aims were: First, they wanted to prolong their exploitation of the apprentices. Although a worker had actually served his apprenticeship, the capitalists made out that he had not yet learnt his skill and so should continue as an apprentice. The capitalists reckoned that once a worker was allowed to graduate from apprenticeship, he would have to get a wage. Second, the bosses wanted the apprentices to submit tamely to capitalist exploitation and oppression. On the other hand, if they wished to acquire technical know-how, the apprentices had to endure the humiliation of being exploited and oppressed. Third, the capitalists resorted to this underhand tactic of forcing the workers to concentrate on learning technical know-how, because they wanted to induce the workers to stay away from politics. They knew quite well that once the workers joined in the political struggle, they would rise up against capitalist exploitation and oppression and overthrow the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie.

It was in a vain attempt to liquidate the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching of "**politics is the commander, the soul in everything**," that China's Khrushchov advocated the absurd theory of "putting

technique in command." He wanted to mislead the young people, get them on the road of striving to become bourgeois specialists—a blind alley—and so train successors for the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul." It is utterly wrong to ignore politics and bury oneself in technical work. To master a technical skill, one has first to put politics to the fore, otherwise one will go to the bad. We workers of the Santiaoshih industrial district deeply realize that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the source of strength and the treasure house of wisdom and that so long as Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the people, every kind of miracle can be performed. Take the situation in our Santiaoshih district for example. In the old society, it took more than 80 years to develop Santiaoshih's industry and yet only a few simple handicraft products could be made. But in the past 18 years since liberation, guided by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, many products up to advanced world standards have been turned out in many of our factories. All Santiaoshih's factories are now moving in the direction of automation and semi-automation of machines and equipment. The high precision products that we have produced have not only given powerful support to socialist construction in our motherland but have assisted construction in the fraternal countries.

The sharp contrast between our own personal experience in two different societies has enabled us to see more clearly the inexhaustible power of Mao Tse-tung's thought. When we workers come up against difficult technical problems, we first of all study Chair-

man Mao's works to find a solution. We value Mao Tse-tung's thought as an omnipotent golden key. One of our Santiaoshih machinery works, on one occasion, received an order to process some big sluice gates for Hopei Province. At sight of these formidable things, we felt sure we would come up against a heap of difficulties. In this situation, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." Inspired by this teaching, we vied with each other in undertaking the glorious task. Finally we finished the work ahead of schedule and in full accordance with qualitative and quantitative requirements.

In the great and unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao issued the great call to "grasp revolution and promote production." Warmly responding to it, we use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as a weapon in overcoming many difficult technical problems. This has thoroughly refuted China's Khrushchov's reactionary theory of "putting technique in command."

(by a veteran worker critics' group at a machine foundry in Santiaoshih)



Ten Devoted and Loyal Martyrs

Comrade Li Hsien-wen, deputy political instructor, and nine other comrades of the 3rd Battalion of a P.L.A. motor transport regiment gave their lives for the revolution and the people. They were determined to fulfil the task of transporting defence supplies to smash the anti-China provocations by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and defend the frontiers of the motherland and the great proletarian cultural revolution. They were daringly exploring a route in a landslide area in the Palung Mountains on the Szechuan-Tibet Plateau, when overwhelmed by an exceptionally big landslide. Their heroic deeds are another resounding song of victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

It is with deep emotion that we reprint this story about those advanced elements of the proletariat whose immortal deeds shine with the thought of Mao Tse-tung — ten martyrs including Li Hsien-wen, deputy political instructor of the 3rd Battalion of a P.L.A. motor transport regiment under the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They fought with tenacious spirit against an exceptionally big landslide and died a martyr's death on a mission to transport defence supplies to smash provocations by

the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and defend the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao has recently taught us: "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."

These ten martyrs were such staunch advanced elements of the proletariat in the full meaning of the term.

Battling year-round in the ice-clad, snow-capped mountains, they worked neither for fame nor personal gain. Their one concern was to build communism.

In the struggle to defend the socialist motherland, faced with a life and death choice amidst hurtling rocks, they, with the red sun shining in their hearts, braved landslides and earthquakes.

In August 1967, when the hundreds of millions of China's army-men and civilians, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, were storming the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov, the reactionary forces both at home and abroad were utterly panic-stricken and consumed with a bitter hatred. They ganged together and stirred up an anti-China current in a vain attempt to undermine this great revolutionary movement. The Indian reactionaries also organized repeated provocations along the Sino-Indian border. It was at this time that the 11th and 12th Companies of the 3rd Battalion of a motor transport regiment were ordered to carry military supplies to the frontier in Tibet.

Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters of the two companies all looked upon this mission as a battle to crush the provocations launched by the class enemies both at home and abroad against China's great proletarian cultural revolution. They placed a portrait of Chairman Mao in each driver's cabin and recited this quotation from his works: "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." In militant spirit, they set out over the snow-bound, wind-swept plateau.

Entering the Danger Zone

On August 25, 1967, the truck convoy of the 12th Company led by deputy political instructor Comrade Li Hsien-wen reached Lhayueh, a notoriously dangerous section of the Szechuan-Tibet Highway. The Palung Mountains tower here above one side of the highway, while below on the other side flows the Tungchiu River. On this section covering about one and a half kilometres, geological changes going on in the Palung Mountains cause frequent rockfalls. Boulders hurtle down the mountain side at speeds of 20 to 30 metres per second and pose a dangerous hazard to traffic.

When the convoy arrived, the mountains in the rockfall area were shrouded in mist. Up the road a stalled civilian truck was being battered by falling rocks. Not a moment was to be lost. The fighters, with deputy company leader Chen Hung-kuang in the lead, rushed to the rescue. As they fought to retrieve the truck, another big landslide broke loose. More rocks pelted down and they were forced to withdraw. When the rockfall lessened, they rushed forward again. They made four attempts before they finally managed to get

the truck out of danger. This took more than an hour's hard struggle.

The landslide continued. But, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the P.L.A. drivers were dauntless. Standing at the most dangerous spot, deputy instructor Li Hsien-wen quoted aloud Chairman Mao's teachings, encouraging the comrades to repair the road and shift the rocks scattered on it so as to open a path through the landslide area.

In this way the truck convoy of the 12th Company just managed to get through, but immediately the road behind it was sealed off again by a new fall of rocks and mud, leaving the trucks led by Chu Yueh-lun, leader of the 1st Platoon, and those of the 11th Company that followed, blocked at the east end of the landslide area.

Advance or retreat? Yang Hsing-chun, leader and Party branch secretary of the 11th Company called a meeting on the spot. It was decided to clear the road and cross the danger zone at all costs. Exhorting his men, he said: "Our revered Chairman Mao calls on us to **'grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparations against war.'** Crossing the danger zone and getting these supplies to their destination as soon as possible means that by concrete action we answer the great call of the supreme commander Chairman Mao and defend the great proletarian cultural revolution."

A Fierce Battle

A fierce battle against the landslides began. The company to a man charged into the danger zone, grappling with the continuing falls of rock. As there were not enough tools, they used hands and shoulders. Look-out posts were placed around the danger zone to spot possible rockfalls and give timely warning of danger. The company's deputy political instructor Cheng Teh-feng's left arm was hit by a hurtling stone. But, ignoring his injury he kept on working. Five hours passed. Heap after heap of rubble gave way to the efforts of the fearless and heroic fighters. The cleared road increased by one metre, 10 metres, 100 metres. . . .

The landslides, however, grew worse. Huge rocks crashed down the mountain slopes. The road which had just been cleared was blocked again. It was impossible to continue the repair work and the convoy itself was in danger. At this crucial juncture, Comrade Yang Hsing-chun promptly and opportunely called another emergency meeting of the Party branch. It was decided that the convoy withdraw 1.5 kilometres into a safe area. Utterly devoted and loyal, Comrade Yang Hsing-chun kept in the forefront of his mind the glorious task assigned him by Chairman Mao and the safety of his company of class brothers. Ensuing events proved that it was precisely this retreat of 1.5 kilometres that saved the whole company from perishing and the loss of its scores of trucks and defence supplies.

The wheels of the trucks were forced to stop turning, but the red hearts of the fighters, determined to defend Chairman Mao, never missed a beat!

