

# PEKING REVIEW

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**Comrade Lin Piao Greet 21st  
Anniversary of Founding of  
Laotian People's Liberation Army**

**Shining Model for Educated Youth**

***Flames of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism  
Rage Everywhere in Its "Backyard"***

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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

**I am for the slogan "fear neither hardship nor death."**

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How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, **whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary. If today he integrates himself with the masses of workers and peasants, then today he is a revolutionary; if tomorrow he ceases to do so or turns round to oppress the common people, then he becomes a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary.**

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**The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.**

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**The days of imperialism are numbered. The imperialists have committed every evil and the oppressed people of the world will never forgive them.**

## Comrade Lin Piao Greet's 21st Anniversary Of Founding of Laotian People's Liberation Army

Comrade Lin Piao, Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, on January 19 sent a message to Comrade Khamtay Siphandone, Supreme Commander of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army.

The message reads in full as follows:

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Comrade Khamtay Siphandone, Supreme Commander of the Laotian People's Liberation Army:

On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extend warm festival congratulations to the fraternal Laotian people and the Laotian People's Liberation Army.

Under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, the heroic people, People's Liberation Army and other patriotic armed forces of Laos have persisted in protracted armed struggle and dealt heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. The great victories of the Laotian people in their revolutionary struggle have contributed to the struggles of the revolutionary people throughout the world against U.S. imperialism.

Ganging up with its Thai vassal troops and the Laotian reactionaries, U.S. imperialism recently mounted

frantic attacks on the Laotian liberated areas in order to intensify its policies of aggression and war, extinguish the flames of the revolution of the Asian peoples and undermine the revolutionary struggle of the Laotian people. The heroic Laotian armed forces and people counter-attacked and won an important victory. We believe that the patriotic Laotian armed forces and people who have been tempered through protracted revolutionary struggle will certainly defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys completely and win final victory for the people's revolutionary struggle by bringing the might of the people's war into full play and persisting in fighting a protracted war.

The Chinese and Laotian peoples and their armed forces are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. The Chinese people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought provide a powerful backing for the Laotian people. We firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the patriotic Laotian armed forces and people till they achieve the liberation of the entire nation.

Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese and Laotian peoples and their armed forces!

Lin Piao

Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China

January 19, 1970, Peking

## China Presents Chinese Exhibition Building and Exhibits to Albania

The Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Government have presented the building housing "The Exhibition on the Successes in Socialist Construction of the People's Republic of China" and its exhibits to the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government. The ceremony took place in Tirana on January 14 in the hall of the exhibition building.

Present at the ceremony were Adil Carcani, Haki Toska and Spiro Koleka, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-

Chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Abdyl Kellezi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and President of the Albania-China Friendship Association; Xhafer Spahiu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; Nesti Nase, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Foreign Minister; Piro Dodbiba, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Minister of Agriculture; responsible comrades of the Party

and government of the Tirana Region, leading members of other departments and representatives of mass organizations.

Keng Piao, Chinese Ambassador to Albania, staff members of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese personnel associated with the work of the exhibition were also present.

Ambassador Keng Piao and Comrade Kellezi spoke at the ceremony.

In his speech, Ambassador Keng Piao first of all thanked the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government for their cordial concern and great help to the exhibition both in the preparatory stage and during its run in Tirana.

Keng Piao said: We thank the Albanian comrades deeply who, after visiting the exhibition, expressed high praises for and warm greetings to the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people.

He said: The two Parties, two Governments and two peoples of China and Albania have always been close comrades-in-arms who support each other and learn from each other in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries and in the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Through this exhibition, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two Parties, two Governments and two peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism, have been further strengthened.

The Ambassador said: To express the fraternal friendship of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people for the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian Government and the Albanian people as well as the desire to learn from each other and to exchange experience, I am authorized today to present, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, the building of "The Exhibition on the Successes in Socialist Construction of the People's Republic of China" and its exhibits to the Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania.

He said in conclusion: The heroic Albanian people have achieved brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 25 years. We are convinced that under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha and by relying on your own efforts, you will achieve greater successes in building Albania into a more powerful country so that this great beacon of socialism in Europe will shine ever more brightly.

In his speech, Comrade Kellezi first of all expressed profound gratitude, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Albanian Party of Labour and the People's Republic of Albania, to Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government for their precious gift to Albania — the building of "The Exhibition on the Successes in Socialist Construction of the People's Republic of China" and the exhibits. He said that this decision of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government is another manifestation of the everlasting revolutionary friendship, unbreakable unity and all-round co-operation between our two peoples, two Parties and two countries, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

He said: This exhibition which mirrors the magnificent achievements of the talented Chinese people in the 20 years after liberation under the outstanding leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung is a living and convincing proof of the radical socialist transformations that have been made in all fields of activities in the great People's China.

He said that the great achievements scored by the heroic Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tsetung have turned China into an impregnable bulwark of world revolution and socialism, an insurmountable obstacle to the wicked plans of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists.

