

PEKING REVIEW

16

April 19, 1968

Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of The Communist Party of China, in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression

(April 16, 1968)

Revolutionary Committees of Hunan Province
And Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region Founded

*Murderous Intent Revealed Before the
Scheme Is Fully Unfolded*

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

北
京
周
報

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people.

Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism (August 1963)

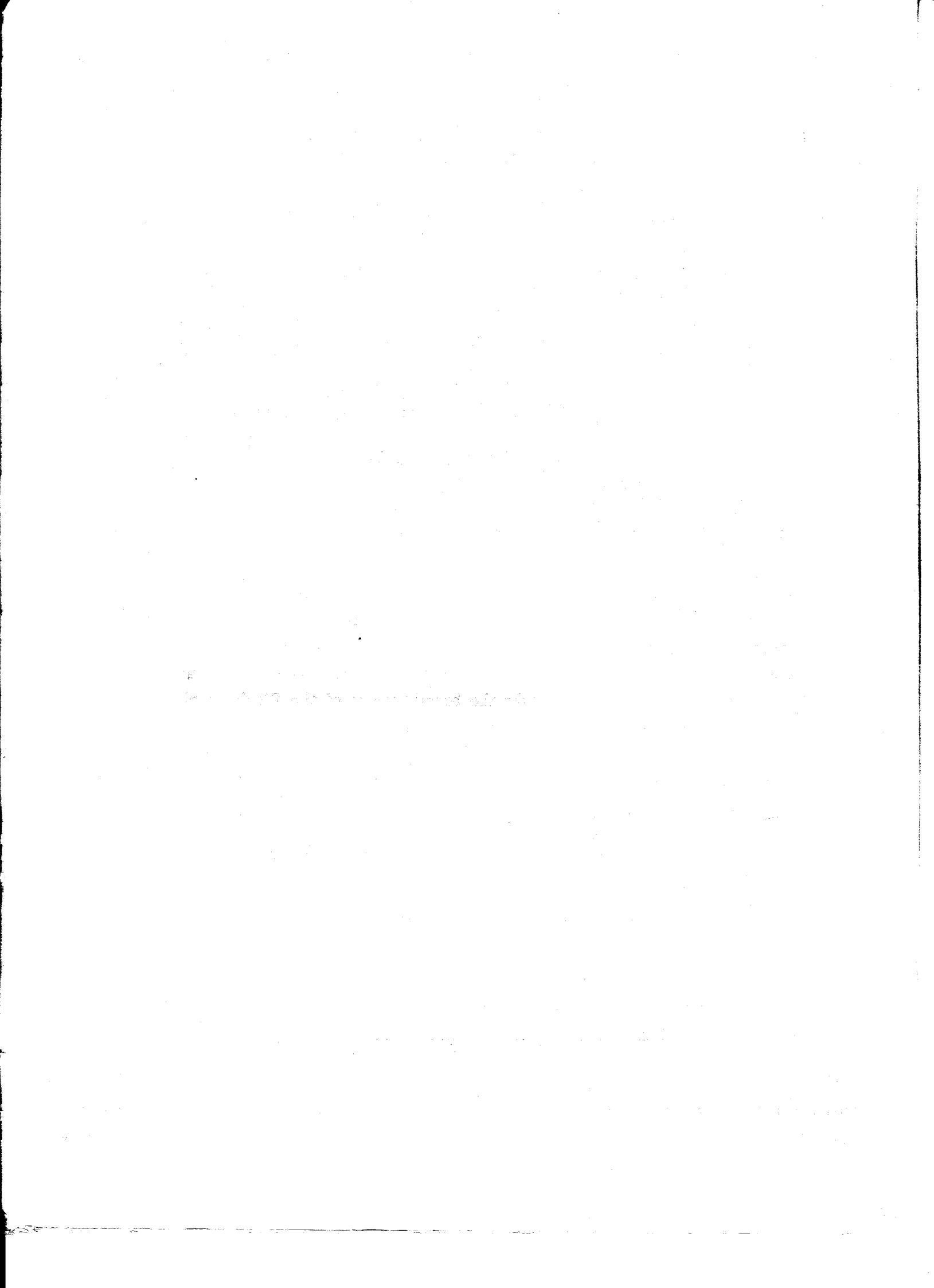
* * *

The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty.

Talk With African Friends (August 1963)



Our Great Leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung



.....

Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee Of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression

(April 16, 1968)

SOME days ago, Martin Luther King, the Afro-American clergyman, was suddenly assassinated by the U.S. imperialists. Martin Luther King was an exponent of non-violence. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists did not on that account show any tolerance towards him, but used counter-revolutionary violence and killed him in cold blood. This has taught the broad masses of the Black people in the United States a profound lesson. It has touched off a new storm in their struggle against violent repression sweeping well over a hundred cities in the United States, a storm such as has never taken place before in the history of that country. It shows that an extremely powerful revolutionary force is latent in the more than 20 million Black Americans.

The storm of Afro-American struggle taking place within the United States is a striking manifestation of the comprehensive political and economic crisis now gripping U.S. imperialism. It is dealing a telling blow to U.S. imperialism, which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad.

The Afro-American struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed Black people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the United States to fight

against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class. It is a tremendous aid and inspiration to the struggle of the people throughout the world against U.S. imperialism and to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism. On behalf of the Chinese people, I hereby express resolute support for the just struggle of the Black people in the United States.

Racial discrimination in the United States is a product of the colonialist and imperialist system. The contradiction between the Black masses in the United States and the U.S. ruling circles is a class contradiction. Only by overthrowing the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and destroying the colonialist and imperialist system can the Black people in the United States win complete emancipation. The Black masses and the masses of white working people in the United States have common interests and common objectives to struggle for. Therefore, the Afro-American struggle is winning sympathy and support from increasing numbers of white working people and progressives in the United States. The struggle of the Black people in the United States is bound to merge with the American workers' movement, and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class.

In 1963, in the "Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism" I said that "the evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people." I still maintain this view.

At present, the world revolution has entered a great new era. The struggle of the Black people in the United States for emancipation is a component part of the general struggle of all the people of the world against U.S. imperialism, a component part of the contemporary world revolution. I call on the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of all countries and all who are willing to fight against U.S. imperialism to take action and extend strong support to the struggle of the Black people in the United States! People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and its accomplices! It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off.

Chairman Mao's Latest Directive

The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution made under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle between the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under the Party's leadership on the one hand and the Kuomintang reactionaries on the other, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

The Revolutionary Committees of Hunan Province And the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region Triumphantly Established in the Storm of Class Struggle

Armymen and people in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, and Yinchuan, capital of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, hold grand celebration meetings. They are determined to raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, continue to deepen the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and launch uninterrupted attacks against the class enemies. They resolutely oppose Right conservatism, Right splittism and Right capitulationism and are seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

UNDER the brilliant guidance of the series of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Revolutionary Committee of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region have been triumphantly established one after another. This is another great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung! This is also another great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Hunan is the birthplace of our respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

The successful establishment of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee is a brilliant victory

won by all the revolutionary people of the province in closely following the great leader Chairman Mao's strategic plan and further carrying out Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

The great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao have all along shown great concern for the great proletarian cultural revolution in Hunan and on many occasions given important instructions about it. At the crucial moment in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, Chairman Mao himself went to Hunan during his inspection tour of north, central-south and east

China. His close concern and his series of extremely important latest instructions are the greatest encouragement, education and inspiration to the revolutionary people of Hunan. With boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and valiantly forged ahead to win one victory after another.

The founding of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee proclaimed the complete bankruptcy of the criminal conspiracy by China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in Hunan to attempt although in vain to restore capitalism.

Precisely as Chairman Mao has recently and penetratingly pointed out: **"The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution made under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle between the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under the Party's leadership on the one hand and the Kuomintang reactionaries on the other, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."**

Hunan has always been an important battlefield in the fierce struggle between revolution and counter-revolution. In the years since the liberation, the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in Hunan has always been very sharp and complex. China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in Hunan such as Wang Yen-chun represented the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries, that is, the interests of the bourgeoisie, landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. In Hunan, they placed their henchmen in different posts, expanded the ranks of those who served them, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and vigorously pushed through the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in the province. Thus, they committed towering crimes. Growing up and educated in Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Hunan people had never stopped their heroic and staunch struggles against these top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class of Hunan with its glorious revolu-

tionary tradition and firm militancy, the masses of revolutionary people and the young Red Guard fighters formed a mighty revolutionary force. They launched a fierce general offensive against China's Khrushchov and his agents in Hunan, seized back into the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries the power they had usurped, and won the decisive victory in Hunan's great proletarian cultural revolution.

The Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region is a region through which Chairman Mao led the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. Thirty-two years ago, Chairman Mao successfully crossed Liupan Mountain, the last in the Long March, and wrote *Mount Liupan*, a brilliant poem full of heroic and resolute sentiment. This poem and especially its famous lines — **"High on the crest of Liupan Mountain our banners idly wave in the west wind"** — have given tremendous inspiration and inexhaustible strength to Ningsia's revolutionary people of both the Hui and Han nationalities. At every crucial moment in the sharp struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines and during the unprecedented movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao has charted in good time the course of advance for the revolutionary people of Ningsia. With the close concern shown by Chairman Mao and guided by his series of latest instructions, the proletarian revolutionaries, the revolutionary young Red Guard fighters and the revolutionary masses of



Armed men and civilians in Changsha warmly celebrate the birth of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

the various nationalities in the region have held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and closely followed his great strategic plan. They launched powerful and fierce attacks against China's Khrushchov and his agents in Ningsia — the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party such as Yang Ching-jen and Ma Yu-huai, repulsed their frenzied counter-attacks, seized back the power they had usurped, and won the decisive victory in Ningsia's great proletarian cultural revolution.

The glorious birth of the Revolutionary Committee of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region greatly consolidates and strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat in Ningsia, and ushers in a completely new stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Ningsia.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Without a people's army the people have nothing."** During the great proletarian cultural revolution, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Hunan and Ningsia, in enthusiastic response to the great call of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao, resolutely stood on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, gave full support to the proletarian revolutionaries, persisted in the principle of supporting the Left, but not any particular faction, and used the great thought of Mao Tse-tung to conduct propaganda among the masses, organize and arm them so that Chairman Mao's latest instructions struck root in their minds and were expressed in their own actions. In this way these P.L.A. commanders and fighters made tremendous contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution in Hunan and Ningsia.

Rally in Changsha

On April 8, a grand rally attended by 300,000 people was held in Changsha to celebrate the victorious birth of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee. That day, Changsha was in a militant and festive mood. Carrying huge portraits of Chairman Mao and holding bright red copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the proletarian revolutionaries, others of the revolutionary masses, young Red Guard fighters and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army streamed into the Dongfeng Square from all parts of the city. As they marched, they sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and beat drums and gongs.

The celebration rally was opened to the stirring strains of *The East Is Red*. When the glorious birth of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee was solemnly proclaimed, thunderous applause burst out from the hundreds of thousands of jubilant masses who, with raised arms, cheered again and again: "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the great, glorious and

correct Communist Party of China!" "Long live our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Speaking at the rally, Comrade Li Yuan, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, reviewed the militant course of Hunan's great proletarian cultural revolution in the past year and more. He said that the great cultural revolution in Hunan Province was in unprecedentedly excellent shape and would become still better. Following the establishment of the revolutionary committee, he added, the most fundamental task was to assure the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought, persist in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of all spheres, make the utmost efforts to strengthen education in Mao Tse-tung's thought and achieve the revolutionization of people's thinking.