Exploring the Route

The convoy fell back, but the drivers' determination to advance was unshaken. While the hold-up continued, many comrades on their own initiative went into the danger zone to explore the situation. The blocked road kept reminding 1st Platoon leader Chu Yueh-lun of the needs of other comrades of the company who had gone ahead. He told the fighters: "This road may be cut, but our determination to take the road pointed out by Chairman Mao can never change! Since the trucks can't move, we'll carry relief supplies to them on our backs." To avoid accidents, Comrade Yang Hsing-chun repeatedly issued orders forbidding his men from entering the danger zone. But he himself with certain other cadres ventured deep into the zone three or four times a day, trying to work out what conditions governed landslides as an aid in discovering a chance to cross the danger area. Huge rocks hurtled by them and plunged into the Tungchiu River raising spouts of water several metres high. But contemptuous of danger, they were engrossed in studying the earth movements. With his deputy company leader noting times, Yang Hsing-chun recorded in detail the volume, duration and frequency of the rockfalls. When the landslides grew heavier and some comrades advised him: "Company leader! You shouldn't go there. It's dangerous," he replied: "Chairman Mao teaches us that if you want to catch tiger cubs, you must enter the tigers' lair. If we don't master the laws governing the rockfalls, how can our trucks get through?"

While the 11th Company was busy reconnoitring the route, the convoy of the 12th Company led by deputy instructor Li Hsien-wen arrived at the west end of the danger zone on its way back from its mission and was held up there.

Neither of the two companies separated by the rockfall area was able to move. Li Hsien-wen was on pins and needles. As a result of the landslides, the task of transporting defence supplies assigned him by the Party had not been fulfilled. What was happening to the 11th Company? . . . He decided to reconnoitre the danger zone and study how to get across it.

On August 29, the landslides grew heavier and the danger increased. It was at this moment that Li Hsien-wen entered the danger zone. Leaving his truck and its driver in a safe spot with a "Watch out for rockfalls for me!" he went alone into the landslide area. Almost immediately a new fall of rocks began. The driver shouted: "Deputy instructor! Come back! Come back! Quick!" Turning and waving his dissent, Li Hsien-wen went ahead. Mist wreathed the Palung Mountains and the roar of cracking rocks echoed to the skies. Finding the road cut by boulders, he crossed by

a rope bridge to the other side of the river and continued along a narrow path. Coming on some workers of the highway maintenance corps, he urged them with warm solicitude: "Get back to safety and take a rest, comrades! I'll give you a lift on my way back." Approaching a cliff, he met a comrade from another army unit who counselled him: "Comrade! Best stop here! It's dangerous up ahead!" Well aware that there were dangers ahead, Li Hsien-wen went on undeterred. Facing the radiant sun, he marched on with firm, steady tread. Sweat glistening on his forehead and his body covered with dust, he disappeared into the churning heart of the danger zone.

Dying a Martyr's Death

That same morning, on getting word that deputy instructor Li had gone into the danger zone to spy out the land and find a way of crossing the rockfall area, Yang Hsing-chun at the east end of the cut road decided to join him. His company's deputy political instructor Cheng Teh-feng and platoon leader Chu Yueh-lun went with him. They were accompanied by deputy leader Chen Hung-kuang and deputy political instructor Tan Jen-kuei of the 12th Company who had walked over from the western end the day before. Hearing of this expedition, squad leaders Yang Ching-chung and Li Jung-chang, both Communist Party members, and new recruits Chen Chang-yuan and Li Hsing-fu who were Communist Youth League members, resolutely demanded to go with them. Seeing these fighters with vigour and enthusiasm, Yang Hsing-chun smilingly nodded agreement. So the nine comrades entered the danger zone from the east end.

It was while Li Hsien-wen, Yang Hsing-chun and the other eight comrades were doggedly making their way forward along the slopes that there occurred a landslide of enormous proportions, unheard of since the building of the Szechuan-Tibet Highway. With a deafening roar, the Palung Mountains cracked open at a height of 700 metres. Vast boulders, some as big as a good-sized house, together with soil and ancient trees, avalanched down the mountainside on the other side of the river, burying the road and damming the river. . . .

Chairman Mao's good fighters heroically gave their precious lives defending Chairman Mao and smashing the provocations launched by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. The epic manner of their death represented in the most concentrated form their devotion to the cause of the great new era of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Making Revolution Depends on Mao Tse-tung's Thought

These heroes in their boundless loyalty to the great supreme commander Chairman Mao cherished the deep-

est feelings for him, studied his works best, and defended his revolutionary line most resolutely. They always gave top priority to the study of Chairman Mao's works and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of every moment of their lives, no matter how hard conditions were on the vast expanse of snow-bound grasslands or at depots on the Roof of the World and no matter how heavy the tasks or how pressed for time they were urgently transporting defence supplies or doing maintenance work.

Travelling in the highlands the year round, the motor transport units were often far away from their leadership and scattered in small groups over a vast area. In order that Mao Tse-tung's thought should occupy each and every position and unify the thinking, will and action of all members of the company, Li Hsien-wen deemed it necessary to sum up ways to do political and ideological work suited to the specific conditions of the motor transport units. While proposing that the Party branch study this matter, he himself went to live with the men in the 1st Platoon and, working together with its leader Chu Yueh-lun, drew up a list of "51 What-to-do's" based on practice and with answers from the quotations of Chairman Mao. He also took pains to help every member of the company use these maxims in the light of different circumstances.

Once when the convoy had to cross the Damala Mountains, platoon leader Comrade Chu Yueh-lun lined up his men for a roll-call.

He asked: "The Damala Mountains are high and steep, when climbing them what shall we do?"

The men answered: "Chairman Mao teaches us **to determine our working policies according to actual conditions.**"

"If you lag behind as a result of an engine breakdown, what do you do?" Chu Yueh-lun asked again.

The answer was: "Chairman Mao teaches us: **What we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work.**"

He raised another question: "What if an overhaul is needed at the next depot?"

The men gave this answer: "Chairman Mao teaches us: **Give full play to our style of fighting—courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest).**"

....

Then he completed the briefing and the roll-call was over. That day, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the truck convoy successfully crossed the Damala Mountains.

Such is the way these martyrs acted strictly and conscientiously according to Mao Tse-tung's thought

and always and everywhere advanced under the beacon light of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Martyrs Inspire Us in Our Advance

The hearts of these ten heroic martyrs were filled with Chairman Mao, the revolution and the people, and had no room for self. In the diary kept by platoon leader Chu Yueh-lun, this Communist Party member wrote: "It goes without saying that a Communist Party member who works for the interests of the people and cherishes the communist cause will defy death." In a note made during his study of Chairman Mao's works he also wrote: "For individualists and cowards who think only of self-survival and fear death, death is fearful, but for us proletarian revolutionary fighters, it is nothing to be afraid of. In times of peace, like Chang Szu-teh and Lei Feng I must be a faithful servant of the people. In time of war, I must be a heroic son of the people like Liu Hu-lan, Huang Chi-kuang and Tung Tsun-jui. When there is need to sacrifice oneself to save others, I must, like Ouyang Hai, Wang Chieh and Tsai Yung-hsiang, give my life to let others live." Such are the resounding words of these martyrs! Such is the lofty spiritual world of these martyrs!

The ten are shining examples coming to us from the army at a time when the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works enters a new stage in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Trained in the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they are men of a new type, men imbued with the communist spirit. They are advanced elements of the proletariat. They truly lived fighting for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and died for it. Their bright images will remain for ever alive in our hearts! Their communist spirit will always be an inspiration to us in closely following the great supreme commander Chairman Mao in the struggle to build a new red world!



Chairman Mao Has Raised Marxism-Leninism to An Entirely New Stage

— E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L), calls on revolutionaries to intensify their study and grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought

E.F. HILL, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L), in an article in the March 21st issue of *Vanguard*, warmly extols Chairman Mao Tse-tung for elevating Marxism-Leninism to an entirely new stage, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Entitled "Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung," the article says: "Nowadays, in speaking of the principles of scientific socialism, the world outlook of communism, we speak of Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Hill points out that Lenin had inherited and greatly developed Marxism. After the death of Marx and Engels, "Lenin waged an intense struggle against revisionism. He won the battle. The October Revolution was the fruit of victory." "Lenin died in 1924. His work was defended and developed by Stalin. It was betrayed by Khrushchov and the Khrushchovites without Khrushchov."

He continues: "For over 40 years Mao Tse-tung has led the Chinese revolution. Chairman Mao inherited the principles expounded by Marx and Lenin, Marxism-Leninism. He integrated them with the concrete reality of China. Moreover he investigated, summed up and generalized world experience after the death of Lenin. In doing so, he greatly developed Marxism-Leninism, elucidated and expounded new problems and their solution. No other Marxist-Leninist has had such long experience of actual revolutionary struggle and of the struggle to consolidate the victory of proletarian revolution as Chairman Mao."