The holding of this exhibition in our country, he said, was an important event which promoted the further strengthening of the unbreakable militant friendship linking our two peoples, two Parties and two countries. For one month and a half, 720,000 people from all parts of the country visited this exhibition and looked at the objects on view with great attention and great interest. The exhibition has inspired and encouraged the Albanian working masses, under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, to march forward always, holding more tightly a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, to new victories in socialist construction and in defence of the gains of revolution in Albania.

Comrade Kellezi said in conclusion: This very precious gift will remain a symbol of the everlasting friendship and close fraternal ties that were established and are growing stronger between our two peoples, two Parties and two countries.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at which Comrade Koleka and Ambassador Keng Piao drank toasts to the great revolutionary friendship between the Albanian and Chinese peoples and wished the great leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha and the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao a long, long life.

## Commemorating 23rd Anniversary of Death of Martyr Liu Hu-lan

On January 12, 5,000 revolutionary people in central Shansi Province, north China, held a grand rally in memory of martyr Liu Hu-lan, the

great communist fighter, who laid down her life 23 years ago. The rally

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# Continue to Carry Forward the Revolutionary Spirit of Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death

by the Party Committee of the First Iron Battalion of a unit under the  
Tsinan Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

**F**ILLED with pride in victory, the army men and civilians throughout the country have greeted the advent of the militant 1970s amidst the songs of triumph in fulfilling the various fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress.

Striding into the great year 1970 in high spirits, the Chinese people are plunging into new battles with increasing vigour.

During the past year, our battalion has achieved some success in the work of strengthening the revolutionization of our thinking and in raising our fighting capacity as well as in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, and military control, political and military training). All our achievements we owe to our great leader Chairman Mao, to invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "I am for the slogan **'fear neither hardship nor death.'**" This thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, which Chairman Mao has consistently advocated, is the concentrated expression of the communist world outlook; it embodies the time-honoured tradition of the people's army, in the spirit of which our army has defeated all enemies, and it is a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power which we, but not the enemy, possess.

Through practice in struggle, we have deeply realized that arming cadres and fighters with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempering their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments — are the important contents of giving prominence to proletarian politics and constitute the most fundamental preparedness against war.

To give prominence to proletarian politics or to give prominence to military affairs is the focus of the struggle between the two lines on army building in the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Proceeding from their counter-revolutionary needs — capitulation to imperialism, revisionism and reaction and restoration of capitalism — the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and the counter-revolutionary revisionists

Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching frenziedly pushed a bourgeois military line. They energetically peddled such fallacies as the "philosophy of survival," "military affairs come first," "technique comes first," and the "theory that weapons decide everything." Their attempt was to make our army discard the tradition of fearing neither hardship nor death and lead our army building on to the revisionist road.

Repeated study of Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's brilliant work *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* has enabled our battalion Party committee to wage a resolute struggle against the bourgeois military line. In this way, we have come to a better understanding that Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building means giving prominence to proletarian politics, using Mao Tsetung Thought to command everything and doing a good job in revolutionizing man's thinking. It means relying on men who have a high level of revolutionary consciousness to grasp the weapons and defeat the enemy. The more modernized the arms and equipment are and the more complicated the technique is, the more necessary it is to revolutionize people's thinking and give full play to the factor of man and the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

Vice-Chairman Lin pointed out: "What is the greatest fighting power? It is the men who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. It is courage, not to fear to die." Over the past few decades, by relying on Mao Tsetung Thought and the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, our army has grown from a small and weak force to a big and strong one, defeating the class enemies at home and abroad and advancing from victory to victory. During a battle in the War of Liberation, our battalion successfully carried out a holding operation. For performing this meritorious service we were awarded the title of honour "The First Iron Battalion." We achieved this by cherishing deep loyalty to Chairman Mao, to the Party and the people, and by depending on people's revolutionary consciousness and their bravery and self-sacrifice. It was so in the past and it also holds good at present. In 1967, when a train carrying poison-

ous farm insecticide caught fire, all the commanders and fighters of our battalion dashed into the sea of flames and poisonous smoke to rescue the passengers and property aboard the train. After a hard battle of more than ten hours, the fire was quenched. The whole battalion stood up to the severe test.

Countless facts have proved that revolutionary fighters armed with Mao Tsetung Thought can overcome all kinds of difficulties, fulfil every kind of task and defeat enemies of all sorts.

Vice-Chairman Lin said: "One will not understand what revolution really means if one doesn't know what class and exploitation are." Conducting class education with Mao Tsetung Thought as the guidance, turning the plain class feelings of the fighters and cadres into conscious class awakening, and raising these feelings to the level of noble revolutionary ideal—these are the main source of our army's revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

We have organized fighters and cadres to study Chairman Mao's great theories on class and class struggle and on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We have led them to recall their sufferings in the old society and ponder over the power we now have, to unfold revolutionary mass criticism, to link their personal or family sufferings in the old society with class suffering, and to link the Chinese people's suffering in the old society with the suffering of the world's people still subject to oppression and exploitation.