Comrade Li Yuan stressed: We must never forget class struggle and never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must resolutely oppose Right conservatism, Right splittism and Right capitulationism, carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, take a firm hold of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines and unleash on our own initiative a protracted offensive against the class enemies. We must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, continue to develop the revolutionary campaign of mass criticism in depth, thoroughly expose, repudiate and discredit China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in Hunan politically, ideologically and theoretically, and eliminate their revisionist poison in all fields. He called on the province's revolutionary people not to stop in their struggle until complete victory. It was necessary, he pointed out, to fully expose the disruptive activities of the renegades, special agents, diehard capitalist roaders, landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, Rightists and the remnant Kuomintang elements.

Comrade Li Yuan said that the revolutionary people of the whole province should broaden and deepen the great mass movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, keep up their efforts to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes well and implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way. In the course of the revolutionary mass criticism, they should at the same time do a good job of carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in their respective units and transform education, literature and art, transform office and administrative work and all those parts of the superstructure that did not correspond to the socialist economic base. They should further consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliances and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations. They should firmly rely on the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and earnestly make a success of the great cultural revolution in the rural areas. The revolutionary people in the province, he said, should

resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Party building, rectify the Party organizations and strengthen Party building. They should determinedly respond to Chairman Mao's great call to "**support the army and cherish the people**" and strengthen the unity between the army and the people. They should firmly carry out Chairman Mao's great policies to "**grasp revolution and promote production and other work and promote preparations against war**" and to "**practise frugality in carrying out revolution.**" The revolutionary people of the province, he declared, must closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, advance from victory to victory and seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, ideologically, politically, economically and organizationally.

Comrade Lung Shu-chin, First Vice-Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Commander of the Hunan Provincial Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, speaking next at the rally, recalled how he was deeply educated by the struggle between the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past year and more, which enabled him to appreciate more profoundly the incomparable brilliance and greatness of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He pledged to closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution for ever and to be always loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He swore to defend Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee with his life, and to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Also speaking at the rally were Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and a revolutionary leading cadre, and Comrade Yang Ta-yi, a responsible member of the Hunan Provincial Military Area Command of the P.L.A. and Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee.

Representatives of Hunan's revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and young Red Guard fighters also spoke at the rally. They all expressed their determination to support and defend the new-born Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Addressing the rally, Comrade Chen Fa-hung, a responsible member of the Kwangchow Military Area Command of the P.L.A., warmly greeted the establishment of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Amidst tremendous cheering and prolonged applause, the rally adopted a message of salute to our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

The rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration.

Rally in Yinchuan

On April 10, Yinchuan was decorated with red flags and the beating of gongs and drums could be heard from afar. With deep proletarian class feelings of boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, a hundred thousand people flocked to the city's Nanmen Square to celebrate the victorious birth of the Revolutionary Committee of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region. They included proletarian revolutionaries from every front and revolutionary masses of different nationalities from all parts of the region, and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army. They carried huge portraits of Chairman Mao and waved their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

The rally opened to the strains of *The East Is Red*. The inauguration of the Revolutionary Committee of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region was proclaimed amid thunderous applause and great rejoicing. Raising their arms high, people excitedly shouted slogans: "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 the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" and "Wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Addressing the rally, Comrade Kang Chien-min, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, said: "We must always remain loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to his proletarian revolutionary line, hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, further broaden and deepen the great mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, make further efforts to implement the series of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution."

He stressed: "We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching: '**Never forget class struggle.**' We must continue to take the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key and ceaselessly launch attacks against the class enemy. We must closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, deepen the long-term campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to thoroughly expose the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in Ningsia, completely repudiate and discredit them and eliminate their pernicious influence."

He pointed out: "We must see clearly the new developments in the class struggle, resolutely oppose Right conservatism, Right splittism and Right capitula-

tionism, smash the Right-deviationist evil attempts of reversing correct decisions, thoroughly expose renegades, secret agents, diehard capitalist roaders and all overt and covert counter-revolutionary elements and pull them all out."

Comrade Kang Chien-min said that Chairman Mao has recently instructed: "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." "This brilliant directive," continued Comrade Kang Chien-min, "gives the fundamental direction for building revolutionary committees and provides a most powerful ideological weapon for the winning of all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must conscientiously study it, resolutely carry it out and quickly put it into action so as to build the revolutionary committee into a revolutionized, compact and powerful fighting command post, boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao and closely linked with the people."

"The armymen and civilians throughout the region should resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's great call to 'support the army and cherish the people,' launch activities along this line in a deep-going way, and vigorously strengthen the unity between the army and people. We must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, be on guard against sabotage and disturbances created by the secret agents of the U.S.-Chiang gang, the Soviet revisionists and the Mongolian revisionists, and defend our great motherland and the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic policy to 'grasp revolution and promote production and other work and promote preparations against war,' and win a double victory, in both revolution and production."

Other speakers included Comrade Chang Huai-li, Deputy Commander of the Ningsia Regional Military Area Command of the P.L.A. and Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade Hsu Hung-hsueh, Head of the Support-the-Left Group formed from among the P.L.A. units stationed in Ningsia and Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee. They declared that the P.L.A. units stationed

in Ningsia and all commanders and fighters of the Ningsia Regional Military Area Command must bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "the rights the people have won must never be lightly given up but must be defended by fighting," and that they must warmly cherish, unswervingly support, enthusiastically help and courageously defend the new-born revolutionary committee and resolutely uphold its proletarian authority. They must guard against and smash enemy conspiracies from the Right or the extreme "Left" which attempted to shake and subvert the revolutionary committee and they must defend the revolutionary political power of the proletariat.

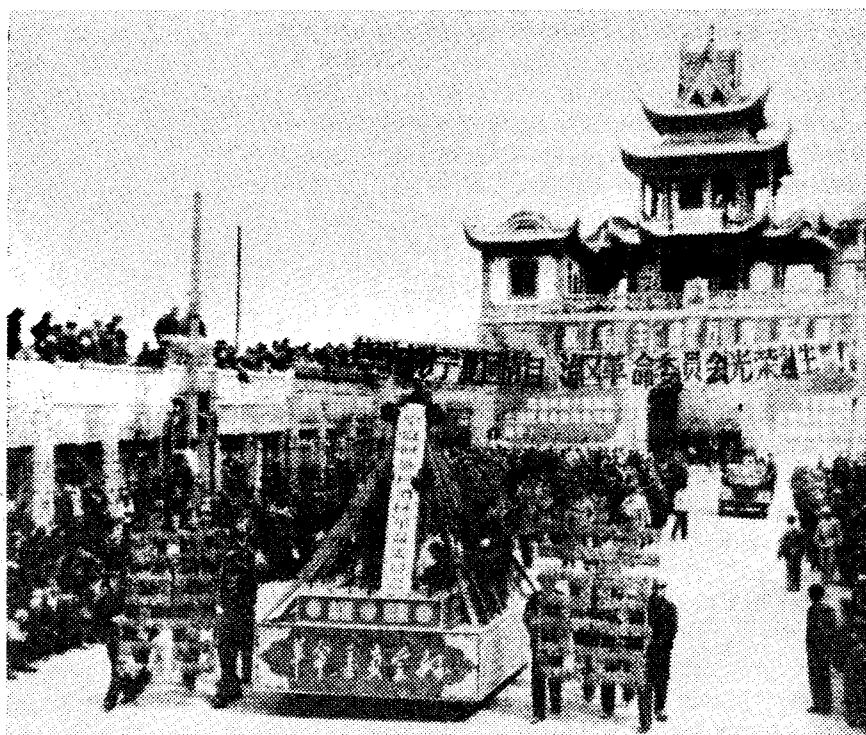
Representatives of Ningsia's revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary young Red Guard fighters also spoke at the meeting.

The celebration meeting was also addressed by a representative of the proletarian revolutionaries of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

A message of salute to the great leader Chairman Mao was adopted amidst thunderous applause.

The rally was followed by a gigantic demonstration in celebration of the occasion.

Renmin Ribao and *Jiefangjun Bao* published joint editorials to extend warm congratulations on the occasion of the triumphant establishment of the Revolutionary Committees of Hunan Province and the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region.



In Yinchuan, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities and P.L.A. commanders and fighters parade in celebration of the establishment of the Revolutionary Committee of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region.

We must be clear-headed, that is, we must not believe the "nice words" of the imperialists nor be intimidated by their bluster.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Murderous Intent Revealed Before the Scheme Is Fully Unfolded

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

IT is only some two weeks since Lyndon Johnson, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, came out with a programme of "partially stopping bombing" to extort peace by trickery. But his murderous intentions have been revealed before the scheme is fully unfolded. A host of facts has further exposed Johnson's stratagem as an out-and-out big fraud.

What has the Johnson Administration been up to in the past fortnight?

Just at a time when Johnson was shouting himself hoarse about "achieving peace" in Vietnam, the U.S. Government adopted a series of measures to intensify the war of aggression against Vietnam.

It ordered the call-up of 24,500 U.S. army, naval and air force reserves, and it is ready to increase its aggressive troops in Vietnam to close to 550,000.

It has been busy reshuffling officers and men, replacing Westmoreland as commander of the U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam with Creighton Abrams—who has likewise suffered defeat at the hands of the south Vietnamese people—and preparing new military deployments on the south Vietnam battlefield.

It asked the American munitions industry to accelerate and increase production of weapons to supply the U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam and the south Vietnam puppet troops with more war equipment.

It called a meeting of its accomplices in the aggression against Vietnam to step up the recruitment of cannon-fodder. Acting on U.S. orders, Thailand's puppet clique has announced that it will send an additional division of satellite troops to south Vietnam.

It sent pirate planes to step up its wanton bombing of north Vietnam, concentrating its attacks north of the military demarcation line, with an intensity such as has never been seen before.

All this is abundant proof that Johnson's "peace talks" are nothing but a stratagem for the U.S. aggressors to gain a respite and a smokescreen to cover up their scheme for intensifying the war.

Johnson tried his utmost to give an appearance that he wanted "peace talks," but he has resorted to one ruse after another even over the site for "contacts"

between the two parties. Earlier, he had declared more than once that "the United States is ready to send its representatives to any forum at any time to discuss the means of bringing this war to an end." Now, he has gone back on his word and rejected Phnom Penh for the "contacts." This behaviour, as pointed out by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk, shows that the United States "habitually despised Cambodia" and that "the Americans have a bad attitude because they want to make publicity with the meeting between them and north Vietnam." This single incident alone is enough to reveal that the "peace talks" proposed by the U.S. imperialist chieftain are just one big fraud.

The Johnson Administration has gone all out to put across its "peace talks" fraud precisely because it faces unprecedented difficulties both at home and abroad—the utter defeat of its war of aggression against Vietnam, the irretrievable crisis of the U.S. dollar, the flaming advance of the Afro-American struggle, the fierce quarrels within U.S. ruling circles, and its complete isolation in the international sphere. Moreover, the U.S. general election is also drawing near. In order to deceive the people of the United States and the world, Johnson, with the close co-operation and all-out help of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, has resorted to this trick by which he is trying to get out of the impasse.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The principle of the reactionary forces in dealing with the democratic forces of the people is definitely to destroy all they can and to prepare to destroy later whatever they cannot destroy now.**" U.S. imperialism will definitely not give up its designs for aggression against Vietnam. Only by thoroughly defeating the U.S. aggressors on the battlefield and driving every single one of them out of Vietnam can the Vietnamese people attain their sacred goal of national liberation and reunification of their fatherland. At present, the valiant Vietnamese people, determined to fight and win, are battling unswervingly and advancing from one victory to another. They will certainly achieve final victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

(April 15)

Racial discrimination in the United States is a product of the colonialist and imperialist system. The contradiction between the Black masses in the United States and the U.S. ruling circles is a class contradiction. Only by overthrowing the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and destroying the colonialist and imperialist system can the Black people in the United States win complete emancipation.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression Hits Hard At U.S. Imperialism

THE latest wave of Afro-American struggle against violent repression, on a scale unseen in American history, has, like a hurricane, swept more than 120 large and smaller cities in less than 10 days. It has hit hard at U.S. imperialism which is already in dire straits at home and abroad and has once again shaken the reactionary rule of monopoly capital in the United States to its very foundations. This surging struggle marks the accelerated awakening of the more than 20 million Afro-Americans and reflects the ever sharper class contradictions in the United States. The going for U.S. imperialism is getting tougher and tougher.