He says: Chairman Mao has preserved and developed Marxism-Leninism and made entirely new contributions on all Marxist-Leninist questions from philosophy to the principles of revolutionary war and how to wage revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Just as Lenin did in his time, Chairman Mao has waged a resolute struggle against revisionism while

defending and developing Marxism, Hill points out. "Chairman Mao had to combat revisionism in circumstances where the revisionists held state power in the Soviet Union, used the great tradition of the October Revolution and the very name of Lenin to propagate their revisionism. The modern revisionists attempted to destroy and bury the ideas of Lenin."

Paying glowing tribute to China's great proletarian cultural revolution, Hill says: It "is the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian line against the revisionist capitalist line. Its international significance is immense beyond description." China's liberation and great proletarian cultural revolution inherit and develop the October Revolution. This is a development of genius of world-shaking importance, he points out.

He stresses: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary ideas are gripping the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism and in particular U.S. imperialism. They are already a material force in the victory of people's war."

Hill says: A very accurate characterization of Mao Tse-tung's thought was given by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao when he said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory." Just as Lenin developed Marxism to an entirely new stage, so Mao Tse-tung has developed Marxism-Leninism to an entirely new stage, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought, he says.

To understand this and to act upon it is very important for the world revolutionaries today, he says. "Thus 'Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung' is no idle set of words but a scientific guide for all revolutionaries."

In conclusion he urges Australian revolutionaries to intensify their study and grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

(Continued from p. 5.)

the liberated areas of Laos, causing heavy losses of life and property to the people there. During the air raids, U.S. pirate planes once again bombed the premises of the Chinese Economic and Cultural Mission in Laos, seriously damaging the buildings of the

Chinese Mission. The Chinese Government and people indignantly denounce and strongly protest against U.S. imperialism's criminal acts.

"The latest savage bombing of Khang Khay by U.S. pirates is by no means accidental.

"As a result of the new spring victories of the army and people of southern Vietnam, the U.S. aggressor, badly battered and driven to a tight corner, is reduced to an unprecedentedly passive and difficult position. In order to save itself from defeat, U.S. imperialism is now

Grasping Mao Tse-tung's Thought Will Make It Possible to Defeat Imperialism, Revisionism And the Reactionaries

— General Secretary of Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) calls on entire Party to start a movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought

FOSCO DINUCCI, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), at the Party's recent Second National Organizational Work Conference, highly praised Mao Tse-tung's thought and called on the entire Party to study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and apply Chairman Mao's teachings to the revolutionary practice in Italy.

He stressed: The Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) must carry out ideological revolution within the Party and strive to train new-type Party members. To attain this objective, we have the most powerful weapon in our hands: Mao Tse-tung's thought, the acme of Marxism-Leninism in our era. We should study *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* paragraph by paragraph and unceasingly apply Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teachings to the reality in Italy.

"The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) has started a movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Party should make all-out efforts in this because so long as it grasps Mao Tse-tung's thought it can defeat imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries," he said.

Warmly acclaiming China's great proletarian cultural revolution, Dinucci emphasized that the Italian

Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) will support it to the end. He said that the attitude towards it is the demarcation line between genuine and sham revolutionaries. He said that the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung has aroused the 700 million Chinese people to boundless enthusiasm and brought about the full development of the people's spiritual and material strength. China is the most solid bastion of the anti-imperialist struggle. Any imperialist attack is doomed to fail.

Dinucci said that the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) is firmly opposed to the Italian revisionists' stress on electioneering. It is building up revolutionary strength and closely combining theory with practice. It will always bear in mind the ultimate aim: to overthrow the bourgeois regime and set up the proletarian dictatorship. For this purpose, it is making every effort to strengthen its ties with the masses.

He concluded by saying that the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) will carry its revolutionary struggle through to the end until victory.

frantically expanding the war of aggression against Vietnam and is trying hard to extend it to Laos. U.S. pirate planes keep on intensifying the bombing of the liberated areas of Laos. Instigated by the United States, the Laotian Rightist troops have launched repeated military attacks against the liberated areas. Furthermore, U.S. imperialism is actively plotting to send U.S. and Thai ground forces to Laos for further armed intervention against Laos. The U.S. pirate planes' wanton bombing of Khang Khay and the premises of the Chinese Mission is a step taken by U.S. imperialism to intensify the expansion of its war of aggression against Laos.

"However, in expanding its war of aggression against Laos, U.S. imperialism has met with heroic resistance

on the part of the Laotian people. Particularly since early spring this year, displaying the infinite might of the people's war, the valiant Laotian people have won brilliant victories by smashing one after another the military attacks of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and wiping out large numbers of enemy effectives, thus bringing about a new situation in the Laotian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. No matter how the United States intensifies its bombing of the liberated areas of Laos, it can never escape the ignominious fate of its inevitable defeat.

"Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: 'The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for

liberation. This is our internationalist duty.' In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Chinese people have always regarded the struggle of the Laotian people as their own struggle and the support to the Laotian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as their bounden internationalist duty. The Chinese people will unswervingly give all-out support to the just struggle of the Laotian people till final victory.

"The Chinese Government and people hereby sternly warn U.S. imperialism: You will surely be called to account for the crimes you have committed against the Chinese people and you must be held responsible for all the consequences arising from your criminal acts."



Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Lights the Whole World

Indian Weekly "Patriot" Publishes Special Issue on Naxalbari to Propagate Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The Indian weekly, *Patriot*, published a special Hindi issue on Naxalbari in February. This issue propagates Mao Tse-tung's thought and calls on the Indian revolutionary people to hold aloft the banner of revolution and develop the revolutionary struggle of the peasants.

A portrait of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world's people, is featured on the first page of the special issue. Underneath the portrait are two quotations from Chairman Mao:

"If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs."

"A revolution is not a dinner party, or writing an essay, or painting a picture, or doing embroidery; it cannot be so refined, so leisurely and gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous. A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another."

The inside of the front cover contains a list of publications by Bhawana Prakashan (Sentiments Publishers). They include the Hindi version of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and some of Chairman Mao's works published in pamphlet form, including *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*, *Analysis of the Classes*

in Chinese Society, *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*, *Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, *The Orientation of the Youth Movement*, *Reform Our Study*, *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, *Combat Liberalism*, *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship*, *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, and *To Be Attacked by the Enemy Is Not a Bad Thing but a Good Thing*.

The editorial, entitled "Holding High the Sacred Revolutionary Banner," said that the peasants' uprising in Naxalbari has become the catalyst of the Indian revolution in which all revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries must clearly show where they stand. The leaders of the Communist Party of India [referring to the revisionists in it] have excelled all others in pledging and declaring that they would lead the revolution. However, the single spark of Naxalbari has shown that those revolutionary people who seriously think about revolution in the real sense are rejoicing over the spark and praising Naxalbari and are determined to spread this spark to all corners of the country; while those who only give lip-service to but covertly undermine



The sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's thought illuminates the road forward for the Indian revolutionary people. They find the orientation of struggle in Chairman Mao's writings. Indian working people, who have boundless respect for the great leader Chairman Mao, look at portraits of him.

the revolution have lined up with the traitors. Today, these leaders have behaved exactly like what is described in the proverb, "with honey on the lips and murder in the heart." They are still using revolutionary phrases to curry favour with all genuine revolutionary comrades. However, these comrades are thinking of staging various kinds of uprisings. Most of them have joined the revolutionary ranks, others are coming to the side of the revolution, still others will surely come.

Under the influence of Naxalbari, the editorial pointed out, revolutionary struggles by the peasants are going on in some areas of India. Peasants' struggles have broken out in Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, 24-Parganas and Howrah Districts in West Bengal. The peasants have waged struggles against police sub-stations and the landlords' armed forces in Champaran, Saharsa, Purnea and Bhagalpur Districts in Bihar State.

The editorial said that the peasants' revolutionary struggle is developing in Andhra State, and Srikakulam District has become a battlefield. The reactionary ruling classes tried to suppress this struggle by sending armed police there and the whole area is under a reign of terror. But the flames of revolutionary struggle are spreading. Struggle has also broken out in Warangal and Nalgonda Districts in the Telengana region.