Through these studies, all of us have come to know that the root cause of all the sufferings is the criminal system of exploitation and the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries who do their utmost to maintain this system. Imperialism means war. So long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, they will launch wars of aggression, suppress the revolutionary movement of the world's people and slaughter the revolutionary people. In addition, we have come to a deep understanding of the truth that **"the proletariat must emancipate not only itself but all mankind. Without emancipating all mankind the proletariat cannot achieve its own final emancipation."** Only by thoroughly burying imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and finally emancipating all mankind can the root of exploitation and war be pulled up completely. All of us are resolute in uniting with the revolutionary people all over the world to defeat imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction, and to struggle for the realization of communism on the globe. The bitter hatred of our comrades for the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries has thus been turned into a tremendous fighting strength.

Iron fighters who fear neither heaven nor earth, neither hardship nor death, are tempered and grow up

in a tough environment, while our army's hardy style of never allowing itself to be bogged down by any difficulties or enemies is cultivated through repeated struggles. To imbue the army with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death requires both ideological education and constant tempering under strenuous conditions during ordinary times.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that **"we preferred to assume there would be more difficulties rather than less"** and bearing in mind a future war and proceeding from severity, difficulty and the needs of actual fighting, we have organized the fighters and cadres to temper themselves in the most difficult and complicated circumstances. We have developed our ideology, style and physical strength by carrying out forced marches in windy and snowy days or during rainy nights and by camping under the most difficult conditions. Through seasoning under all kinds of difficult and complicated circumstances, those cadres and fighters who did not experience any strenuous tempering have stood up to the test, raised their consciousness, and cultivated the habit of bearing great hardships. Veteran cadres have, through such tempering, become more militant and, filled with revolutionary youthfulness, are inspired to make revolution with abounding vitality.

In tempering our units, we have used Mao Tsetung Thought to make clear two relationships:

First, the relationship between painstaking training during ordinary times and standing up to the test at the critical moment. Chairman Mao has taught us: **"We must thoroughly clear away all ideas among our cadres of winning easy victories through good luck, without hard and bitter struggle, without sweat and blood."** In the course of revolution, difficulties and hardships exist objectively. To win victory in a war of resisting aggression, it is necessary that we should grasp every chance to consciously seek hardship and steel ourselves in difficult circumstances so as to raise and strengthen our consciousness, will power and capacity to conquer difficulties. The heroic deeds of a revolutionary fighter at the critical moment stem from the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and from painstaking training in ordinary times. Dauntlessness originates from selflessness. Only by establishing a proletarian world outlook and with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death can an armyman keep to his position and charge forward valiantly in a rain of shells and bullets during a war of resisting aggression.

Second, the relationship between subjecting the units to strict training and cherishing class feelings for

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## Shining Model for Educated Youth

**A**CTING in accord with our great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," several million of the country's educated young people have, in the past year or so, gone to the countryside and mountainous areas to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is a great revolution. Comrade Chin Hsun-hua is one of the outstanding figures who have emerged in this great revolutionary torrent.

Graduated in 1968 from the senior class of the Woosung No. 2 Middle School in Shanghai, Chin Hsun-hua had been a standing committee member of the Congress of Red Guards of Shanghai Middle Schools. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and plunged into the fierce battle to shatter the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. With the lofty aspiration of defending and building up the frontier and the sincere desire to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he went in May 1969 to settle in the Shuangho Brigade of the Hsunho People's Commune in Hsunko County, Heilungkiang Province, northeast China. To save state property, he heroically gave his life last August 15 in battling an exceptionally big mountain flood. At the cost of his precious life, Comrade Chin Hsun-hua carried out his firm pledge: "I will work with might and main as long as I live, and I will dedicate my life to Chairman Mao!" He truly was worthy of being a good Red Guard of Chairman Mao and a shining example for the revolutionary educated youth.

In the practice of class struggle and the struggle for production, Comrade Chin Hsun-hua gained a deep understanding of the great truth "Closely following Chairman Mao means victory and being loyal to Chairman Mao gives one strength." It was precisely this great truth that lit up his way forward and gave him the strength to advance. With boundless proletarian feelings and the high consciousness of revolutionary responsibility, he persevered in studying Chairman Mao's works every day, always followed Chairman Mao's teachings,

acted according to Chairman Mao's instructions in everything and wholeheartedly followed Chairman Mao to make revolution. He consciously used Mao Tsetung Thought to fight self-interest and criticize revisionism and remould his own world outlook. He modestly learnt from the poor and lower-middle peasants and sincerely accepted re-education by them. He made strict demands on himself in every aspect and really incorporated Mao Tsetung Thought into his soul and used it to guide his actual struggle. Chin Hsun-hua wrote in his diary that "whatever you do, ask yourself whether it meets the needs of the people; whatever you say, ask yourself whether it conforms to Mao Tsetung Thought; whenever you take a step forward, see whether you're following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Studying Chairman Mao's works by the light of a kerosene lamp in the countryside, he thought: "However small the wick, our minds are always aglow when we study Chairman Mao's works. The more we study, the more aglow our minds become. This is because Mao Tsetung Thought lights up our way forward."