The present storm of Afro-American struggle broke out at a time when U.S. imperialism was weighed down by implacable crises and difficulties. U.S. imperialism has suffered crushing defeats in the war of aggression against Vietnam; the people of the United States have been campaigning against this war with increasing vigour while the ruling circles are torn by endless internal quarrels. Meanwhile, the aggravated U.S. dollar crisis has set off a financial crisis in the whole capitalist world, the worst of its kind in the last 40 years. All this has made the blow which the present Afro-American struggle dealt at U.S. imperialism specially hard. Coming under heavy fire both within the country and abroad, the U.S. ruling circles have been thrown into utter panic and confusion.

A remarkable feature of the current wave of Afro-American struggle against violent repression is its quickly gathered momentum and its unprecedented scale. Since its outbreak on April 4, the struggle rapidly engulfed 125 cities including U.S. capital Washington, New York, Chicago and Detroit. Long victimized by ruthless exploitation and oppression, large numbers of Afro-American people braved the brutal suppression by fully armed fascist troops and police

and broke their way into the streets, filled with intense fury against the ruling circles and the racists. They took revenge by starting fires in one place after another and smashing stores and pawnshops run by white exploiters. Many large cities, heavenly spots for the exploiting classes, suddenly became scenes of battle enveloped in smoke and littered with rubble. In their battles against the fascist police, the Afro-American masses have once again displayed their indomitable spirit of fearing no sacrifice. The Afro-American snipers were active everywhere. They scared the wits out of the fascist troops and police. Even the citadel of U.S. imperialism, Washington, was not spared this time. Fires set by Afro-Americans engulfed the whole city and many shops run by white racists in the neighbourhood of the White House itself were smashed.

The current Afro-American struggle against violent repression is proof of the further bankruptcy of the doctrine of non-violence and indicates that the idea of violent revolutionary struggle has struck deep roots among the Afro-American people. More and more of them have realized that only by opposing counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence can they achieve freedom and emancipation. The fact that an exponent of non-violence like the Afro-American clergyman Martin Luther King fell a victim to the violence of the white racists is itself a hard and bitter lesson. After learning of the bloody incident, an Afro-American said angrily: "From now on let's forget all about non-violence!" This is the voice of millions upon millions of the Afro-American masses striving for freedom and emancipation.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has wisely pointed out: "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." U.S. imperialism carries out an extremely reactionary rule at home, brutally exploiting

and oppressing the broad masses of the American working people, especially the more than 20 million Afro-Americans.

For ages, the Afro-Americans have been subjected to the two-fold national and class oppression. They live in the lowest stratum of American society. They have the scantiest of income and the highest rate of unemployment. Millions are faced with hunger and starvation year in, year out. Pent up with wrath, the hearts of the Afro-Americans are like a powder keg which a single spark can touch off. The broad labouring sections among the white people of the United States have common interests with the Afro-Americans.

With the daily intensification of exploitation and subjugation of the broad masses of the working people by the U.S. monopoly capitalists, more and more white labourers have joined in the struggle of the Afro-American people. The white people have taken part in the demonstrations and strikes of the Afro-Americans in many places. The combination of the Afro-American struggle with the American workers' movement is bound to accelerate the collapse of the evil rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalists.

The Afro-American struggle against racial oppression is a component part of the overall struggle of the people throughout the world against U.S. imperialism, and constitutes a powerful support to the revolutionary struggles of the people in different countries. U.S. imperialism, which commits aggression abroad and subjects the people at home to oppression and exploitation, is the common enemy of the people both in the United States and the whole world. In their fight against this most ferocious common enemy, the Afro-American people, the Vietnamese people and all the oppressed peoples of the world support and encourage each other. Each and every hammer blow delivered by the valiant Vietnamese people to the U.S. aggressor is a great support to the world revolutionary people including the Afro-Americans; and the heroic struggle of the Afro-Americans, too, has been a powerful sup-

port to the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the Vietnamese people and the peoples of the whole world. They are comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder on the same front, and victory on any sector of the battlefield will push ahead the whole anti-U.S. struggle towards victory.

The U.S. ruling circles have always resorted to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of bloody suppression and political deception in dealing with the Afro-American struggle. In face of the current irresistible storm of struggle that is raging throughout the United States, the panicky U.S. ruling circles called out 50,000 to 60,000 troops and police, and even tanks, armoured cars and helicopters, to suppress the Afro-American masses. Many Afro-Americans were killed, thousands were wounded and more than 20,000 were arrested. At the same time, the U.S. ruling circles dished up a "civil rights" bill in a vain attempt to pacify the Afro-Americans with the empty promise of the so-called prohibition of racial discrimination against the Afro-Americans in housing.

However, it will be futile for the U.S. ruling circles to try to stamp out, by means of counter-revolutionary dual tactics, the raging struggle of the Afro-Americans who are becoming more awakened with each passing day. The broad masses of the Afro-Americans will not be intimidated by fascist suppression, nor will they be deceived by cajolery. The vigorous development of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression in the past few years is adequate proof of this and future developments will continue to bear testimony to this fact.

The force of more than 20 million Afro-American people is invincible. With the support of the revolutionary people of the world and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the white working people of the United States, the Afro-American people will eventually thoroughly smash the fetters binding them, bury the U.S. imperialist system and achieve complete emancipation for themselves.

U.S. Imperialism Cannot Save the Dollar

OWING to the current financial crisis rocking the whole capitalist world, touched off by the crisis of the dollar, the various inextricable crises and difficulties besetting U.S. imperialism are being aggravated and its dominant position in the West is becoming more and more shaky.

Vexed and jittery, U.S. ruling circles have been racking their brains, and beginning in late March they adopted a series of "emergency" measures in a desperate attempt to turn the tide. But all in vain. The dollar crisis is the result of U.S. imperialism's unprecedentedly enormous budgetary and international pay-

ments deficits which are brought about by its consistent policy of aggression and expansion abroad; and this has developed into an incurable illness. Even some bourgeois American papers have had to admit that all these measures cannot save the dollar.

"Two-Price System for Gold": Like a Doomed Patient Trying to Prolong His Life

A two-price system for gold is one of the "emergency" measures adopted by U.S. imperialism in conjunction with West Germany and some other West European countries. Under this system, the govern-

ments of the capitalist countries will settle accounts with each other at the official parity rate between the dollar and gold (35 dollars per ounce); but in private transactions in the "free market," the price of gold will be allowed to soar freely. This means not only that the U.S. dollar has in practice been devalued, but it also means an end to the free convertibility of the dollar for gold, thereby shaking the dollar's position as an "international currency" to its very foundations.

Furthermore, the two-tier gold price system has built-in loopholes which can never be plugged. First of all, the United States, no matter how it tries, will not be able to prevent the other capitalist countries from exchanging their dollar holdings for American gold at the official price and then selling gold at higher prices in the "free market." In other words, this measure, in practice, cannot completely stem the continued outflow of gold from the United States.

Secondly, since several tens of billions of dollars in the Western financial markets can no longer be converted into gold as freely as before, and since the real value of the dollar has declined steadily, it is only natural that the owners of dollars will unload them in exchange for other relatively stable currencies of some of the West European countries. In that case, the total amount of dollars held by the central banks of the West European countries will become bigger and bigger and, proceeding from their own interests, they will have to convert their dollars by demanding gold from the United States. If the United States permits such convertibility over a long period, its gold reserves will further dwindle. If it stops such convertibility, the central banks of the West European countries will have to refuse to accept dollars at the official price. This will give rise to greater chaos in the financial markets of the capitalist world.

"Special Drawing Rights": Like Using a Cup Of Water to Put Out a Fire

The second "emergency" measure is the scheme for setting up "special drawing rights" in the "International Monetary Fund." This scheme entails the U.S.-controlled I.M.F. issuing a huge amount of "paper gold" based on the dollar. This "paper gold" will serve as a means of reserve for the capitalist countries in addition to gold and the dollar, and as a means for settlement of accounts. According to Washington's smug calculations, this kind of "paper gold" would not only help the United States cover its international payments deficits but would also pave the way for the creation of a new currency system in the Western world which would be dissociated from gold but would be mainly based on the dollar.

But this plan also cannot solve the crisis of the rapidly deteriorating dollar. At present, the "special drawing rights" (S.D.R.) plan is only a preliminary agreement, and implementing it is full of difficulties. The Western press estimates that the final ratification of this scheme by the parliaments of the countries con-

cerned cannot be expected before the spring of 1969 at the earliest. This obviously will be too late to save the dollar which is in a precarious position right now.

Secondly, even if this scheme could be fulfilled, it would be far from adequate to make up for the huge international payments deficits of the United States. According to the American plan, the sum total of S.D.R.'s to be issued in the first five years would come to ten billion dollars, i.e., two billion dollars a year. Even so, the United States would be entitled to only 500 million dollars of S.D.R.'s each year. But the U.S. international payments deficits amounted to approximately 3,600 million dollars last year and is expected to be even higher this year. It is thus clear that the S.D.R. scheme actually cannot be of much help to the United States in halting the steady outflow of gold and dollars and preventing the acceleration of the collapse of the dollar.

"Curtailed of Financial Outlays": Like Drinking Poison to Quench the Thirst

The third "emergency" measure is the "curtailment of financial outlays." In order to stabilize the dollar and to seek the continued support of the other Western countries to help cope with the dollar crisis, U.S. ruling circles have, since the beginning of this year, ballyhooed their resolve to take "retrenchment" measures at home in an attempt to cut down the U.S. budgetary deficits and its international payments deficits. However, since it cannot possibly change its policies of aggression and expansion abroad, the American ruling circles cannot materially reduce its spending. In a speech on March 31, just a few days after he put forward his proposal for a tax increase and a cut in budgetary expenditures, U.S. imperialist chieftain Lyndon Johnson demanded a supplementary budget of 5,000 million dollars for the war of aggression in Vietnam. It is very clear that the so-called spending curtailment is merely empty talk to lull the public, as well as a portent of harsh attacks on the living standards of the American working people. But the worsening inflation, soaring prices, increased taxation and the drop in real wages, which are the result of the steady escalation of the war of aggression against Vietnam, have seriously impaired the limited purchasing power of the broad masses of the working people, and the American economy has exhibited clear signs of stagnation since the beginning of last year. In such circumstances, any "retrenchment" measures designed to further reduce the purchasing power of the working people can only accelerate the outbreak of an over-production crisis, thus causing a situation in which both a financial crisis and an economic crisis of over-production would break out simultaneously.

At the same time, the steady expansion of the war of aggression in Vietnam has caused a further increase in U.S. overseas spending. U.S. imperialism is continuing to export large amounts of capital in order to rake in huge profits from abroad. And the general deteriora-

tion of the economic situation in the capitalist world with its ever sharper competition in the world export markets has caused a sharp drop in the favourable balance of trade for U.S. business. All these factors are working to aggravate the U.S. international balance of payments deficit this year. If U.S. imperialism in its desperation tries to shift its difficulties on to other capitalist countries by drastically cutting down its imports and frantically boosting its exports, it will only result in a further intensification of the trade war be-

tween the imperialist countries and speeding up the outbreak of a major economic crisis in the capitalist world.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis...**" In these circumstances, any last-ditch struggle by U.S. imperialism will only hasten its plunge to doom.

New Storms in the Japanese People's Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE spring waves are billowing, the Sea of Japan is roaring!