It went on to say that the peasant movement is progressing in Bahraich District in Uttar Pradesh. Police officials there declared that they would not let the district become another Naxalbari. But the peasants know that their struggle cannot be held back by any law. No matter what laws are drawn up by the government, they understand this statement by Chairman Mao: "**This multitude equipped with spears . . . is a new-born armed power the mere sight of which makes the local tyrants and evil gentry tremble.**"

It also declared that the revolutionary struggle is developing all over the country. The rebellion against revisionism is growing more intense. Comrades are preparing to set up revolutionary organizations because they know that without such organizations it is impossible to lead the revolution.

In conclusion, the editorial said that it is the right time for all revolutionary comrades to close their ranks, hold aloft the sacred revolutionary banner and join the struggle.

Only Mao Tse-tung's Thought Can Guide Armed Struggle to Victory

A number of groups to study Mao Tse-tung's thought have been recently organized by Colombian revolutionaries. In their studies, they make a point of linking Chairman Mao's teachings with revolutionary practice at home. As a result, they grow ever more confident of the success of their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. They realize that their revolutionary armed struggle can be won only by correctly applying Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The groups have studied *On Some Important Problems of the Party's Present Policy, A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire* and some other brilliant articles by Chairman Mao as well as *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

After studying the writings of Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, members of the study groups said that Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that **imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers** "is a development of Marxism-Leninism which gives the people of the world courage to struggle against imperialism and its flunkies and not to be intimidated by its military might."

Applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to the revolutionary movement in Colombia, they repudiate the erroneous idea of those who overestimate the strength of the enemy and do not dare rise in struggle. To be intimidated into submission by the strength of the enemy, or to be courageous enough to struggle and seize victory—this is a struggle between two ideas and two lines, they pointed out. They quoted Chairman Mao's teaching: "**We have reason to despise them and we are confident and certain that we shall defeat all the domestic and foreign enemies of the Chinese people.**"

Members of the study groups also quoted this statement by Chairman Mao: "**But with regard to each part, each specific struggle (military, political, economic or ideological), we must never take the enemy lightly; on the contrary, we should take the enemy seriously and concentrate all our strength for battle in order to win victory.**" After studying this teaching of Chairman Mao's, they said, "our own experience has proved the complete correctness of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

In the course of their study, the groups also criticized some people's pessimism about revolution and their illusions about the Colombian reactionaries. They pointed out that an excellent situation exists in the Colombian revolution. The people have become increasingly aware that they can no longer tolerate exploitation and oppression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys; reformism has been gradually rejected by the people; an increasing number of peasants have refused to take part in the election farce staged by the reactionary ruling classes, and the masses of the people are preparing to launch a gigantic struggle. They said that "Colombia, too, is 'littered with dry faggots,' and 'a single spark can start a prairie fire.'"

Members of the study groups also repudiated the erroneous ideas of some persons who negate the important role of the peasants in the revolutionary struggle and confine the struggle to the cities alone. They pointed out that to wage a people's war in Colombia, it is "necessary to rely on the peasants, establish base areas in the rural districts, encircle the cities from the countryside and finally capture the cities."

They stressed that whether or not the armed struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America can win victory

depends on the correct application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Powerful Ideological Weapon to Defeat the Enemy

During the days of the Yemeni people's war of national defence, many workers from the Sanaa Textile Mill took up guns and went to the front to take an active part in the fighting against the armed intervention organized by U.S. imperialism and Saudi Arabian reaction to subvert the Yemeni republican regime.

At that time, the executive head of the mill asked the Chinese technical personnel there to give lectures on the "three constantly read articles" by Chairman Mao Tse-tung to the workers. Many who heard the lectures said that they would use this instruction of Chairman Mao's—**"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,"**—as a

powerful ideological weapon to defeat the enemy and win final victory.

Self-defence corps members who had returned from the front related their personal experience in the fight at a discussion meeting, with particular reference to and deep appreciation of this statement of the great leader Chairman Mao: **"The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale. This will make it difficult for the imperialists to move a single inch in our country in the event of invasion."**

Many members of the workers' self-defence corps left for the front with guns on their shoulders and shining Chairman Mao badges on their chests and the treasured red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in their hands.

Red Flags Flutter in the Pu Pan Foothills

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

STORM and thunder rage over the shores of the Gulf of Siam, and red flags flutter in the Pu Pan foothills. The armed struggle waged by the people of Thailand under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand presents an excellent picture of vigour and growth.

More than two years ago, the people of Thailand fired the first shot which ushered in their revolutionary struggle by force of arms. Since then the flames of revolution have forcefully and rapidly spread in all directions. Of Thailand's 71 provinces, 29 today are aflame with revolutionary armed struggle. With increasing frequency, the people's armed forces have seized the initiative in attacking the enemy, and in a little over two years have engaged the enemy in nearly 800 actions, wiping out nearly 2,000 enemy troops.

The vigorous growth and development of the revolutionary situation in Thailand is due to the fact that the Communist Party of Thailand holds aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, firmly sticks to the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing power by force of arms, and applies the strategy and tactics of guerrilla warfare evolved by Chairman Mao Tse-tung to specific conditions in Thailand.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people."**

From the day it began to lead the armed struggle, the Communist Party of Thailand has regarded the arousing of the peasant masses and the development of the armed struggle in the rural areas as its central task. It organized "armed working teams" and "armed

propaganda groups" and sent them to the villages to do propaganda among the masses, organize the masses and arm the masses. They opened the eyes of the peasant masses to the barbarous aggression by U.S. imperialism and the crimes of high treason committed by the Thanom Kittikachorn-Praphas Charusathien clique. These teams and groups gave leadership and support to the peasants' struggle to root out spies, secret agents and local landlord-tyrants and punish those who had committed heinous crimes. Base areas are being built up in those parts of the countryside where conditions are ripe. Today, in many places in the northeastern, northern and southern parts of Thailand the peasants have been widely aroused to action. The people's armed forces, concealed and assisted by the masses, are well-informed and, like fish in the water, enjoy freedom of movement. Thus they are able now and again to wrest the initiative from the enemy. Although the U.S. and Thai reactionaries have launched one campaign of "encirclement and suppression" after another against the areas of armed struggle and followed the barbarous policy of burning all, killing all and looting all, the people's armed forces, far from being stamped out, have grown and gained in strength, winning victory after victory.

In their struggle, the Thai people's armed forces creatively study and apply the tactics of guerrilla warfare formulated by Chairman Mao. **"Divide our forces to arouse the masses, concentrate our forces to deal with the enemy"** are the tactics they frequently employ. Sometimes they form small groups to go into the vast rural areas to arouse and organize the people, other times they concentrate their forces to ambush enemy troops, attack enemy outposts or destroy his vehicles. All this is done with great mobility and dex-