When his hands bled from tying millet stalks into bundles, what came to his mind was: "Why did my hands bleed, but the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants didn't? This shows that my thinking and my hands have long been separated from the workers, peasants and manual labour. This means I've been influenced by the poison of revisionism. I must undergo a long process of being tempered among the workers and peasants."

Through revolutionary practice in the countryside, he found in himself the common weakness of the intellectuals: wavering and a lack of the thoroughgoing spirit in making revolution and separation from manual labour, practice and the masses. He profoundly understood that the poor and lower-middle peasants were his best teachers. "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." From the poor and lower-middle peasants, he acquired their deep proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao, their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and self-reliance and hard struggle, and their noble qualities of loving the collective and labour. He

thus fostered the proletarian view of life of willingly being an "ox" serving the people all his life and daring to make any sacrifice for the revolution. Faced by the plots and provocations of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, he felt: If the enemies dare to invade our sacred territory, I will go to the battlefield at the first shot and wipe them out. Facing the ordeal of death, he thought: **"When we die for the people it is a worthy death"**! During his courageous fight against the raging floods in defence of state property, he was sucked into deadly whirlpools three times by stormy waves. But each time he stubbornly raised his head above the water and continuously sped through wind and waves to save state property. His is indeed a lofty heroic image of a proletarian revolutionary fighter!

Comrade Chin Hsun-hua's heroic image reflects the spirit of China's revolutionary young people. It symbolizes our revolutionary youth who are rapidly growing up on the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers pointed out by Chairman Mao,

and are becoming reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in China.

The imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries are banking on our country's third and fourth generations to restore capitalism in China. But their sweet dreams will be swept away by China's sturdily maturing young people who are nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought. Our proletarian revolutionary cause will always advance victoriously in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao. Let the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries tremble before our revolutionary young people who are growing up healthily!

We warn the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries that the Chinese revolutionary young people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are not to be bullied. If U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism dare to invade our great motherland, we will certainly give them a taste of the iron fists of China's third and fourth generations!

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the fighters. Through studying Chairman Mao's works, all of us have come to understand that in order to safeguard the dictatorship of the proletariat and our socialist motherland, we must place a strict demand on the units during training so as to enable it to fulfil its tasks successfully when the Party and people so require. This is the expression of the most profound proletarian feeling towards the Party, the people, the revolution and the fighters. If we now adopt a lax attitude towards the fighters and not temper them into bearing hardship, they will not be able to stand the test and fulfil the task at the critical moment, and this is the most irresponsible attitude towards the Party, the people, the revolution and the fighters. This way of doing things lacks the least proletarian feeling. So setting strict demands on the units during training conforms entirely to cherishing proletarian class sentiments for the fighters.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined."** Cadres are leaders of the units. Their ideology and style of work influence their men directly. If the cadres' ideology and style of work are good, such as fearing neither hardship nor death, the troops they lead are sure to be daring in fighting to the last drop of their blood and daring to come to grips with the enemy in close-range fighting. For cadres to set examples is a glorious tradition of our army. In the years of war, our cadres always charged forward first without thinking of

themselves. Now when faced with the war provocation of imperialism and social-imperialism, it is all the more necessary to educate the cadres to carry forward this tradition of fearing neither hardship nor death, to develop it and pass it on to the younger generations.

Because we have continuously grasped the education of the responsible members in the units, the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death has been greatly developed among the cadres of the whole battalion. The cadres always test the depth of the water first before ordering their men to cross a river, and they climb the steep mountains ahead of the fighters. They direct and fight where the conditions are most difficult and dangerous. As the rank-and-file remark: "Whenever we are confronted by hardship and danger, our courage and strength in overcoming difficulties increase when we see the actions the cadres take."

In the new year, we are determined to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's great call **"Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland,"** to unfold the mass movement in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in a deep-going way, create in a solid way "four-good" companies, strengthen preparedness against war, continue to foster in the battalion the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and strive hard to defend the socialist motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!





He Lived to Make Revolution and Dedicated  
His Life to Chairman Mao

## Comrade Chin Hsun-hua's Heroic Deeds

**T**HE great leader Chairman Mao's latest instruction "fear neither hardship nor death" has inspired hundreds of millions of revolutionary people with the spirit of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and nurtured millions of heroes who are growing up sturdily. Comrade Chin Hsun-hua, an educated youth and formerly a member of the Standing Committee of the Congress of Red Guards of Shanghai Middle Schools, was such a hero who matured rapidly, nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought.