Since the beginning of this year, the Japanese people have set loose new storms in the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. The struggle against the visit of a U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier at a Japanese port, demonstrations against the construction of additional U.S. military bases in Japan, the big strike by the workers of the state-run railways and strikes by Japanese workers employed at the U.S. bases followed closely one another. Thousands of patriotic workers and students in Tokyo have recently demonstrated many times against the building of a field hospital by the U.S. armed forces in Japan. This has brought the wave of the present struggle against U.S. imperialism to a new high.

In these struggles, the Japanese people have held high the clear-cut banner of opposing U.S. imperialism, set forth definite objectives of struggle and dealt the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries hard blows.

Workers, peasants, students, women and other sections of the people have taken an active part. This indicates that the patriotic united front of the various strata of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control is being steadily broadened.

Confronted by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' bayonets, armoured cars, fire hoses and tear gas bombs, the Japanese people, who fear neither brute force nor sacrifice, have fought heroically against the fascist police in these struggles. They have shown great determination and heroism in their patriotic fight against U.S. imperialism.

Using Japan as its base for aggression in Asia for a long time, U.S. imperialism has turned the Japanese reactionaries, who are betraying Japan's national interests, into its lackeys. The national contradictions

between the Japanese people and the U.S. reactionaries and the class contradictions between the Japanese people and the Japanese reactionaries are irreconcilable. As a result of its serious defeats in the war of aggression against Vietnam and its stepped-up efforts to expand this war, U.S. imperialism has no alternative but to strengthen the role of Japan as a base for its aggression. On its part, the Sato government, which has willingly and obediently followed U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression, will undoubtedly serve its master more energetically than before. In the last few months, it has speeded up arms expansion and war preparations with extraordinary zeal. It has built military airfields for the U.S. troops in their aggression against Vietnam and a new field hospital, and thus converted Japan more and more into an outright military base for U.S. aggression against Vietnam. At the same time it is cracking down on the Japanese people with even greater ferocity. This can only sharpen still more the Japanese people's national contradictions with the U.S. reactionaries and their class contradictions with the reactionaries at home. And it can only intensify the Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The ever sharper national contradictions between the Japanese people and U.S. imperialism and the mounting class contradictions in Japan have thrown the renegade features of the Kenji Miyamoto revisionist group into bolder relief. Ganging up more and more with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the Miyamoto group has done all it can to betray the revolutionary cause of the Japanese people and sabotage their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. While paying lip-service to "revolution," this group has brandished its clubs and shamelessly abused the masses of demonstrators as "hoodligans," so as to aid and abet the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in stamping out the Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. Therefore, to oppose the U.S.-

Japanese reactionaries, it is imperative to oppose the Soviet revisionist clique and the Miyamoto group. Only when the poisonous influence of modern revisionism is eradicated and the sabotage by the modern revisionists is smashed, can the Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism advance triumphantly.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." "The Japanese people will

be able to drive the U.S. imperialists from their soil and realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality."

Japan's destiny will absolutely not be decided by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, nor by the Soviet revisionists and the Miyamoto revisionist group, but by the awakened masses of the revolutionary Japanese people. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and all other monsters and demons will one day be buried by the Japanese people!

(April 11)

No Nuclear Arming by Japanese Militarism Is Permissible

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

SUPPORTED by U.S. imperialism, the Sato government of Japan is intensifying its arms expansion and war preparations and is working energetically on nuclear armament. This is a grave step taken by the resurgent Japanese militarist forces who are rabidly plotting to commit aggression abroad in a vain attempt to re-establish their domination over Asia.

For a long time now the reactionary ruling circles of Japan have been harbouring the wild ambition of getting nuclear weapons and engaging in nuclear armament. In recent years, especially since Sato's visit to the United States last November, the Japanese militarists have accelerated the pace of their nuclear arming. They have loudly talked about the need to "rid" the Japanese people of "their nervousness about nuclear arms," and declared that Japan "should build up an offensive strength to conduct some sort of pre-emptive action" — "for instance, the possession of nuclear equipment," etc. In order to acquire a greater quantity of nuclear materials and master nuclear technique in preparation for the production of nuclear weapons, the Sato government of Japan signed with the United States in February this year a new "U.S.-Japanese agreement for co-operation in nuclear energy."* The U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists have also agreed on the joint exploitation of uranium mines in Canada. A host of facts show that the Jap-

anese reactionaries have already embarked on the road of developing nuclear weapons.

In order to cover up its manoeuvres for nuclear arming, the Sato government has talked a great deal about its so-called "three principles of nuclear renunciation" (i.e., non-production, non-possession and non-importation of nuclear weapons). But this is just a smokescreen. As a matter of fact, the Sato government has long since placed Japan under the "nuclear umbrella" of the United States and converted Japan into a U.S. nuclear base. It allows U.S. nuclear-powered warships equipped with nuclear weapons to sail in and out of Japanese ports at will and is plotting to equip the Japanese "self-defence corps" with U.S. nuclear weapons. As exposed by some Japanese socialist Diet members, the Sato government is studying the production of missiles with nuclear warheads under Japan's third arms expansion plan. Of late, the Japanese reactionaries have given much publicity to the project of "recovering Okinawa" while allowing the United States to retain its nuclear base on the island. This is simply aimed at "legitimizing" the U.S. imperialist crime of openly introducing nuclear weapons into Japanese territory. What sheer nonsense it is for Eisaku Sato and his gang to talk about the "three principles of nuclear renunciation" while openly importing nuclear weapons and secretly preparing to manufacture such weapons themselves!

The Japanese reactionaries also allege that they are not going in for nuclear armaments but are only pursuing the "peaceful use of nuclear energy." However, even the Japanese bourgeois papers have made it plain that the so-called "peaceful use" will "ultimately be linked with its use militarily." It is common knowledge that any nuclear fuel can be processed and used militarily. The Japanese militarists can fool no one with such nonsense as "peaceful use."

* The agreement was signed in Washington on February 26 for a term of 30 years. It envisages that the United States will supply Japan with 161 tons of enriched uranium-235, nearly 60 times greater than the 2.7 tons provided for in a 10-year agreement signed in 1958. The present agreement also envisages that before 1970 the United States will supply Japan with 365 kilogrammes of plutonium, or nearly 50 times more than provided for in the previous agreement. This is the largest amount of nuclear fuel ever pledged by the United States to supply to any of its lackeys.

In order to develop nuclear weapons in the service of U.S. imperialism, Sato and his gang have put up a smokescreen about the need to "deal with" China's "nuclear threat." This is nothing but the despicable trick of a thief crying "stop thief!" The Chinese people develop nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of self-defence. The Chinese Government has time and again declared that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Japanese people are fully aware that the nuclear threat against Japan comes entirely from U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism was the first to use atomic weapons to massacre the Japanese people. It is U.S. imperialism which has set up military bases all over Japan and brought nuclear weapons to Japanese territory. It is again U.S. imperialism which is oppressing the Japanese nation and brandishing nuclear weapons over the heads of the Japanese people. U.S. imperialism is the mortal and sworn enemy of the Japanese people. The clamour of Sato and his gang about China's "nuclear threat" serves only to reveal their features more clearly as betrayers of Japan's national interests, as those who show their hostility towards the people of Asia, and as the accomplices of U.S. imperialism.

The vicious aim of the Japanese reactionaries in frenziedly developing nuclear weapons and engaging in nuclear arming is obvious. This is a vain attempt to use nuclear weapons as their prop and U.S. imperialism as their backing to engage in overseas aggression and expansion and suppress the revolutionary

movements of the people of Asia. But their calculations are destined to fail. U.S. imperialism has long since armed itself to the teeth with nuclear weapons, but it has been beaten black and blue by the peoples of the world. How can the Japanese reactionaries expect to fare any better? By obsturately seeking nuclear armaments in order to serve U.S. imperialism's "nuclear strategy," they can only bring catastrophe and disaster to the Japanese nation in the end. This will never be tolerated by the Japanese people.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out long ago: "The atom bomb is a paper tiger which the U.S. reactionaries use to scare people" and "the people are the decisive factor. Reliance on the unity and struggle of the people is bound to bring about the defeat of imperialism and its lackeys."

Today, the Japanese people are awakening as never before and are heroically struggling against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. They are firmly opposed to Japan's nuclear armament and to the Japanese militarists binding the country to the war chariot of the U.S. imperialists and sacrificing it for them. Today, the whole of Asia and the world has undergone earth-shaking changes in favour of the people. We would like to warn the Japanese reactionaries: By following U.S. imperialism and engaging in nuclear arming, and treading the old path of Hideki Tojo and company, you will be severely punished by the people of Asia and of the world, and will hasten your own doom!

(April 5)

Armed With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

P.L.A. Horse-Breeding Team Achieves Splendid Successes

A CHINESE People's Liberation Army horse-breeding team is working on the highland prairie at the foot of the snow-bound Chilian Mountains in northwest China. By holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and putting politics to the fore, it has overfulfilled its horse-breeding task year by year and been commended as a four-good unit for five consecutive years.

Many members of the team are veteran herdsmen who were brutally oppressed and exploited in the old society. It is Chairman Mao who has brought them a new, happy life. They cherish boundless love for him.

Every day, as the first light creeps over the vast grasslands, they gather to wish Chairman Mao a long, long life and, facing the rising sun, they sing *The East Is Red*, a song in praise of their great leader. After they graze the horses and when problems crop up in their work and thinking, they read some passages from

Chairman Mao's works for guidance. Other times, several of them get together to carry on their study and discussion simultaneously. They use Mao Tse-tung's thought to help and encourage each other.

As night falls, the herdsmen and their families, old and young, and men and women, flock to the night-school to study Chairman Mao's works and, with Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, they fight self and repudiate revisionism and remould their world outlook.

Chang Kai-kuo, secretary of the team's Communist Party branch, took the lead in organizing the team in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. In pre-liberation days, he was a poor herdsman who was pressed into the service of the reactionary Kuomintang warlord Ma Pu-fang. After liberation, Chang worked strenuously for the building of socialism and developed from an ordinary herdsman into a team leader. He had the honour of going to Peking to see our great leader

Chairman Mao on three occasions. He often tells his comrades that but for Chairman Mao's wise leadership and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the proletariat and other working people would have nothing. "Chairman Mao's works are the treasured revolutionary books and the poor people's life-blood," he says.

An illiterate, Chang Kai-kuo later received some schooling. He still has great difficulty in reading but he studies Chairman Mao's works assiduously every evening, however tired he is after the day's work. Actually, the busier he is, the harder he studies.

Like Chang Kai-kuo, the herdsmen are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao. They regard his teachings as the guide for all work. Their loyalty comes from their long-standing experience that whenever they act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings they succeed, otherwise they fail.

Putting Proletarian Politics to the Fore

In the fierce struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line, Mao Tse-tung's thought has time and again guided them past hidden snags and forward along the bright road.

At one time, this struggle manifested itself in the debate on whether first importance should be attached to politics or to professional work.

Chairman Mao teaches that **"politics is the commander, the soul in everything."** He says: **"Politics, whether revolutionary or counter-revolutionary, is the struggle of class against class."**

But the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching wanted to draw people away from proletarian politics by putting technique first. They drivelled that "technique is a tough job while politics is not." Influenced by this revisionist theory, a few people in the horse-breeding team said that to grasp work means attending only to foaling in spring, insemination in summer, fattening the horses in autumn and looking after the mares with foals in winter.

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the herdsmen studied Chairman Mao's teaching **"political work is the life-blood of all economic work"** and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's directives on strengthening political and ideological work. They repudiated the revisionist fallacies and pointed out that success in horse-breeding depended first on man and on his ideological revolutionization, on arming him with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Once, the veterinarians were called in to treat one of the team's horses that was sick. They thought the case was not serious and therefore did not pay enough attention. As a result, the horse died of a common disease. With this lesson in mind, the vets studied *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and contrasted their own attitude with Comrade Bethune's great sense of responsibility in his work. They came to the conclusion that their failure to cure the horse was not due to the

lack of a high level of technique, but to their lack of a sense of political responsibility.