Sketch Map Showing People's Armed Struggle in Thailand

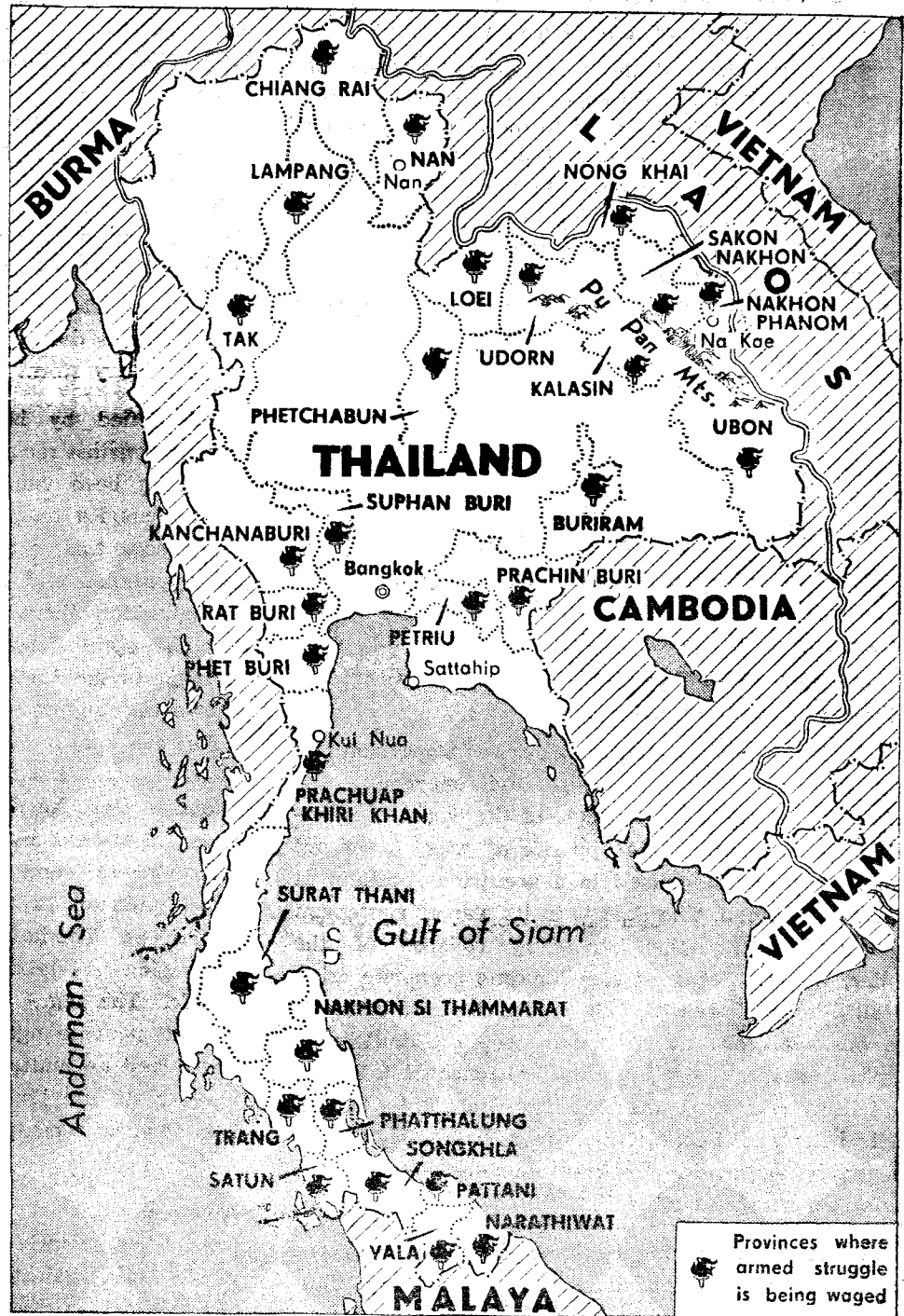
terity and takes the enemy by surprise. In this way, although they are inferior as a whole, the people's armed forces can concentrate a superior force in every battle and, part by part, wipe out the enemy, which as a whole is temporarily powerful. They can continuously strengthen themselves and pile up small victories to win a big one. The people's armed forces apply the basic military principles of guerrilla warfare — the 16-character formula — enunciated by Chairman Mao, "The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue." They give full play to the power of guerrilla warfare and strike terror into the hearts of the enemy.

The heroic Vietnamese people have now already pinned down more than 500,000 U.S. troops and wiped out more than 300,000 U.S. aggressor and satellite troops. The south Vietnamese people and their armed forces have clobbered the U.S. aggressor troops in their recent powerful offensive. The Laotian patriotic armed forces are striking hard at the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies. The flames of the people's revolutionary armed struggle in Thailand are burning fiercer. The people of many other Asian countries have also embarked on armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. Extended to the limit by the people of Southeast Asia, U.S. imperialism, whose forces are spread thin, is finding it more and more difficult to cope with the situation. So long as the people of all lands who are subjected to U.S. aggression and enslavement unite, fight U.S. imperialism in people's wars on their respective battlefields and closely co-ordinate with and support each other, some striking at its head, others at its feet, the U.S. imperialist colossus can be split up and destroyed piece by piece.

The armed struggle of the Thai people is being vigorously carried forward under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand. No matter what grave

difficulties or setbacks may crop up on the road of revolution, the Thai people will surely defeat U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, the Thanom-Prapas traitorous clique, so long as they hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and wage a protracted people's war. Final victory will definitely go to the heroic Thai people who fight to the last!

(March 23)



Another Thunderbolt Out of the Afro-American Struggle

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

DURING the last few days, more than 6,000 Afro-Americans in Memphis, Tennessee, have been fighting the reactionary U.S. police and troops, meeting their savage suppression with violence. This heroic fight comes on the heels of the struggle by armed violence waged by Black students in South Carolina against brutal suppression at the beginning of February. It reflects the sharpening class contradictions and the growing intensity of the class struggle in the United States.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The speedy development of the struggle of the Afro-Americans is a manifestation of sharpening class struggle and sharpening national struggle within the United States."**

By frantically pushing its policies of aggression and war and ruthlessly exploiting and oppressing the American people and the people of the world, U.S. imperialism has reaped the opposite of what it set out to achieve — landing itself in a precarious position at home and abroad. The defeats in its war of aggression against Vietnam, the impending collapse of the dollar, the deepening of the domestic economic crisis — all this has driven the U.S. ruling clique to intensify its onslaught on the American people. Futilely, it hopes that it can drag out the existence of U.S. imperialism by forcing the American people to tighten their belts and fleecing them more ruthlessly. This inevitably aggravates the contradictions between the American people and the U.S. ruling clique.

Since the beginning of 1968, the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression in Vietnam, workers' strikes, boycott of classes by teachers and students and the Afro-American struggle against racial oppression have broken out one after another in an endless series, stirring up and influencing one another. In these struggles, the American people have universally shown their strong and widespread indignation and dissatisfaction with the reactionary domestic and foreign policies pursued by the U.S. ruling clique. The struggle by Black Americans against racial oppression in Memphis began with a strike by over

1,000 sanitation workers. This rumble of the spring thunder of class struggle in the lair of U.S. imperialism portends the approach of a violent and irresistible revolutionary storm in the United States.

Terrified by last year's violent Afro-American struggle against racial oppression, the U.S. ruling clique has long been energetically preparing to deal with such struggles that may break out again on a still larger scale this year. It has stepped up its dual tactics of suppression and deception. However, where there is oppression, there is resistance, and the more crushing the oppression, the fiercer the resistance. The struggle of the Afro-Americans in Memphis once again shows that suppression by the reactionary troops and police can only arouse the Black masses to resist more resolutely and that the stooges hired by the U.S. ruling clique to lead the Afro-American struggle astray have been discredited by the Black masses. "Legalism," "non-violence" and such other phony slogans have all gone bankrupt in the eyes of the awakening Afro-Americans. The idea of armed resistance against racial oppression has taken firm root in the minds of the people. The angry tide of the Afro-American people's violent struggle against racial oppression is surging ahead and no matter how hard the U.S. ruling clique may try to use its counter-revolutionary dual tactics, it is doomed to complete failure.

The struggle by armed violence waged by Black Americans against racial oppression is an important part of the struggle of the revolutionary people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism. The large-scale development of their violent struggle against racial oppression this year will deal a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism, which has already been badly mauled by the revolutionary people of the world. Together with the Afro-Americans and the great mass of the American working people, the revolutionary people of the world will send U.S. imperialism to its grave far more rapidly.

(March 31)

What Is the Dollar Crisis All About?

FOLLOWING the devaluation of the pound sterling, stampedes for gold have taken place in the capitalist world one after another since last November. As a result of this, a serious dollar crisis has appeared. The capitalist financial and monetary system centred around the dollar is beginning to collapse.

What is the dollar crisis all about?

In days gone by, the currencies of many countries were made of gold or silver. The production and exchange of commodities developed greatly in the era of capitalism. The gold and silver currencies were not only insufficient to meet the need but were also inconvenient to use, and therefore paper currencies made their appearance. When it came to the era of imperialism, the imperialist countries especially issued large quantities of paper currency so as to plunder and exploit the people in their own countries and in the colonies. In order to make people believe that the paper currencies are "reliable," they maintain a given parity between the paper currencies and gold. They also keep certain quantities of gold in stock as securities for the paper currencies so as to maintain the credit of the currency concerned. Internationally, if a country has issued too much paper currency and its gold and foreign exchange reserves have gone down drastically, then people will no longer have faith in this currency and are afraid of its devaluation. Under these circumstances, the holders of this currency will exchange it for what they consider to be the most reliable currency or for gold in order to protect themselves against losses. The recent gold rushes have taken place precisely because the dollar and pound, the main currencies of the capitalist world, are not worth as much as they used to be and they have lost their credit in people's minds.

Before the two world wars, British imperialism had many colonies throughout the world. At that time, Britain issued large quantities of pound notes, exported capital to the whole world, and at the same time exchanged the profits it plundered for gold which it concentrated in London. The currencies of many countries were exchanged according to the parity established between them and the pound. The latter became the principal currency used in international trade and for credit and loans in the capitalist world.