Comrade Chin Hsun-hua volunteered to go to the Shuangho Production Brigade of the Hsunho Commune in Hsunko County, Heilungkiang Province, to become a commune member. Cherishing lofty aspirations to defend and build up our frontiers, he settled down in that frontier area. He heroically laid down his life to save the country's property in the battle against an unusually serious flood on August 15, 1969. He thus fulfilled his vow: "I will work with might and main as long as I live, and I will dedicate my life to Chairman Mao!" His life as a revolutionary shows that he was indeed a good Red Guard of Chairman Mao's, a good son of the working class and a worthy descendant of the poor and lower-middle peasants. He has died, but his heroic image, characterized by the spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," will live for ever in our hearts, and he will always be a brilliant example for us to follow.

### Steadfastly Advancing in the Direction Indicated by Chairman Mao

Comrade Chin Hsun-hua was a 1968 graduate of the senior class of Shanghai's Woosung No. 2 Middle School and a member of the Standing Committee of the Congress of Red Guards of Shanghai Middle Schools. He was from a worker's family and grew up in the Mao Tsetung era. He was only twenty when he died. Hsiao Chin, as his comrades fondly called him, was a young Red Guard tempered in the Great Proletarian

Cultural Revolution. With a red heart boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, he charged wherever Chairman Mao showed him the way.

In May 1966, when our great leader Chairman Mao personally kindled the flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, when hundreds of millions of revolutionary people rose in criticism of the counter-revolutionary "Three-Family Village,"\* he closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and, using Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon, threw himself into the battle and lashed out at the "Three-Family Village."

In the days when the white terror of the bourgeois reactionary line held sway, he raised high the great banner "It is right to rebel against reactionaries" and, breaking through all encirclements, rebelled against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party.

When the young Red Guards took to the streets to destroy old ideas, culture, customs and habits and began their long marches to carry out extensive exchange of revolutionary experiences, Chin Hsun-hua went to Shaoshan to pay homage to the place where the red sun had risen. Later, in Peking he was among those reviewed by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao. He experienced the happiest moment of his life

\* From October 1961 to July 1964, Teng To who had usurped and then held the post of secretary of the secretariat of the old Peking municipal Party committee and two other counter-revolutionary revisionists opened up a special column *Notes From Three-Family Village* in *Frontline*, the theoretical journal of the old Peking municipal Party committee, and published scores of articles, frenziedly attacking the Party and socialism.

Personally initiated by the great leader Chairman Mao, a revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded in May 1966 by hundreds of millions of people throughout the country. Using invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon, they exposed the reactionary features of the counter-revolutionary clique, then known as the Three-Family Village, and vehemently denounced it. This criticism prepared public opinion and paved the way for the large-scale mass movement—the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

when he saw Chairman Mao, an event he had longed for day and night. He took this solemn oath:

"Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! Your little red soldier will always closely follow you in advancing victoriously!"

When the "January Revolution" storm arose, Chin Hsun-hua joined the other proletarian revolutionaries in seizing back that portion of power usurped by the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party in Shanghai. In the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, he always stood firm on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and made his due contributions to consolidating the revolutionary great alliances and defending the revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations.

From his practice in struggle, he came to recognize this truth: "Closely following Chairman Mao means victory. Being loyal to Chairman Mao gives one strength."

On the evening of December 21, 1968, the radio station broadcasted Chairman Mao's latest instruction: "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Chin listened to it and studied it again and again. Greatly moved by Chairman Mao's deep concern for the revolutionary youths, he wrote these words to express his resolve: "I'll go to the countryside and work in the fields all my life, fight revisionist ideas in my mind all my life, closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution as long as I live, and be an 'ox' serving the people wholeheartedly and honestly until I die."

In late March 1969, the office under the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee in charge of arrangements for those going to the countryside and the mountainous areas, organized a study and visiting team of educated youths to go to Heilungkiang Province, and Hsiao Chin took part in the team's work. The poor and lower-middle peasants in the frontier area welcomed the team and wished that more educated youths from Shanghai would go there as quickly as possible. The fertile black soil and the rolling grassland sparked Hsiao Chin's boundless love for the great motherland and his bitter hatred for social-imperialism. With deep revolutionary feelings, he said to his comrades-in-arms: "There are still vast stretches of land in the frontier area to be opened up. How urgent is the need of the poor and lower-middle peasants for a large number of educated youths to join them in their work and, through labour, paint still fresher and more beautiful pictures on this land. We must never allow the social-imperialists to occupy a single inch of our motherland's rich and magnificent territory!"

After returning to Shanghai, Hsiao Chin initiated the formation of the "liaison centre handling matters concerning educated youths going to Heilungkiang

Province to become commune members." He willingly took the road of intellectuals integrating with the workers and peasants and, through his example as a revolutionary vanguard, he hoped to stimulate more educated youths to go to defend and build the frontier. He busied himself day and night with his comrades-in-arms, carrying out extensive mobilization work among educated youths in the form of reports, criticism meetings, forums, and house-to-house visits, encouraging them to go to the countryside and the mountainous areas. In these activities, they talked at great length about the future of the motherland and the destiny of mankind; they relentlessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's trash of "going to school in order to climb up," and "going to the countryside to gild oneself." They vehemently denounced all shameless slanders spread by a handful of class enemies in a vain attempt to sabotage the work of organizing the youths to go to the countryside and the mountainous areas.