Later, four horses became seriously ill and were reduced to mere skeletons. Some herdsmen thought the cases were hopeless. Determined to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon and follow the example of Comrade Bethune, the vets went to the stables and remained with the herdsmen day and night to attend the horses until the beasts recovered.

The two sharply different results serve as a graphic example showing that the decisive factor is man and not material things; it is politics, not technique.

Formerly, some "experts" asserted that broodmares over 18 years old should be cast aside because of decreased fertility. They described this as "a law of nature." But the herdsmen questioned the validity of this "scientific conclusion." They said: "If we can extend the mares' breeding life, we'll be contributing more to national defence and to the world revolution."

With this problem in mind, they read Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Where do correct ideas come from? Do they drop from the skies? No. Are they innate in the mind? No. They come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment."**

Determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, they work untiringly to regulate the feed and to give careful medical attention, among other things. Through their efforts, many aged mares have continued to foal.

Giving Full Play to Man's Role in Overcoming Difficulties

Last spring, the team faced a severe shortage of fodder because of a prolonged drought. The herdsmen studied Chairman Mao's teaching: **"This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield."** They decided to rely on their own efforts in overcoming this difficulty. Formerly, spring grazing time was short; now they put the horses out to pasture two hours earlier than usual every day. Previously, uncut fodder had been used; now they chaff the hay to prevent waste. This and other measures devised by them helped the team tide over the fodder shortage and the horses have become stronger.

In the same spirit, they overcame an exceptional cold spell, including wind and snowstorms, which hit the grasslands last May.

Lightning suddenly struck late at night and the roar of thunder was followed by a downpour. This so startled the horses that they scattered when the herdsmen tried to get them over the river. At this point, the herdsmen recited aloud a passage from Chairman Mao **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** They encouraged each other and at the same time they chased after the frightened horses. When the herd reached a gully, a few newly

born foals were sucked into a whirlpool. The herds- men jumped into the torrential river to save the foals. It is Chairman Mao, the red sun shining most brightly in their hearts, and his teachings that inspired them to fight tenaciously and finally bring back all the runaway horses.

Training New People With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Most cadres in the team, including its leader, political instructor and technicians, have been promoted from among the ordinary herdsmen. In the study of Chairman Mao's works or in grazing the horses, they are always at one with the masses.

They have paid great attention to training the younger generation in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." Their principal method is to arm the young people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and vigorously revolutionize their thinking.

All cadres regard their joining in the study of Chairman Mao's writings together with the herdsmen, the pasturing of horses on the snowy grasslands and the maintenance of the quality of ordinary herdsmen as a matter of major importance. They show up wherever the work is difficult and the weather wretched. At times they have worked for over a fortnight in the fields without going home.

Repudiating China's Khrushchov

Resolutely Defend the Party Principle of Democratic Centralism

by a P.L.A. Unit Under the Chengtu Command

THE Communist Party of China is a great Marxist political Party built by the great leader Chairman Mao himself. It is the proletarian vanguard founded on the organizational principle of democratic centralism. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "If we are to make the Party strong, we must practise democratic centralism to stimulate the initiative of the whole membership." To persevere in the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism in the Party in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings is a most important factor in guaranteeing Party solidarity and unity and strengthening the Party's fighting capacity to defeat the enemy.

The history of the international communist movement shows that in order to pursue an opportunist political line, opportunists of all kinds invariably pursue

When Chen Yu-nien, a youth who graduated from a lower middle school, came to the team, he did not like the job, thinking that he could not "waste his life" by simply working as a herdsman. Nevertheless, when he was transferred to the team, Chang Kai-kuo welcomed him with open arms and did his best to raise his class consciousness. Since Chen had more schooling than the other herdsmen, Chang asked him to help his comrades study Chairman Mao's writings. In the course of the study, Chen Yu-nien began to ponder why his comrades, though semi-literate, could apply Chairman Mao's teachings effectively and with quick results, while he himself, though more "learned," could not.

With this question in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's works over and over. He was particularly struck by this passage: "There are many intellectuals who fancy themselves very learned and assume airs of erudition without realizing that such airs are bad and harmful and hinder their own progress. They ought to be aware of the truth that actually many so-called intellectuals are, relatively speaking, most ignorant and the workers and peasants sometimes know more than they do." Mao Tse-tung's thought opened his eyes. He began to understand that his dislike for the job was motivated by thinking of himself too much and too little of the common good. Since then he has fought relentlessly against self-interest and followed the example of the veteran herdsmen in work and in study. He is now one of the team's activists in studying Chairman Mao's works.

an organizational line which conforms to their opportunist political line, undermining the Party principle of democratic centralism. The top opportunist in our Party, China's Khrushchov, was the chief culprit pursuing an opportunist political line and at the same time the top person undermining the Party principle of democratic centralism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Within the ranks of the people, we cannot do without freedom, nor can we do without discipline; we cannot do without democracy, nor can we do without centralism. This unity of democracy and centralism, of freedom and discipline, constitutes our democratic centralism."

Centralism in the Party is based on democracy. On the basis of democracy, correct opinions are centralized

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.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

to achieve unity in understanding, policy, planning, guidance and action. Centralism cannot be divorced from democracy; centralism divorced from democracy is arbitrariness and one-man rule.

China's Khrushchov was very much afraid of Party democracy. He had a fear of Party members rising up in rebellion against him and exposing his criminal opposition to the Party, to socialism and to Mao Tse-tung's thought. He all along fanatically advocated the reactionary theory of "absolute obedience," saying that "all that is approved and decided by the higher body, or by the Central Committee, must be obeyed, and it must be obeyed even if wrong." He treated the Party members as his slaves and "docile tools" who must obey and follow all his anti-Party, anti-socialist instructions. This is not democratic centralism but out-and-out one-man rule. It is the fascist system of the Kuomintang Chiang Kai-shek clique.

To unify the ideas and actions of the whole membership and make the Party a powerful integrated force for fighting the enemy, our Party must have its organizational principle and discipline — the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee. Otherwise, our Party would be like a heap of loose sand and unity of will and action of the whole Party would not be ensured. But this subordination must have political correctness as the prerequisite and must be in conformity with Mao Tse-tung's thought and the interests of the people.

Chairman Mao teaches us that **"to lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidity of its own organization."** **"Erroneous leadership harmful to the revolution should not be unconditionally accepted but should be resolutely resisted."** Erroneous leadership harmful to the revolution cannot represent the interests of the Party and the people. Subordination to such leadership inevitably leads to setbacks and failure in the revolution.

China's Khrushchov opposed the Party principle of democratic centralism. By resorting to such methods as recruiting deserters and renegades and forming cliques to further their private interests, he rigged up a bourgeois headquarters within the Party. In an at-

tempt to subdue the revolutionary nature and revolutionary rebel spirit of Party members and prevent them from rebelling against his bourgeois headquarters, he asked them to give "absolute obedience" to this headquarters so that he could carry out his criminal scheme of restoring capitalism in China.

On the other hand, China's Khrushchov cried: "Let everybody speak, so that everybody will be satisfied," and "do as you please." Such statements of his gave the renegades, secret agents, and capitalist roaders in the Party the green light to spread poison and speak freely against the Party and against socialism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Freedom and democracy do not exist in the abstract, only in the concrete. In a society rent by class struggle, if there is freedom for the exploiting classes to exploit the working people, there is no freedom for the working people not to be exploited, and if there is democracy for the bourgeoisie, there is no democracy for the proletariat and other working people."**

Our Party is a proletarian political Party. Our Party democracy must be subordinated to the interests of the proletariat and must facilitate the accomplishment of the Party's fighting tasks. Our Party democracy is democracy within a proletarian political Party. Those representatives of the bourgeoisie, the capitalist roaders, the renegades and the secret agents who wormed their way into the Party are enemies of the people and cannot enjoy the rights of democracy.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao points out: "China is a great socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has a population of 700 millions. It needs unified thinking, revolutionary thinking, correct thinking, that is: Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all our work and the criterion for judging all the words and actions of Party members. Every word and action of a Party member must conform to Mao



Tse-tung's thought, and every Party member must consciously abide by proletarian revolutionary discipline, whatever his seniority or contribution.

The purpose of the anarchistic and reactionary ideas advocated by China's Khrushchov was to push bourgeois liberalization in the Party and incite the renegades, secret agents, capitalist roaders and other class enemies to oppose the leadership of Chairman Mao, to oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought and the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao.

The facts are clear. If we were to act in accordance with the "democracy" advocated by China's Khrushchov, revisionist trends of thought would spread unchecked in the Party and poisonous, anti-Party, anti-socialist weeds would run riot. **"Then it would not take long, perhaps only several years or a decade, or several decades at most, before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale inevitably occurred, the Marxist-Leninist party would undoubtedly become a revisionist party or a fascist party, and the whole of China would change its colour."**

In a word, the dual counter-revolutionary tactic China's Khrushchov employed was this: on the one hand, vainly attempting to establish his own revisionist control over the Party, he distorted Party centralism to mean one-man dictatorial rule; on the other hand, he advocated bourgeois democracy within the Party and practised bourgeois liberalization. All this was designed to carry out his scheme of usurping the leadership of the Party and the state.

During the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, China's Khrushchov employed the same dual counter-revolutionary tactic in concentrated form in an attempt to avert his imminent downfall. Taking advantage of Chairman Mao's absence from Peking in the early days of the great cultural revolution, he blatantly opposed Chairman Mao's instructions and, using the power he had usurped within the Party, encircled the revolutionaries and suppressed the revolutionary masses, practised a white terror and branded as "counter-revolutionaries" large numbers of young rev-

olutionary fighters who dared to rebel against the bourgeois headquarters. This was his vain attempt to stamp out the revolutionary flame among the masses. And what he exercised at that time was nothing but one-man rule and bourgeois dictatorship.

When his counter-revolutionary schemes were detected and he found himself on the brink of defeat he immediately changed his tune and raised a clamour for protecting the counter-revolutionary "minority," namely, the handful of renegades, secret agents and capitalist roaders, his purpose being to allow them the freedom to continue their opposition to the Party and socialism. But armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary people saw through all his schemes and exposed his trickery. The bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov has now been smashed to smithereens.

Chairman Mao has told us recently: **"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."**

This embodies a great programme for our Party's rectification. We should follow Chairman Mao's instructions and make a more penetrating study of his proletarian line in Party building; we should repudiate the revisionist line of China's Khrushchov in Party building and expose and repudiate his criminal sabotage of the Party's democratic centralism. This will enable our Party, tempered in the storms of this great proletarian cultural revolution, to advance further in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Party building, apply the organizational principle of democratic centralism and create within the Party a **"vigorous and lively political situation with both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, and both unity of will and personal ease of mind,"** so as to purify, invigorate and strengthen our Party further and make it an impregnable bastion in the class struggle.

Warning the Reactionary Suharto Government Of Indonesia

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

SOON after having made himself "president" of Indonesia, Suharto, a flunkey of U.S. imperialism, sent a "commercial" delegation to Taiwan and signed with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang a so-called "loan agreement." This is a serious move by the Indonesian fascist military regime to step up its collusion with that political corpse, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. It

is a provocation of the utmost gravity against the 700 million Chinese people.

It is obvious that the Indonesian fascist military regime which is at the beck and call of U.S. imperialism has quickened the pace of its collaboration with the Chiang gang. Yet it has strained to make it look as if the "loan agreement" was signed by "industrial and

commercial circles" and is therefore a sort of "non-governmental" contact. This trick, like a thief covering his ears when stealing a bell, is a very clumsy one. Everyone can see that the Indonesian reactionaries are having a love feast with the Chiang gang. They have had frequent contacts with it and have openly clamoured about "recognizing" it and exchanging "trade agencies" with it. The fact that the Indonesian fascist military clique is still acting evasively and surreptitiously in this regard clearly proves that the Indonesian reactionaries have a guilty conscience.