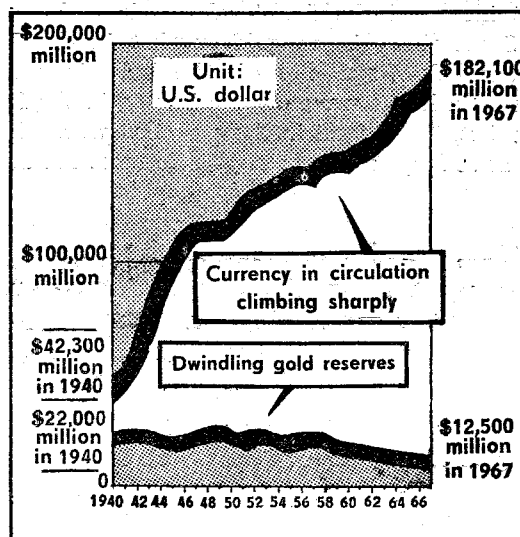
U.S. imperialism amassed huge profits from World War I, and held great quantities of gold. In 1934 it announced a fixed parity between the dollar and gold. Other countries could at any time buy gold from the United States at the price of 35 dollars per ounce. After World War II, the United States became the No. 1 imperialist country in the world, and with its greatly inflated economic strength it unceasingly concentrated into its own hands the gold of Western Europe and other

regions. By 1949, 70 per cent of the gold of the capitalist world was held by the United States. Thus, the dollar replaced the pound sterling as the currency used everywhere in the capitalist world. Many countries have directly used the dollar and gold as reserves for their own currency and for international exchange. As British imperialism declines daily, the pound, which once reigned supreme, steadily loses its value, and it is only by relying on a fixed parity between it and the dollar that it barely manages to maintain its own position.

In the early postwar years, many capitalist countries were suffering from the effects of the war and their economic strength was greatly weakened. It was natural that their currencies did not have the confidence of other nations. The accounts of trade carried out between the various capitalist countries had to be paid in gold, dollars or sterling. Thus, the dollar and the pound sterling became "international currencies" in the capitalist world. The United States, by making use of this privileged position of the dollar, carried out economic expansion everywhere.

In recent years it has become more and more difficult to maintain the "dominant" position of the dollar in the capitalist world. Because of the law of the uneven development of capitalism, U.S. imperialism's economic strength in recent years has decreased relatively. Nevertheless, as U.S. imperialism continues to press on even more frenziedly with its policy of expansion and

The Amount of U.S. Currency in Circulation and U.S. Gold Reserves: 1940-67



The amount of U.S. currency in circulation in 1967 had soared to \$182,100 million and the gold reserves went down to \$12,500 million. Recently they were further reduced to \$10,400 million.

aggression all over the world, exporting capital on a large scale, establishing military bases and stationing its troops everywhere, engaging in wars of aggression and using so-called foreign "aid" to bolster up the reactionary regimes of various countries and to plunder, its foreign expenditure is enormous. Although U.S. imperialism relies on the dumping of commodities on to foreign countries to get a surplus of several thousand million dollars a year in its foreign trade, its international payments nevertheless show a deficit ranging from over 1,000 million to several thousand million dollars annually. Successive years of deficits in its international payments have resulted in a great amount of dollars falling into the hands of foreigners and the latter exchanging their dollar holdings for gold from the United States. The result has been that the U.S. gold reserves have dwindled steadily. In 1949 the United States had 24,500 million dollars worth of gold. Recently this has been reduced to 10,400 million dollars. U.S. short-term external liabilities that can be exchanged for gold by foreigners at any time have grown steadily and have long surpassed 30,000 million dollars. Meanwhile, because of its frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, U.S. finances have shown huge deficits year after year. Washington has resorted to printing and putting into circulation more U.S. banknotes to tide things over, with the result that inflation has been growing and there has been a big drop in the actual value of the dollar. Its purchasing power is now about 40 per cent of what it was prior to World War II. The United States has maintained the dollar's position by the purely artificial means of keeping unchanged the parity rate of 35 dollars to an ounce of gold fixed in 1934. But it is an iron-clad fact that the dollar is not worth its face value. For a long time now people in the capitalist world have been afraid that the dollar must inevitably be devalued.

The devaluation of the pound sterling last November has increased the doubts about the value of the dollar. Since there is no gold market in the United States, the lack of confidence in the dollar immediately touched off a hectic wave of gold buying in the London gold market, the biggest in the capitalist world. Britain did not have large amounts of gold to meet the demand

which far surpassed the supply. If the gold price were allowed to rise, it would destroy the fixed parity rate between the dollar and gold and result in the devaluation of the former. The United States was thus left with no alternative but to use its gold reserves to support the dollar. This has further increased the drain on U.S. gold stocks. After the stampede for gold in the capitalist world in 1960, the United States gathered together Britain and six other countries to set up a "gold pool." This was a vain attempt to stabilize the price of gold in support of the dollar by asking these countries to throw in their gold reserves. But as a result of the growth of the contradictions inherent in imperialism, France has left the "gold pool." Other countries, although they are still together in appearance, are also thinking differently. Thus, people are even more worried about the devaluation of the dollar and vie with each other to exchange the large quantities of dollars in their hands for gold. The rush to buy gold grows with greater intensity and the stocks of U.S. gold become daily smaller. It seems impossible for the dollar not to be devalued.

Devaluation of the dollar is a question of grave consequence for the capitalist world. Those countries and individuals in possession of dollars will all suffer enormous losses. The currencies of many other countries will have to be devalued together with the dollar. This will create chaos in the entire capitalist world and hasten the coming of a major crisis of the capitalist economy. As the scale of the panic buying of gold grew larger and larger, the United States had to ask Britain on March 14 to close the gold market in London. It also invited a number of West European countries to hold a meeting in Washington, at which it was decided to divide the gold market into two. One is to carry on gold transactions between the United States and the central banks of other countries, gold still being exchanged at the present parity. Another is a "free market" for private transactions, at which the gold price may go up without limit. But this cannot solve the problem of the dollar crisis at all. Instead it will only increase people's distrust in the dollar. The U.S. Government has no way of stemming the dollar crisis and the complete collapse of the dollar is inevitable.

War of Aggression Against Vietnam Accelerates Bankruptcy of the Dollar

LASHED by the furious waves of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world, U.S. imperialism is fast heading for total disintegration. The current malignant growth of the dollar crisis is one of the major signs of the crumbling of the world hegemony of U.S. imperialism. At the same time, this dollar crisis has touched off a grave financial crisis throughout the capitalist world. The heroic Vietnamese people, whose

great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has sapped the strength of the colossus of U.S. imperialism, have thus made a tremendous contribution to hastening the disintegration of this dollar empire.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: "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."

U.S. imperialism frantically expanded its war of aggression against Vietnam in 1965 when the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle was growing vigorously and signs of an impending crisis were beginning to appear once again in the U.S. economy. Its wishful thinking at that time was evidently that a "limited war" would be enough to put down the Vietnamese people's struggle and, at the same time, the military procurements amounting to tens of billions of dollars would give a shot in the arm to the weakening U.S. economy and thus delay the arrival of a crisis of overproduction. But U.S. imperialism lifted a rock only to have it drop on its own feet. Its war of aggression has not only resulted in unprecedentedly heavy political and military defeats, but has also accelerated the collapse of the dollar.

A Bottomless Pit

Under the iron fists of the heroic Vietnamese people, U.S. imperialism has suffered ever more devastating defeats on the Vietnam battlefield. For the U.S. aggressors, the war of aggression against Vietnam has become a bottomless pit which no amount of manpower, materials and money can ever fill. In the past three years, the number of U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam has jumped from ten or twenty thousand to more than 500,000, and casualty figures have shot up to alarming proportions. At the same time, the fast swelling military spending has become a mill-stone weighing ever more heavily round the neck of U.S. imperialism.

A review of the U.S. budgets shows clearly that military spending has increased year after year in step with the continuous expansion of the war against Vietnam. In the fiscal year 1966-67, direct U.S. military spending amounted to \$60,500 million, of which the war of aggression against Vietnam accounted for \$10,300 million. In 1967-68, direct military spending jumped to \$75,500 million and the expenditure in the war of aggression against Vietnam zoomed to \$21,100 million, more than double the 1966-67 figure. In 1968-69, direct military spending will hit a postwar record of \$79,800 million, while expenditure in the war of aggression against Vietnam will soar to \$25,000 million. As everybody knows, the government budgets of the capitalist countries are intended to deceive the people, and so they never tell the whole truth. Owing to the unpopularity of the war of aggression against Vietnam, military spending figures have been heavily reduced even more than usual to hoodwink the people. Sources close to the U.S. Government have disclosed that as a matter of fact the expenditure in the war of aggression against Vietnam had already surpassed the \$30,000 million mark

in 1967. Western papers have long been referring to the war as costing the United States \$100 million a day, which means more than \$36,000 million a year.