One day as Chin and his younger sister Shih-ying studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside," he encouraged her to go to Heilungkiang to become a commune member. Although she decided to go with him to defend and build up the frontier after studying this teaching, their mother was somewhat worried. She said to him: "Your younger sister is only sixteen. . . ." Knowing full well his mother's feelings, he consoled her, saying, "True, she is young, but didn't you tell me that when you were exploited and oppressed in the old society as a child worker, you were even younger than she is now? Now if we entrust her to Chairman Mao and to the poor and lower-middle peasants, physically she will be far from you, but her heart will be closer to Chairman Mao. Why can't you set your mind at ease?" These words drove home. His mother immediately recalled her sufferings in the old society and contrasted them with her happy life in the new. Then she gladly prepared everything for the departure of the brother and sister.

Entrusted with important revolutionary tasks and filled with soaring militancy, Chin Hsun-hua and many other educated youths left the big modern city of Shanghai on May 25 for Heilungkiang to become commune members.

### Consciously Fighting Self and Criticizing Revisionism, Tempering Loyal Hearts With Mao Tsetung Thought

Chin Hsun-hua died a martyr's death only 77 days after he had become a commune member of the Shuangho Brigade. In those brief 77 days, he displayed the revolutionary spirit "Seize the day, seize the hour" in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. He took great pains to temper himself and made for the peak of proletarian world outlook at the fastest speed. In

those brief 77 days, he took deep roots among the poor and lower-middle peasants and made rapid progress on the road of integrating himself with the workers and peasants.

One evening, more than ten educated youths sat by a kerosene lamp in a thatched house. Holding a volume of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Hsiao Chin led them in study. Some complained that studying by the dim kerosene lamp would spoil their eyesight; others remarked that the smell of the oil offended them and the smoke would blacken their nostrils. Hsiao Chin retorted: "However bright the lamp may be, we will always find it dim if we are in the dark ideologically. But however small the wick, our minds are always aglow when we study Chairman Mao's works. . . . This is because Mao Tsetung Thought lights up our way forward." Hsiao Chin regarded perseverance in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and writing down notes about fighting self and criticizing revisionism by a kerosene lamp as an act of the greatest loyalty to Chairman Mao and a sharp weapon in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. He made it a hard and fast rule to study Chairman Mao's works and write notes every day. Though his nostrils might be blackened and his eyes blurred, his heart was always aglow with Mao Tsetung Thought.

Different classes have an entirely different understanding of and attitude towards hardships and comforts. In the three great revolutionary struggles—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—Chin Hsun-hua regarded the harsh conditions as the best classroom for tempering his revolutionary will.

Soon after his arrival, the poor and lower-middle peasants taught him how to bind millet stalks. Displaying great enthusiasm, he started to work, but due to carelessness, his hands were cut and began to bleed. He felt painful, but when he saw that the poor and lower-middle peasants defied hardships and were heedless of the prickling stalks, he went on working without let-up. In the evening, he again studied by a kerosene lamp Chairman Mao's teaching: "If you want the masses to understand you, if you want to be one with the masses, you must make up your mind to undergo a long and even painful process of tempering." As he examined himself in the light of this teaching, he became aware that he feared being pricked because he was still finicky, and that there was a big discrepancy in thoughts and feelings between him and the poor and lower-middle peasants. In his notebook on fighting self and criticizing revisionism he wrote these words: "Why did my hands bleed, but the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants didn't? This shows that my thinking and my hands have long been separated from the workers, peasants and manual labour. This means I've been influenced by the poison of revisionism. I must undergo a long process of being tempered among the workers and peasants." There-



Comrade Chin Hsun-hua, Chairman Mao's Red Guard and model for the revolutionary youth.

after, he took the initiative in picking heavy tasks and volunteered to bear hardships with a view to tempering his revolutionary will. As he worked, he grew very tired and sweated profusely. His teachers, the poor peasants, advised him to pause for a rest but he firmly declined and said: "The more I sweat, the less finicky airs I will retain." When someone asked whether he was afraid of hardships, he answered: "The Red Army didn't fear hardships and danger and followed Chairman Mao in accomplishing the 25,000-li Long March. Why can't we also show the spirit of 'fearing neither hardship nor death' and follow Chairman Mao in accomplishing a 10,000-li long march of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants?" To a question regarding whether he was afraid of bites by mosquitoes and other insects, he staunchly replied: "Our revolutionary martyrs risked their lives in fighting amidst the roaring guns and flying bullets and were capable of defeating any powerful enemy, so why can't we overcome even such small insects and mosquitoes?"