In fact, ever since the Indonesian fascist military clique launched its counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in October 1965, it has steadily whipped up an anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign on a massive scale and in a planned way, and has step by step intensified its collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. High-ranking officials and officers of the reactionary Indonesian regime and delegations of all descriptions have one after another gone to Taiwan for conspiratorial activities. A "commercial delegation" of the Chiang gang has likewise "visited" Djakarta. The Indonesian reactionary regime has time and again sent servicemen to Taiwan for "special military training." The Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and the Suharto fascist military clique are preparing to open air transport and freight shipping routes between Taiwan and Indonesia. All this fully shows that the Indonesian fascist military regime has strengthened its collusion with the Chiang gang in every sphere, not only economically, but also politically, militarily, culturally.

The Indonesian fascist military clique headed by Suharto on the one hand recognizes, though hypocriti-

cally, the People's Republic of China out of its fear of the opposition of the broad masses of the revolutionary Indonesian people. On the other hand, because of its reactionary class nature, it steps up its all-round collusion with the Chiang gang which has been spurned by the Chinese people, and follows U.S. imperialism in hatching the scheme of creating "two Chinas." The reactionary Indonesian Government is resorting to the most despicable counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: "There is an old Chinese proverb: 'all things of one species come together; different kinds of people form different groups.'" It is not strange at all that the Indonesian fascist military clique is increasingly colluding with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. The former is a running dog of imperialism while the latter is a mere political corpse propped up by U.S. imperialism. The former is a handful of the most reactionary, counter-revolutionary scum in Indonesia while the latter is a bandit gang kicked out by the Chinese people long ago. They are jackals of the same lair.

We sternly warn the Suharto fascist military regime: you will come to no good end with your scheme of tailing after U.S. imperialism and vainly trying to create "two Chinas" in order to oppose the great Chinese people. The Chinese people are closely watching the further development of events. If the Suharto fascist military regime ignores the Chinese people's stern warning and insists on going its own way, it will be lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet!

(April 9)

"RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTARIES

Imperialism Is Predatory by Nature

ACCORDING to a recent U.S. Department of Commerce announcement, new U.S. investments in Latin America during 1967 exceeded 1,400 million dollars, some 400 million dollars more than in 1965. It as much as acknowledges that exploitation of the Latin American people by U.S. monopoly capital has been intensified.

Apart from the immense export of capital, U.S. imperialism relies on unequal trade—buying cheap and selling dear, seizure of large "concessions," and other such measures to suck the blood of the Latin American people, plunder their resources and rake in super-profits. Over and over again, a mass of startling facts makes it clear that Yankee imperialism is the most monstrous bloodsucker, the root cause of all the miseries of the Latin American people.

Imperialism is predatory by nature. Whether it is a war policy or a "peace" policy it pursues, it is designed

for the purpose of plunder. The various manoeuvres U.S. imperialism employs in Latin America, which go by such names as "economic aid," "Pan-Americanism," "Alliance for Progress," are merely synonyms for plunder.

The deeper U.S. imperialism sinks into uncontrollable crisis, the more frantically it intensifies its aggression abroad. The U.S. monopoly capitalists continue to export vast amounts of capital, even though U.S. imperialist aggression and expansion in all parts of the world have landed U.S. finance and currency in a serious crisis, even though the U.S. international balance of payments deficits are tremendous, and even though the dollar crisis is becoming more and more grave. As a matter of fact, the U.S. Government does not restrict but actually encourages the investment of capital in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is eloquent proof of the fact that, until its doom, U.S. imperialism will not stop its aggression and plunder for a single day of its existence.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves. Imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism."**

In the last analysis, U.S. imperialism is digging its own grave by its brutal exploitation and plunder of the Latin American people. The Latin American people and all oppressed nations and oppressed people in the world have seen more clearly from their own experience that U.S. imperialism is their most ferocious enemy. So long as the people of the whole world close their ranks and concentrate their attacks, the destruction of this wild beast, U.S. imperialism, can certainly be brought about more swiftly.

(April 1)

The Devil's "Crony"

DIRECTOR of the U.S. Information Agency Leonard Marks, propaganda chief of U.S. imperialism, openly praised, in a recent statement, the ruling Soviet revisionist clique for opening the door wide to the reactionary propaganda of the "Voice of America." He gleefully declared that V.O.A. broadcasts to the Soviet Union were now "effective" and were "no longer jammed."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique need not blush when receiving such well-deserved praise from Washington. But the people the world over can once again see from this that the Soviet revisionist chieftains are merely **"flunkeys and accomplices of imperialism before which they prostrate themselves,"** as our great leader Chairman Mao has said.

What kind of an outfit is this V.O.A.? To quote former U.S. President Kennedy, it is an "arm of the U.S. Government." U.S. imperialism spreads rumours and slanders against communism, China and the people and boosts the American way of life via the V.O.A. broadcasts. It tries to corrupt the revolutionary spirit of the people of all countries, and is engaged in all kinds of conspiratorial and sabotage activities. The so-called "Voice of America" is nothing but the evil voice of the devil, the voice of vice and sin.

This stinking "Voice of America," however, is esteemed by the Soviet revisionist clique. As far back as shortly after the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U., the Soviet revisionist clique adopted a policy of an off-and-on jamming of V.O.A. broadcasts to the Soviet Union. Later, an agreement was reached by the Soviet revisionists with the U.S. imperialists which formally and totally stopped the jamming of the V.O.A., and facilities were even provided by them for V.O.A. transcription programmes to be broadcast in the Soviet Union. After Brezhnev, Kosygin and their like came to power, they went a step further, giving the V.O.A. the green

light and allowing it to be heard all over the Soviet Union. Recently, the Soviet renegades have even published in the *Literary Gazette* the full texts of anti-Communist articles broadcast by the V.O.A., thus openly spreading the ideological virus of U.S. imperialism among the Soviet people.

The eagerness with which the Soviet revisionist renegades tackle the building of this aerial bridge between the United States and the Soviet Union indicates that they are not only catering to the needs of U.S. imperialism but also are working to quicken the pace of an all-round restoration of capitalism at home. They want to use decadent American music to drug the Soviet people and, with the aid of this sinister "arm of the U.S. Government," to prop up the wobbly dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the Soviet Union.

As a matter of fact, the Soviet revisionists have gone far beyond merely opening the door wide for the "Voice of America." Radio Moscow long ago became, in effect, one of its relay stations. The U.S. press noted with great satisfaction that in content, form and technique the radio and television programmes of the Soviet revisionists have been "radically reformed" after the fashion of the West. The "Voice of America" in Washington and the voice of Soviet revisionism in Moscow have consistently echoed each other in spreading counter-revolutionary propaganda against China, communism and the people. Between these two reactionary radio stations, one lies and slanders, while the other turns black into white; one plumps for "Soviet-American co-operation," while the other comes up with "parallel efforts"; one hawks the American way of life, while the other calls for "all-round Westernization." How idyllic this Soviet-American duet is!

What the director of the U.S. Information Agency paid tribute to is only a particle of the great "service" rendered to U.S. imperialism by the gang of Soviet renegades.

(April 2)

Renegades and Flunkeys

DRAPING a robe over his shoulders, Suharto, the chieftain of the Indonesian fascist militarist regime, recently made himself "president" amid shouts and cheers from his band of cutthroats and hangmen. This was a disgusting enough performance, yet the Soviet revisionist renegade clique hastily applauded. *Pravda*, the mouthpiece of Soviet revisionism, lay great importance on Suharto's "ascendancy to the throne," printing a sycophantic biographical sketch to prettify this political buffoon. The Soviet revisionist clique has lost all sense of shame!

The traitor Suharto, who has sold out the national interests of Indonesia, is a faithful flunkey of U.S. imperialism. His hands drip with the blood of the Indonesian people. Though the notorious history of this arch traitor is known to all, the Soviet revisionist

(Continued on p. 29.)

Spring Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

China's 1968 Spring Export Commodities Fair opened in Kwangchow on April 15. The fair has taken on a completely new look, displaying an unprecedentedly rich variety of industrial and agricultural products to friends from trade circles all over the world, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao. It fully demonstrates the splendid fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the tremendous achievements in socialist construction made by the Chinese people by holding aloft the great red banner of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. It shows the people of the whole world the unparalleled superiority of the socialist economic system.

Red flags flew over the Export Commodities Fair Building and high above the building were red balloons trailing the huge slogans: "Long live Chairman Mao, the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman!" "Long live the great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and "Long live the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!"

An opening ceremony was held in the morning in the square in front of the Export Commodities Fair Building. The number of foreign guests and friends from trade circles who had come on invitation was greater than previous years, as was the number of guests attending the opening ceremony. Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chia Shih, in his speech at the ceremony, extended his warm welcome to the friends from trade circles of the five continents, the overseas Chinese and the compatriots from Hongkong and Macao.

Referring to the present excellent situation at home and abroad, he said: The economy of the capitalist world headed by the United States is in chaos, what with financial crisis and soaring prices, money devaluation and closing down of factories.

All this shows that the decaying imperialist economy is declining and on its last legs, and that the imperialist clique headed by U.S. imperialism is disintegrating. Meanwhile, the revisionist clique with Soviet revisionism as its centre finds the going tougher and tougher with each passing day. In contrast with the imperialist countries, the situation in China is getting better and better. An unprecedentedly large-scale mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, the running of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions is developing vigorously all over the country. In agriculture, China has had record-breaking bumper harvests, while production in industry is going up steadily. The market is prosperous and commodity prices are stable. The excellent situation in both agriculture and industry has provided a strong material basis for the development and expansion of China's foreign trade. All this once again amply testifies to the wise thesis of our great leader Chairman Mao that **"the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."**

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Revolution means to liberate the productive forces; revolution means to promote the development of the productive forces."** China's great proletarian cultural revolution, which was launched nearly two years ago and which has shaken the world, has greatly stimulated the enthusiasm of the Chinese people. The revolutionary masses on China's industrial and agricultural production fronts have resolutely carried out the great leader Chairman Mao's great policy of **"grasping revolution and promoting production,"** thereby bringing about tremendous new achievements in the country's socialist construction. The export commodities supplied to the fair from

various parts of the country are of an unprecedentedly rich variety. Of the nearly 30,000 items on exhibit, many high quality and high level new products are designed and produced in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the machinery and instruments pavilion, the new precision machine tools are up to advanced international levels, and quite a number of machines for small and medium-sized enterprises and equipment for the food and textile industries have won high praise from the visitors. Compared with last year's autumn commodities fair, there are over 70 more new kinds of instruments, measuring devices and electronic equipment, while electronic instruments take up an area 33 per cent larger than that at the last autumn fair. Also on display are many new products from the chemical, metallurgical and motor car industries. The unprecedentedly rich variety of industrial products are a reflection of the new successes won by the revolutionary workers and staff in China's industry in both revolution and production by resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In agricultural production, the revolutionary masses in China's vast countryside have shown a daring spirit and soaring enthusiasm, enabling the country to reap successive bumper harvests in the past six years, thereby providing an unusually rich variety of grain, oil-bearing crops and food for the present fair. The varieties of rice, wheat, legumes and oil-bearing crops provided for export are more than 190, as against 140 at the 1967 autumn fair.

The revolutionary people throughout the world regard the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as the most powerful and the sharpest ideological weapon in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. At present, 148 countries and regions in the world order Chairman Mao's works from China. The present fair will supply more of Chairman Mao's works and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in different

languages to meet the urgent needs of the revolutionary people of the world.