The huge military spending year after year has led to a sharp rise in the budget deficits. According to U.S. official figures, the budget deficit for fiscal 1966-67 came to \$9,900 million, while according to Johnson's estimate, the deficit for fiscal 1967-68 may shoot up to the record figure of \$35,000 million.

It is a usual practice of the U.S. ruling circles to unscrupulously issue public bonds to make up for the deficits. By the end of February, the total U.S. national debt exceeded \$350,000 million. This means that it has to pay annual interest of more than \$10,000 million. Another trick the U.S. ruling circles resort to is to increase taxation, an onslaught on the living standards of the working people. Figures show that the exorbitant taxes levied by the U.S. federal, state and local authorities under various cunningly coined names eat up at least 28 per cent of the total income of the American tax-payers each year. In fiscal 1966-67, the tax burden per capita was as much as \$1,015, about four times that of 20 years ago. At present, Johnson is making himself hoarse calling for the immediate passage of a 10 per cent income tax surcharge in an attempt to further shift the burden of the crisis on to the American people.

The war of aggression against Vietnam has not only brought ever heavier burdens to the U.S. financial budget and led to increasingly serious inflation at home, resulting in a steady drop in the real purchasing power of the dollar; it has also accelerated the outflow of the dollar and further worsened the U.S. international payments situation. According to official figures, the U.S. international payments deficit in 1966 was more than \$1,350 million, and it rose sharply to more than \$3,570 million in 1967.

Huge budgetary and international payments deficits of alarming proportions, inflation at home, outflow of gold and ever-increasing dollar debts—all these combine to cause the ever-growing crisis of "confidence" in the dollar in the capitalist world. Foreign governments or private individuals holding dollars are in constant fear that the dollar will be devalued at any time. When the pound sterling, the last barrier protecting the dollar's position, was compelled to devalue last November, the dollar sustained another heavy blow. The new spring offensive mounted by the south Vietnamese armed forces and people has given U.S. imperialism a sound thrashing and landed it in a passive position. The Johnson Administration, which is not reconciled to its defeat, is actively preparing to further increase its troop strength and war spending and expand the war of aggression in Vietnam. This means still greater financial deficits and balance of payments deficits. It is estimated that the dispatch of 100,000 additional aggressor troops to south Vietnam would entail a yearly increase in spending of \$4,000 to 5,000 million. The news

of this estimate has accelerated the loss of "confidence" in the dollar in the Western financial markets.

A Vicious Cycle

In short, U.S. imperialism is sick to the core. Its defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam and the worsening dollar crisis are its two major maladies at present, which affect and aggravate each other.

The U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam constitutes a very important factor in aggravating the financial plight of the United States. Continuous war expansion by U.S. imperialism to save itself from defeat in Vietnam is bound to deepen the dollar crisis, which in turn is certain to add to the great difficulties of U.S. imperialism in its aggressive war against Vietnam. This vicious cycle will prove fatal for U.S. imperialism.

This vicious cycle is by no means transient or accidental. It is the product of the internal contradictions inherent in the system of imperialism and of the diverse contradictions confronting U.S. imperialism at present. Setting itself against the people of the whole world, U.S. imperialism is engaged in frenzied aggressive and expansionist activities. But its manpower, mil-

itary, material and financial resources are far from sufficient to realize its ambition of world domination. Battered by the world's surging revolutionary tide which makes the four seas rise and the five continents rock, U.S. imperialism, which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak, is sinking fast with each passing day; it is now in ever-worsening straits and is being buffeted from one side to the other. It cannot tackle one problem without neglecting another. To reinforce its military strength for aggression, is to exhaust its financial resources; and to remedy its financial crisis, is to make its military strength for aggression still less adequate to cope with the situation. The present grave dollar crisis broke out precisely against the background of these insurmountable contradictions.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."**

There is no doubt that the succession of "earthquakes," big and small, which take place one after another in the capitalist world, will eventually lead to the final eruption of the volcano and thus bring about the total collapse of U.S. imperialism.

Victory Will Definitely Go to the Arab People

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

AFTER brashly declaring the Arab territories it has seized to be a "military occupation zone," Israël, U.S. imperialism's tool of aggression, suddenly embarked on a full-scale military invasion of Jordan on March 21. Firm resistance was put up by the Jordanian troops and the Palestinian people's anti-imperialist armed forces, and the Israeli aggressors were forced to retreat to the western bank of the Jordan River after suffering heavy losses.

The repeated military provocations recently started by the Israeli aggressors against the Arab countries clearly reveal the expansionist design of U.S. imperialism and its lackey to permanently occupy Arab territories. Though repulsed in their latest armed invasion of Jordan, it is certain that the U.S.-Israeli aggressors will not reconcile themselves to their failure. Israeli Minister of Defence Moshe Dayan recently clamoured for a "prolonged campaign" against the Palestinian people's armed forces and made it clear that Israel would not abandon "the position gained" in its war of aggression. This means that the Israeli brigands are trying to use force to browbeat the Arab countries into submission and to stamp out the flames of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people against imperialism.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the**

millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which it is impossible, and absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash."

The Palestinian people's armed forces, which are a new-born force, have played an active part in repulsing the latest Israeli aggression. What they rely on is not superior weapons and equipment but the masses who, having taken up arms genuinely and sincerely, fight bravely and heroically. So long as they remain undaunted and persist in armed struggle, the Palestinian and other Arab people are sure to defeat the Israeli aggressors backed by U.S. imperialism.

In regard to the struggle against aggression waged by the Arab people, and by the Palestinian people in particular, the ruling Soviet revisionist clique has always used the two-faced counter-revolutionary tactics of sham support but real betrayal. In the wake of this new Israeli aggression launched with U.S. support against the Arab countries, the Soviet clique hastily issued a statement hypocritically professing its readiness to "take part" in "sanctions" against Israel while at the same time advocating a "political solution" of the Middle East problem in the United Nations. Bluntly

ACROSS THE LAND

Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge. This form repeats itself in endless cycles, and with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Guided by the Brilliant Light of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

China Finds Ways to Prevent Potato Degeneration

Following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, revolutionary workers and revolutionary scientific workers of the Institute of Genetics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences together with local agrotechnical personnel in many areas have gone deep among the masses, creatively studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought with the poor and lower-middle peasants in various places, systematically studied and summed up the peasants' rich experience in preventing degeneration of the potato and found ways of preventing such degeneration. The methods they have systematized have been experimented with and popularized in many places with outstanding results. This crystallization of the collective wisdom of our working people and scientific and technical personnel is another victory for the invincible

thought of Mao Tse-tung on the scientific and technical front.

Potato degeneration is common to all the potato-growing areas of the world. It is a problem which scientists in many countries have studied and tried to solve in the past century and more. This practical problem in production remained unsolved for quite a long time.

In 1954, Institute of Genetics scientific workers began to study this subject, and in 1960 they intensified their efforts to find a solution for this urgent problem in production. Under the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research pursued by China's Khrushchov and his agents in the scientific and technical field, they tried at the start to solve this problem in China by using foreign data. Using the so-called

"essential" principles contained in foreign publications, they made repeated experiments which only proved the inability of these "theories" to solve this problem in actual production.

The great leader Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: "There is only one kind of true theory in this world, theory that is drawn from objective reality and then verified by objective reality; nothing else is worthy of the name of theory in our sense." The Institute of Genetics scientific workers made a diligent study of Chairman Mao's brilliant works—*On Practice, On Contradiction* and *Oppose Book Worship*. Then, following Chairman Mao's teachings about linking theory with practice, and going to the masses and learning from them, they left their laboratories, went out into the rural areas of many provinces in north, northeast, east and central-south China to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, made extensive investigations and studies of the problem of potato degeneration, and collected a wealth of experience which they systematically summed up. Following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that **materialist dialectics "holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes"** and through scientific experiment and theoretical analysis, they reached the conclusion that

speaking, it has again betrayed the Arab people's interests and served U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression and war by pressing the Arab people to terminate their armed struggle against aggression.