Whenever Chairman Mao's latest instructions were published, Chin Hsun-hua studied them first and then made stencils, mimeographed them and sent them to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants. He never lost any time in publicizing Chairman Mao's latest instructions. One day, when Chairman Mao's latest instruction was relayed to him, he at once braved the rains and went from door to door to distribute copies of it to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Upon reaching the home of Aunt Sung, an army dependent, he found that all the family members had already gone to bed. Tapping at the window, he called out: "Aunt Sung, we have come with Chairman Mao's latest instruction for you!" She immediately woke up the entire family and they sat in a circle by a kerosene lamp, studying Chairman Mao's latest instruction word by word and sentence by sentence. The poor and lower-middle peasants' deep proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and their infinite love for Mao Tsetung Thought gave Chin a profound education. He silently compared himself with Aunt Sung to find out where he lagged behind her ideologically. He made up his mind to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants' serious attitude towards Chairman Mao's latest instructions, an attitude characterized by their conscientious study, profound grasp and resolute implementation of these instructions and their achieving quick results from these actions, and to temper his loyalty to Chairman Mao.

Upon publication of Chairman Mao's latest instruction "**Fear neither hardship nor death,**" Hsiao Chin examined himself in its light and mercilessly fought the idea of "claiming credit and becoming complacent" which he had. In his notebook on fighting self and criticizing revisionism, he wrote: "I used to think I had made tremendous contributions during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. If they can't be counted as contributions, at least I have done hard work. If others do not think so, at least I have worked myself to the point of exhaustion. . . . But like a big bomb-shell, this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's has dealt my thinking a heavy blow because my thoughts are contrary to Chairman Mao's teachings. I must severely criticize such thinking before I can foster the proletarian outlook on hardships and comforts, an outlook characterized by the spirit of '**fearing neither hardship nor death,**' and then strive to rapidly advance along the road of revolutionization."

#### **Taking Initiative to Accept Re-education, Resolving To Be a Successor to the Revolution**

Upon his arrival at the production brigade, the first thing he did was to inquire who were the poor and lower-middle peasants, who were army dependents or families of martyrs and who were peasants whose livelihood was provided for by the people's commune. He also asked who were the landlords and rich peasants. He did this because he wanted to draw a sharp line

between ourselves and the enemy, to look for his good teachers and serve the people diligently and conscientiously. He often carried water and collected firewood for the army dependents and those taken care of by the commune. Grandad Wang, a 67-year-old retired worker, was paralysed and confined to bed. Chin Hsun-hua took good care of him, swept his floor and cleaned his bed, not afraid of getting dirty and defying fatigue. Deeply moved, Grandad Wang said: "Hsiao Chin is a student from a big city, but he hasn't at all the airs of an intellectual. He thinks as we poor and lower-middle peasants do. He has proved himself to be a good youth educated by Chairman Mao!"

In view of the fact that Hsiao Chin was a member of the Standing Committee of the Congress of Red Guards of Shanghai Middle Schools, some poor and lower-middle peasants were over-polite to him. When Chin became aware that in some respects he was divorced from the masses, he sincerely sought the opinions of the brigade's cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. He told them: "We've come here to accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants who are our best teachers. When you see that I or the other educated youths have any shortcomings, please point them out boldly and sternly criticize us without sparing our personal feelings. You should handle everything in accordance with Mao Tsetung Thought." On his own, Hsiao Chin paid house-to-house visits to the poor and lower-middle peasants, had heart-to-heart talks with them and earnestly accepted their re-education.

Some of the educated youths remarked: "Among us 34 educated youths, Hsiao Chin has a high political and cultural level. He has not only graduated from a senior middle school, but was a member of the Standing Committee of the Congress of Red Guards of Shanghai Middle Schools. He can certainly be a cadre in the village!" Hearing this comment, Hsiao Chin once again made a self-examination and, together with his comrades, further repudiated the fallacies of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, such as "going to school in order to climb up" and "going to the countryside to gild oneself." He stated: "We've come for re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants; we seek neither fame nor gain, nor 'official' posts. Our sole purpose is to strive to become ordinary peasants with socialist consciousness!"

This episode opened his eyes to an important question. As he later wrote in his notebook on fighting self and criticizing revisionism: "When a single person is ideologically revolutionized, his contribution is limited. When all of us are ideologically revolutionized, our contributions will be tremendous. . . . I must set higher demands on myself and unite with all the comrades so that we will advance together."

Hsiao Tang, another educated youth, acquired the habit of drinking and smoking soon after he arrived at

the village because he neglected the remoulding of his ideology. Realizing that this was no small matter, Hsiao Chin told Hsiao Tang: "The reason why we're here in the countryside is to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, not to seek a soft life. When you behave like this, you're practically throwing the door wide open for bourgeois ideology to creep into your mind. It's dangerous if you go on this way!" So Hsiao Chin helped Tang study Chairman Mao's works. To the other activists he said: "We must regard Hsiao Tang's problem as a major issue involving the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat to win over the youth. Hsiao Tang is one of our comrades-in-arms. We must help him earnestly and prevent his being won over to the side of the bourgeoisie!" With the patient help of Hsiao Chin and other comrades, Hsiao Tang stopped smoking and drinking. Like his comrades, Hsiao Tang later studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way, fought self and criticized revisionism, and made great progress along with them in revolutionizing his thinking.