A gala reception was held on the evening that day, attended by more than 4,000 guests and trade delegation representatives. Speaking at the reception, Chairman of the China Export Commodities Fair Chen Yu said that the fair would hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, continue to adhere to the foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and of exchanging needed goods, and further promote our normal trade contacts with other countries and regions in the world, thereby making it a greater success than any previous fair. An atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed at the reception. Both hosts and guests repeatedly cheered "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

China, Tanzania and Zambia Sign Three Protocols For Construction of Tanzania-Zambia Railway

Three protocols for implementing the agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Governments of Tanzania and Zambia on the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway were signed on April 8 in Dar-es-Salaam, capital of Tanzania. Survey and design work will start soon for the railway to be built with Chinese assistance in accordance with the agreement reached between the three governments in Peking last September. Construction of the railway will help develop the national economies of Tanzania and Zambia and strengthen the economic ties, friendly intercourse and mutual assistance between east and central Africa.

The three protocols signed were: the protocol concerning forms of loans to be provided for the railway, the protocol concerning the dispatch of technical personnel by China for the construction of the railway and their treatment and working conditions, and the protocol concerning survey and design work. These protocols were agreed upon during a week-

long conference by the delegations of the three countries. They were signed by Tanzanian Finance Minister A.H. Jamal, Zambian Finance Minister E. Mudenda and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania Chou Po-ping on behalf of their respective governments.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, the Tanzanian Finance Minister expressed his gratitude to the Chinese Government and people for their assistance in building the railway. He expressed the determination to have the closest collaboration with the sister and neighbouring country of Zambia in using the railway to strengthen the economies of the two countries.

The Zambian Finance Minister also thanked the Government and people of China for their help in building the railway. He pointed out that this railway link, when completed, would benefit millions of people in Africa.

Chou Po-ping, in his speech, expressed the belief that the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of Tanzania and Zambia would further develop in the course of the construction of the railway.

During the conference, a reception was given in honour of the Chinese delegation by the Tanzanian and Zambian delegations. Tanzanian Second Vice-President Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa attended the reception.

Minutes of Talks Between Representatives of China-Japan Friendship Association and Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

The representatives of the China-Japan Friendship Association and the representatives of the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) signed the minutes of their talks in Peking on April 10. The full text follows:

At the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, representatives of the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)—Seimin Miyazaki, its Director-General, and Masao Shimada, Chairman of its Organiza-

tion Committee—arrived in Peking on March 11 to discuss the plan for friendly exchanges in 1968 between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. They held cordial talks with the China-Japan Friendship Association and other related organizations, and they paid friendly visits and made wide contacts with workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards.

During their stay in Peking, the representatives of the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) were cordially received by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

Both sides unanimously point out in the talks that the present international situation is excellent. The national-liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples is developing vigorously. The victories of the south Vietnamese people since the Spring Festival have brought the anti-U.S. struggle to a still newer stage. The anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the Japanese people is surging daily. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is winning all-round victory. The capitalist world, headed by the United States, is in turmoil: financial crisis, soaring prices, money devaluation and the closing down of factories. It is confronted with a serious political and economic crisis. Recently, Johnson, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, again brought up his partial "stopping the bombing" of north Vietnam plot to induce peace talks. This fully shows that U.S. imperialism is beset with difficulties domestically and internationally and is in a blind alley. The U.S.-led imperialists, modern revisionists with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as their centre, and the reactionaries of all countries are having an increasingly difficult time. The development of the situation fully proves the brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, that **"the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."**

The Japanese side is happy to see that the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has thoroughly smashed the criminal plot for a

capitalist restoration by China's Khrushchov and his band, and that this revolution has won one great victory after another. Revolutionary committees at all levels are being established one after another. This has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Chinese people have brought about a wide-scale upsurge in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Mao Tse-tung's thought is taking ever deeper root in the hearts of the people. A lively atmosphere of grasping revolution and promoting production prevails in the cities and villages throughout the country. At present, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, hundreds of millions of revolutionary people are striving for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Japanese side notes that the resounding victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution not only has tremendous significance for the Chinese people, but has at the same time dealt heavy blows at imperialism, revisionism and reaction. It encourages the oppressed peoples and nations of the world in their liberation struggles and is also a great encouragement and support to the Japanese people.

The Chinese side warmly praises the Japanese people who, holding the banner of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality aloft, have won great victories in their struggles against U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism, Japanese reaction and the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party, especially in their important struggles against Sato's visit to Taiwan, Vietnam and the United States, against Chiang Ching-kuo's visit to Japan, and against the intrusion of the U.S. imperialist nuclear-powered aircraft carrier into Sasebo Port, the building of Narita airport by the Sato government in the service of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression, and the expansion of a field hospital by the U.S. occupation forces in Japan. Every victory won by the Japanese people is a tremendous support and encouragement to the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. The headquarters of the Japan-China

Friendship Association (Orthodox) has fought heroically in the forefront in this great struggle. At the same time, it has carried out extensive and varied friendly activities, expanded the ranks of Japan-China friendship and has made enormous contributions to the defence and development of the Japan-China friendship movement and the Japanese people's national and democratic movement. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million Chinese people, consistently following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching **"Among the Japanese, except for the pro-U.S. monopoly capitalists and the militarists, the broad masses of the people are our true friends,"** are determined to unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the masses of the Japanese people, who are firmly for Japan-China friendship, and win victories together with them. The Chinese side is deeply convinced that, under the leadership of the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), the Japan-China friendship movement will constantly be consolidated, expanded and developed.

The two sides unanimously reiterate that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and of the people of Asia and the whole world. During their talks last November, Johnson and Sato hatched the criminal plot of "maintaining" the U.S.-Japan "security treaty"; this shows that the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries are determined to be hostile to the people of China, Japan and the other Asian countries. Therefore, smashing the U.S.-Japan "security treaty" is a militant task for the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and an urgent task for developing the China-Japan friendship movement at present. The Sato government has obstinately followed the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, and frantically revived Japanese militarism in an attempt to tie the Japanese people to the U.S. war chariot. Facts have proved that the Sato government is the biggest accomplice of U.S. imperialism in Asia. Actively serving U.S. imperialism and

the Japanese reactionaries, Soviet modern revisionism and the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party have degenerated into faithful running dogs of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. Both sides unanimously hold that the Japanese people's opposition to the four enemies, headed by U.S. imperialism, conforms to the interests of the people of Japan, China, Asia and the whole world. In order to isolate to the maximum the chief enemy, U.S. imperialism, and deal it the heaviest blow, it is imperative to unite all anti-U.S. forces that can be united and form the broadest united front against U.S. imperialism, a united front which does not include the enemy. The China-Japan friendship movement is an inseparable component part of this united front against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people's great teacher Chairman Mao has said: **"The Chinese and Japanese peoples should unite, the people of various Asian countries should unite, all oppressed people and nations of the world should unite, all peace-loving countries should unite, all countries and individuals subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying should unite and form a broad united front against U.S. imperialism to frustrate its plans for aggression and war and to defend world peace."** The two sides unanimously declare that they will continue to fight in accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao's.

In the spirit of mutual respect, equality, mutual benefit and mutual support as laid down in the joint statement issued by the friendship associations of the two countries in October 1966, the two sides reached unanimous agreement on the plan for friendly exchanges in 1968.

Strong Protest Against Soviet Revisionist Authorities' Unwarranted Expulsion of Member of Chinese Experts Team

The Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note on April 9 to the Soviet Embassy in China strongly protesting against the Soviet revisionist

authorities' unjustifiable expulsion from the Soviet Union of Comrade Chen Chi-hsien, a member of the Chinese experts team for checking up and accepting delivery of aircraft.

The note said: On April 5, 1968, the Soviet authorities concerned declared unjustifiably and on grounds of sheer fabrication the expulsion of Chen Chi-hsien, a member of the Chinese experts team for checking up and accepting delivery of aircraft in the Soviet Union. Their pretext was that Chen Chi-hsien allegedly "took photos" at Tashkent airport. The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China declares that this is pure fabrication. During their stay in Tashkent, no one in the Chinese experts team, including Chen Chi-hsien, ever entered the airport with a camera. The Chinese Government lodges a strong protest with the Soviet Government against the slander of the Chinese experts team by the Soviet authorities on a preposterous pretext and the "expulsion" of Chen Chi-hsien on trumped-up charges.

The note added: It must be pointed out that the Chinese experts team has gone on a mission to the Soviet Union in accordance with the Sino-Soviet trade agreement. During the Chinese experts' stay in the Soviet Union, the Soviet authorities concerned put up many obstacles to the normal functioning of their work and did not scruple to take extremely despicable measures in an attempt to frame them up. Now, on the eve of the return of the Chinese experts team to China, the Soviet authorities concerned, without any justification, flagrantly decided to "expel" its member Chen Chi-hsien from the Soviet Union. All this fully reveals once again the sinister motives of the Soviet Government to deliberately sabotage the trade agreement between the two countries and further aggravate their relations. It must be seriously pointed out that if the Soviet Government should persist in this line, it will certainly come to no good end.

This is an entirely shameless and premeditated incident manufac-

tured by the Soviet revisionist authorities. As far back as the afternoon of March 12, a deputy chief of the Tashkent airport, without any basis, demanded that Comrade Chen Chi-hsien "turn over his camera." He also threatened to examine the film. A representative of the Chinese side pointed out then and there that this was an entirely malicious provocation and lodged a strong protest with the Soviet side. After their plot was exposed, the deputy chief of the Tashkent airport and a Soviet representative were quite embarrassed. They had to admit their mistake, withdraw the question they had raised, and apologize to Comrade Chen Chi-hsien.

But more than 20 days later, the next day after the announcement by the Chinese authorities concerned of the expulsion of Ponomarchuk, second mate of the Soviet ship *Komsomolets Ukrainy*, who had engaged in espionage activities in a Chinese port, and Kosyakov, captain of the Soviet ship, who had seriously violated Chinese law, the Soviet revisionist authorities once again resorted to their already discredited tactics and sent a note to the Chinese Embassy, arbitrarily declaring that Comrade Chen Chi-hsien was to be expelled from the Soviet Union and forbidden to enter that country again. Comrade An Chih-yuan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, immediately requested an interview with the director of the Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry to lodge a protest with the Soviet revisionist authorities. But the Soviet side, finding itself devoid of all reason and argument, delayed the meeting again and again.

Comrade Chen Chi-hsien and the others left Moscow for home on the evening of April 5. Before the plane took off, a responsible member of the Soviet frontier guards station went so far as to repeat under orders the preposterous decision in the April 5 note of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Chen Chi-hsien and the other comrades at once sternly pointed out that the Chinese people armed with the great thought of

Mao Tse-tung were not to be bullied and that the Soviet revisionist authorities' accusation was sheer fabrication and a base act aimed at further aggravating Sino-Soviet relations. They lodged a strong protest against this. The responsible member of the Soviet frontier guards station was dumbfounded by the rebuke, while Chen Chi-hsien and his comrades strode up to the plane with immense indignation and utter contempt for the Soviet revisionists.

Comrade An Chih-yuan and the other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy went to the airport to see Comrade Chen Chi-hsien and the others off. However, they were unreasonably stopped by the Soviet frontier guards from entering the lounge.

When Chen Chi-hsien and the other comrades left the Chinese Embassy for the airport, the whole embassy staff gave them a warm send-off. Holding high their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, they all cheered at the top of their voices "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" and sang together *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*.

When Comrade Chen Chi-hsien and the other members of the Chinese experts team triumphantly returned on the evening of April 6 to Peking, the capital of our great motherland, they received an enthusiastic welcome from over 1,000 revolutionary people at the airport. Holding a portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao, Comrade Chen Chi-hsien alighted from the plane and shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!" Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Lo Kuei-po, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and leading comrades of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China and other departments concerned greeted him and the other members of the team with hearty handshakes, and extended their sincere regards to them. Representatives of the revolutionary masses in the capital pinned glittering Chairman Mao badges on the anti-revisionist fighters who had returned in triumph.