Israel's act of aggression has touched off widespread hatred of the common enemy and galvanized the Arab people and countries into making common cause. Public opinion in the Arab countries has sternly condemned the U.S.-Israeli aggression. Demonstrations have been staged by the Iraqi people. The Syrian armed forces have been alerted. Statements have been issued by the United Arab Republic, Iraq, Yemen, Algeria and Southern Yemen in support of the heroic struggle of the Jordanian and Palestinian people. The Arab people

are not alone in their struggle, which is an inseparable part of the revolutionary cause of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism.

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people, who are being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, firmly support the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people against U.S. imperialism and its stooge, Israel. The Chinese people are convinced that the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Israel, will eventually be smashed by the Arab people. Final victory will definitely go to the Palestinian and other Arab people who have a tradition of fighting imperialism.

(March 27)

while the qualities of a potato strain play a key role in its degeneration, environmental factors also determine whether the strain degenerates or not. They found that potato degeneration can be prevented by breeding strains suited to the conditions of a particular locality and by adopting methods of cultivation best suited to those particular strains. The methods now used over large areas of central China have proved to be very effective in ensuring that the early ripening, high-yielding and degeneration-resistant strains of potato raised there retain their qualities for a long time.

The work of summing up the peasants' experience was carried out in a sharp struggle between two lines. A handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in the Chinese Academy of Sciences rabidly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research and opposed this work. They had blind faith in foreigners, despised the way the masses did things, put one obstacle after another in the way in regard both to manpower and materials, and even tried to prevent the scientific workers from keeping

contact with the production units and the poor and lower-middle peasants concerned with this work. But all these attempts failed to deter the scientific workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries in the Chinese Academy of Sciences seized power from the capitalist roaders in the Party and thoroughly criticized and repudiated the revisionist line in scientific research advocated by China's Khrushchov and his agents in the academy. This removed the shackles that hindered the study of preventing potato degeneration and the work began to forge ahead. Following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the scientific workers engaged in this study in the various localities **"grasped revolution and promoted production"** together with the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and other comrades in the related production units. As a result of earnest efforts in summing up experience, conducting experiments and popularizing successful results, they finally succeeded in finding ways of preventing the degeneration of potato strains.

important food grains in northeast and north China and an important raw material for the spirits, starch and sugar-making industries. Popularization of the new hybrid kaoliang is of extremely great importance in changing the low-yield situation in certain areas planting dry-land crops in our country and in carrying out the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of **"preparedness against war, preparedness against natural calamities, and everything for the people."**

It was in 1958 that, following Chairman Mao's teaching of forging ahead by our own efforts, the revolutionary scientific workers began to breed the kaoliang hybrids. China's Khrushchov and his agents in the scientific and technical field, however, frantically pursued the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research. They did their best to push "purely theoretical" study divorced from politics, from the masses and from production, and they opposed scientific studies serving socialist construction such as breeding hybrid kaoliang.

The great and unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution was a mighty inspiration to the proletarian revolutionaries in the Institute of Genetics. Heeding Chairman Mao's teaching that **"the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants,"** they went out among the poor and lower-middle peasants in the villages. Taking class struggle as the key and using Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* as their weapons, they went ahead with their scientific experiments and summed up and popularized the advanced techniques and experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants in cultivating hybrid kaoliang. At the same time, they also lived, ate and worked and creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, remoulded their world outlook and achieved good results in both their ideological remoulding and scientific studies.

Chinese Scientific Workers' Fine Results in Breeding High-Yield Kaoliang Hybrids

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary workers and revolutionary scientific workers of the Institute of Genetics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences have persevered in carrying out the great policy of putting science at the service of proletarian politics and socialist construction, and, in close unity with the peasant masses, achieved outstanding results in breeding and popularizing several high-yield strains of hybrid kaoliang (Chinese sorghum). This is an important contribution to the development of agricultural production.

The new hybrids are derived from crossing male-sterile strains with ordinary strains. In the past few years, particularly in 1966 and 1967 during the current great proletarian cultural revolution, the area sown to these hybrids in China increased to several million *mu*. They are resistant to drought, waterlogging and saline and alkaline elements, can grow in poor soils and adapt to different environments. They generally give 30-40 per cent and in some cases even 100 per cent bigger yields than local strains.

Kaoliang is grown in both north and south China. It is one of the

ROUND THE WORLD

What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which it is impossible, and absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash. The counter-revolution cannot smash us; on the contrary, we shall smash it.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

SOUTH VIETNAM

U.S. "Pacification Programme" Smashed

In their early spring offensive which has shaken the world, the south Vietnamese people and army have thoroughly smashed the U.S. aggressors' "rural pacification programme" and liberated millions of people and vast stretches of land.

In the short span of a few score days, millions of peasants rose in revolt and, with the collaboration of the People's Liberation Armed Forces, destroyed numerous enemy strongholds and "strategic hamlets," demolished the U.S.-puppet local administration, made short work of the "pacification teams" and caught and punished the traitors and evil elements. A great many of the Saigon puppet regime's administrative organs at the grass-roots level simply disintegrated in a flash. Long under the enemy's brutal rule, the "pacification areas" in the countryside have now been freed and become people's territory. It is a veritable peasant revolution, having all the impact of a hurricane.

Along with the annihilation of large numbers of U.S.-puppet forces, the P.L.A.F. and people around the city of Hue wiped out all the local "pacification teams" and put out of action 169 platoons of enemy "civil guards." Large numbers of puppet military and administrative organs, from the hamlet to the provincial level, were overthrown. Altogether 400,000 people were liberated.

In Quang Ngai Province, 90,000 people were liberated in the first 20 days of the early spring offensive

while many enemy "strategic hamlets" and civilian concentration zones were liquidated.

In the Mekong Delta, a key area in the U.S.-puppet "pacification programme," a vast newly liberated area has appeared. In particular, the U.S.-puppet administration in the countryside of Ca Mau, which was regarded by the U.S.-puppet clique as a "pacification showcase," was smashed to bits.

The enemy's dream of maintaining security in the cities, towns and

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

— MAO TSE-TUNG

ZIMBABWE PEOPLE

On the Path of Armed Struggle

"Down with the Smith colonial regime!" This angry cry which has recently swept through Africa is not only a vehement condemnation of the murder in early March of five Zimbabwe freedom fighters by the U.S. and British imperialist backed Southern Rhodesian fascist regime, but also a powerful support for the armed struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people.

Ever since February 1966, when the first shot was fired in the armed struggle, the situation has become increasingly favourable for the Zimbabwe people and the flames of revolt have raged ever more furious-

bases and of "winning the support of the people" through the "pacification programme" has gone bankrupt under the hammer blows of the millions of awakened masses wielding revolutionary violence. The U.S.-puppet forces are tightly encircled in isolated cities and bases whereas the vast countryside has come under the people's rule. Joined up into great expanses, the liberated areas have become daily more consolidated with ever bigger manpower and material potential.

As far back as 30 years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his illustrious work *On Protracted War*: "The mobilization of the common people throughout the country will create a vast sea in which to drown the enemy." This brilliant thesis has once again been proved by the great revolutionary practice of the south Vietnamese people. In south Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is drowning in the vast ocean of people's war.

ly. The courageous Zimbabwe freedom fighters have been active in the jungles and along communication lines, laying mines, dynamiting bridges, punishing the white settlers and waylaying the colonialist troops. In a series of successful ambushes last year, they wiped out hundreds of these troops.

This year, the Zimbabwe freedom fighters have stepped up their activities still more while the guerrilla zones have gradually expanded from the north to the south. Within a bare five days in February, the Zimbabwe people's armed forces killed about 50 enemy troops and wounded many others. In March, to punish the Smith colonial regime for its murder of the five freedom fighters, they launched successive attacks and

killed and wounded many additional enemies.

This has struck fear into the hearts of the white colonialists. Smith had a 10-foot high "security wall" built round his residence while special protective glass has been erected between the visitors' galleries and the debating chambers of the bogus parliament.

To bolster its colonialist rule and preserve U.S. and British interests in Southern Rhodesia, the Smith regime has intensified its barbarous

suppression of the Zimbabwe people. However, wherever there is oppression and exploitation, there is bound to be resistance and struggle. The atrocities of the Smith regime can only deepen the Zimbabwe people's hatred of it and reinforce their determination to actively develop their armed struggle.

Chihota, chief Dar-es-Salaam representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union, recently told Hsinhua correspondents that, through years of struggle, the Zimbabwe people have become more convinced of the truth

of Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic"; "fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again . . . till their victory; that is the logic of the people, and they too will never go against this logic." Chihota stressed that "we have made up our minds to fight and win our independence through armed struggle. We are sure to win."

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