Waving their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, Chen Chi-hsien and the other comrades, together with the welcomers, wished Chairman Mao, the red sun which shines most brightly in our hearts, a long, long life. Then they read out in unison Chairman Mao's teaching: "**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.**"

As Chen Chi-hsien and the other comrades of the experts team walked past, the welcomers beat drums and gongs and shouted over and over: "We warmly welcome the anti-revisionist fighters back to the motherland!" "We salute the anti-revisionist fighters! We will learn from the anti-revisionist fighters!" The anti-revisionist fighters joined the crowds in shouting: "Down with U.S. imperialism! Down with Soviet revisionism!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Strong Protest Against Indian Government's Unwarranted Arrest of Chinese Embassy's Indian Employees

A responsible member of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on April 8 summoned R.D. Sathe, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy in China, and lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government over its grave provocation against the Chinese Embassy in India by unjustifiably arresting two Indian employees of the Embassy on April 3.

At eight o'clock on the morning of April 3, Kafil Ahmed, an Indian driver employed by the Chinese Embassy in India, was unwarrantedly arrested by Indian policemen while driving an embassy car in performing official duty. The same morning, Bir Bahadur, an Indian door-keeper employed by the Embassy, was also arrested by the Indian side while on his way to the hospital to see the doctor.

In early March this year, when the Indian Government stirred up an anti-China campaign in connection with the Indian policemen's illegal intrusion into the Chinese Embassy, it threatened to persecute the Em-

bassy's Indian employees by lodging a so-called "complaint" against them. Now it has really carried out such a despicable action. This shows that the Indian Government is deliberately subjecting the Embassy's Indian employees to political persecution in an attempt to undermine conditions for the normal functioning of the Chinese Embassy. This is a planned and premeditated act of retaliation by the Indian Government and another grave provocative incident against the Chinese Embassy manufactured entirely by the Indian Government following the Indian policemen's illegal intrusion into the Embassy.

The responsible Chinese official demanded that R.D. Sathe immediately forward the Chinese Government's strong protest to the Indian Government and that the Indian side immediately stop its persecution of the Chinese Embassy's employees and ensure the conditions for the normal functioning of the Chinese Embassy. He also pointed out that the Chinese Government reserved the right to make further representations.

On April 3, Chen Chao-yuan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in India, also lodged a strong protest with the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in connection with the incident.

(Continued from p. 24.)

renegades have gone so far as to glorify him as an Indonesian "national hero" and an "outstanding leader," and greeted his "assumption to presidential power" with great fanfare. This is a telling exposure of the foul relationship between the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique and the Indonesian reactionaries.

Since the Suharto fascist military junta seized power through a military coup d'etat, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has done its best to woo it, and has backed it in a hundred and one ways. The more frantically Suharto opposes communism, China and the people, the more weapons and rubles the Soviet revisionists shower upon him. This fascist has long become a pawn reared jointly by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. Now that Suharto has gathered all power into his own hands in Indonesia, the Soviet revisionist clique, being one of his bosses "behind the throne," is naturally overwhelmed with joy.

It is entirely out of their reactionary class instinct and counter-revolutionary political needs that the So-

viet revisionist renegades have been carrying on so intimately with Suharto, the public enemy of the Indonesian people. U.S. imperialism, the centre of world reaction, has fostered a large number of flunkies in many countries. Being themselves flunkies of U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionists naturally regard all other flunkies of U.S. imperialism as their good friends. This explains why they are not only fraternizing with Indonesia's Suharto but also with other running dogs, the Suhartos of all sorts throughout the world.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao teaches us that, "**besides keeping their friends in mind,**" the people "**should also keep their enemies and the friends of their enemies firmly in mind.**" The people of Indonesia and of the whole world are increasingly aware of the counter-revolutionary features of the Soviet revisionist renegades and are more convinced than ever that to oppose U.S. imperialism and its stooges it is imperative to oppose those who work hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries — the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

(April 6)

ROUND THE WORLD

The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all countries.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

S. VIETNAM P.L.A.F.

Victories at Khe Sanh

In a week of fierce fighting from April 3 to 9 on the Khe Sanh battlefield, Quang Tri Province, the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces wiped out 2,193 enemy troops, mainly U.S. aggressors, and shot down or destroyed on the ground 19 enemy aircraft. They also captured large quantities of arms and military materiel.

On April 3, the U.S. bandits sent the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division aggressor troops to Dat Can outpost in a vain attempt to rescue the several thousand U.S. marines who were heavily besieged there by the P.L.A.F. When this enemy force reached Ban Cat and Ban Khoai, about five kilometres southeast of Dat Can, they were intercepted by the P.L.A.F. In several hours of hard fighting, the P.L.A.F. smashed seven enemy assaults.

That same day, the P.L.A.F. artillery heavily bombarded a company of U.S. marines breaking out from the southwestern side of Dat Can and a column of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division arriving at Mo Chuong, southeast of Dat Can. Over 70 U.S. troops were put out of action. The next day, the artillery shelled a battalion of U.S. and puppet troops.

On the morning of April 6, two companies of U.S. marines from the Dat Can outpost launched an attack on Hill 595, but six heroic P.L.A.F. defenders immediately went into action to intercept the enemy, smashing his repeated attacks and putting 115 U.S. aggressor troops out of action. The next day, two companies of U.S. marines again tried to take Hill 595. The six P.L.A.F. fighters, covered by other units, again repulsed repeated attacks and in four hours

of bitter fighting they wiped out over a hundred U.S. aggressor troops, shot down a helicopter and damaged two jet aircraft.

From April 7 to the early hours of the following day, the P.L.A.F. dealt a staggering blow at the puppet 3rd Airborne Column which was airlifted to Hill 519, northeast of Lang Vay. They killed and wounded 650 puppet troops, practically wiping out two puppet airborne battalions and capturing large quantities of arms and other military supplies.

On April 9, the P.L.A.F. heavily shelled the U.S. troops on Hills 832 and 689. The accurate fire caused heavy losses to the enemy.

INDONESIAN PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

Active in the Villages

Hitting hard at the reactionary rule of the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime, the Indonesian people's armed forces, which have carried out guerrilla activities in the vast countryside, have scored fresh successes in the first quarter of the year.

Carrying on their revolutionary tradition, the people in East Java have developed guerrilla warfare in the villages where the reactionary rule is most vulnerable. Guerrillas have been active in the rural areas surrounding Malang, Kediri, Banjuwangi, Djember, Blitar and other cities and towns in East Java. With the help of the villagers, they had, by mid March, brought to book and executed 96 despot landlords, local tyrants, evil gentry and reactionary officials. These activities had so scared the local reactionaries that "they could not sleep well and live in peace."

In West Kalimantan, the heroic people's forces have displayed ingenuity and resource in their at-

tacks on the enemy. Since January 2, they have fought scores of battles with the troops sent on "encirclement and suppression" campaigns — the army commando regiment, the Sumatra paratroop commando battalion, the Kudjang battalion of the fascist regime's "elite" Siliwangi Division. They have time and again defeated the counter-revolutionary campaigns. On February 11, a contingent of 40 people's fighters ambushed at Kelingkang Hill a company of the invading Sumatra paratroop commando battalion. They inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy and gave him a hard time.

While fighting the enemy, the people's forces have also developed production by relying on their own efforts. In the Engkiluh region, together with the local peasants, they have opened up and planted crops on 15 hectares of wasteland.

As Chairman Mao has taught us, "A single spark can start a prairie fire." The flames of the people's armed struggle will certainly light up all of Indonesia's islands.

PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S ARMED STRUGGLE

Guerrillas on the Attack

The Palestinian people's armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its tool for aggression Israel is gaining momentum.

Led by the underground nationalist organization "Fatah," the "Hurricane" commandos are carrying out guerrilla activities in occupied Arab areas. Armed struggle is raging everywhere from the Golan Highlands of Syria in the north to the Port of Eilat in the Gulf of Aqaba, from the Beisan Valley and the mountainous regions of Nablus on the western bank of the Jordan River to big cities like Jerusalem.

Since the beginning of this year, the guerrillas have launched over 100 attacks on the Israeli aggressors. With home-made bombs, land mines and weapons of various sorts, they ambushed the enemy troops everywhere, blew up military vehicles, attacked enemy barracks and damaged military installations, forcing the aggressors into a passive position. In the

first 15 days of March alone, they killed more than one hundred Israeli aggressor troops.

On March 21 the guerrillas mined the Gaza airport and communication lines in the Gaza Strip. They blew up an Israeli patrol car and a jeep, killing an Israeli officer and a soldier and wounding several others. On March 25, they laid mines on the main railway lines north of Beit Hanun also in the Gaza Strip. A train was blown up and railway traffic disrupted for two days.

On the night of March 20, the guerrillas ambushed three cars in the suburbs of Tel Aviv. Defence Minister Dayan, chieftain of the Israeli aggressor army, was seriously wounded in the ambush. In two battles fought at Jericho and Hebron in early March, the guerrillas killed the

deputy commander of the Jericho military zone and the deputy commander of the Jerusalem military zone.

When Israeli Prime Minister Eshkol was in the United States in January, Johnson had assured him of American arms supplies to Israel. Johnson also sent a large number of American military advisers to Israel to directly assist the Zionists in massacring the Palestinian people. However, the Palestinian guerrillas have given these American hangmen their deserts. On March 29, the guerrillas mined a highway near Masada in northern Israel. A limousine with a number of American military "experts" in it was blown up. Several of these gangsters were killed or wounded. On the same night, the guerrillas wounded an American

"adviser" in an engagement fought in Beisan Valley.

In the last week of March, the guerrillas achieved still greater successes. They mounted more than 20 attacks, killing 110 enemies, destroying 3 tanks and 18 military vehicles and blowing up or destroying many military posts, strongholds, oil stores and weapons.

The Palestinian people are paying much attention to integrating Mao Tse-tung's thought with the concrete conditions of their struggle and are waging a flexible, guerrilla war. A guerrilla leader said, "We are defeating the Israeli aggressors by following Chairman Mao's strategic principles. We'll continue to study his works and, on the basis of this study, will carry on our struggle against the American and Israeli aggressors."

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 11, No. 16

April 19, 1968

Published in English, French, Spanish,

Japanese and German editions

IN THIS ISSUE

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee Of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression
(April 16, 1968) 5

The Revolutionary Committees of Hunan Province and the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region Triumphantly Established in the Storm of Class Struggle 7

Murderous Intent Revealed Before the Scheme Is Fully Unfolded — Renmin Ribao Commentator 12

Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression Hits Hard at U.S. Imperialism 13

U.S. Imperialism Cannot Save the Dollar 14

New Storms in the Japanese People's Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism — Renmin Ribao Commentator 16

No Nuclear Arming by Japanese Militarism Is Permissible — Renmin Ribao Commentator 17

P.L.A. Horse-Breeding Team Achieves Splendid Successes 18

Resolutely Defend the Party Principle of Democratic Centralism — A P.L.A. Unit Under the Chengtu Command 20

Warning the Reactionary Suharto Government of Indonesia — Renmin Ribao Commentator 22

"Renmin Ribao" Commentaries 23

THE WEEK 25

ROUND THE WORLD 30

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address: Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China

April 19, 1968

31

WORKS BY MAO TSE-TUNG

In pamphlet form

A selection of his works written between 1937-1941

— *English Language Edition* —

Policies, Measures and Perspectives for Resisting the Japanese Invasion
For the Mobilization of All the Nation's Forces for Victory in the War of
Resistance
Combat Liberalism
The Situation and Tasks in the Anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shang-
hai and Taiyuan
Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan
On Protracted War
The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War
The Question of Independence and Initiative Within the United Front
Problems of War and Strategy
The Orientation of the Youth Movement
To Be Attacked by the Enemy Is Not a Bad Thing but a Good Thing
Introducing *The Communist*
The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party
On New Democracy
New-Democratic Constitutional Government
Current Problems of Tactics in the Anti-Japanese United Front
On Policy

In half-cloth or paper cover Also pocket-size paper cover edition

Published by **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China