Chin Hsun-hua was always strict with himself, checking his actions against the following maxim: "Whatever you do, ask yourself whether it meets the needs of the people; whatever you say, ask yourself whether it conforms to Mao Tsetung Thought; whenever you take a step forward, see whether you're following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Guided by the above motto, he was able to march forward continuously and courageously on the road designated by Chairman Mao, the road of continuing the revolution!

After the publication of the new Constitution of the Communist Party of China adopted by its Ninth National Congress, Chairman Mao's thinking on Party building penetrated deep into Hsiao Chin's heart like dew and sunshine. He fostered the communist ideal: "Only when all mankind is emancipated can I be emancipated; for the people I will fight to the last drop of my blood!" In order to carry out more successfully the heavy tasks of helping to bury imperialism, revisionism and reaction and aiding in emancipating all mankind, he strove to temper himself into a staunch communist fighter as quickly as possible. He applied for Party membership. In his diary he recorded these words: "The Party, oh the Party! Your little red soldier will always follow you in forging ahead! I am determined, in this vast rural area, to strive to remould my world outlook so that at an early date I can join the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party, both ideologically and organizationally. Closely following our great leader Chairman Mao, I will strive hard all my life for the realization of communism throughout the world!"

### **Disdaining Death Amid the Great Storm, Willing To Devote His Life to the Revolution**

One evening, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shuangho Brigade went to see a film at Peitakou.

When they came back they saw Hsiao Chin patrolling by the riverside with two militiamen. "It's quite late," they remarked to him. "Why don't you go to bed?" Hsiao Chin answered: "Social-imperialism is engaged in frantic activities against China, it's likely that class enemies at home will act in co-ordination. So how can we relax our vigilance!" In praise, the poor and lower-middle peasants noted: "Hsiao Chin is always conscious of the enemy's presence. He is indeed a good fighter of Chairman Mao's."

The Shuangho Brigade is situated at the confluence of the Hsunho and Chanho Rivers, where the water flows very rapidly. To step up preparedness against war, Hsiao Chin got in touch with several militiamen and they decided that swimming in the rapid stream should become a part of the militia's training. One day as Hsiao Chin approached the river bank, he noticed that the current was very swift. He hesitated, uncertain as to whether he should jump in. Instantly he recalled Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Even great storms are not to be feared. It is amid great storms that human society progresses." With determination he jumped into the river and began swimming. Later, in summing up his training experience, he remarked: "Torrents can temper one's courage and wisdom. . . . Facts prove that provided one has a strong revolutionary will and is good at learning, he can overcome any rapids. By always closely following the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese youth, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, will be able to weather any swift current and dangerous reef."

On the evening of August 14, Chin Hsun-hua, by the light of a kerosene lamp, wrote his last words in his diary: ". . . The revolutionary young people living in the era of Mao Tsetung Thought are not to be bullied. Should U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism dare to come for a trial of strength with us, we will certainly give them a taste of the iron fists of the third and fourth generations of China!"

On August 15, a torrential mountain flood submerged the two banks of the Hsunho and Chanho Rivers.

At four p.m. that day, Chin Hsun-hua was working with several militiamen in building a dam against the flood. Suddenly production team leader Lao Chiang rushed up and reported to the militia company commander Lao Chia: "All the 150 electric poles on the river bank are under water and may soon be washed away!"

"We must save the poles! I'll take on the task!" Scarcely had Lao Chiang finished reporting when Chin Hsun-hua asked the militia company commander for the assignment. The commander agreed and placed him in charge of five militiamen.

When they came to the riverside, they discovered that two poles were being swept away by the torrent.

The water was flowing at a speed of seven to eight metres per second, and the two poles swept downstream like flying arrows. Hsiao Chin was very worried. As he ran, he threw off his clothes and shouted at the top of his voice: "Come with me! Save the poles immediately!" He was the first to plunge into the river.

Someone from the river bank called out, trying to stop him: "The current is too swift. It's too dangerous!" But Hsiao Chin shouted back: "When we die for the people it is a worthy death."

The production team leader, knowing that Hsiao Chin had a stomach ailment, cried out: "You can't catch up with the poles. Come back at once!" He was afraid that Hsiao Chin couldn't hold out and an accident might occur. But Hsiao Chin shouted in a firm voice: "Don't worry about me. After the poles, quick!"

He battled the tempestuous waves bravely. One big wave dashed him into a whirlpool, but he raised his head again and made for the nearby pole. Another wave whipped him back into the whirlpool, but again he emerged and rushed ahead for the pole. A third big wave descended upon him, with tenacity he pushed his head to the surface again and dashed towards the pole.

To Chin Hsun-hua, the floating poles were not merely two pieces of wood. They were part of the transmission and telecommunication lines which stand upright on the vast expanse of our motherland's frontiers. They were the means through which Chairman Mao's words and the news of victories in struggles were transmitted.

The tests Hsiao Chin experienced in battling the three wave onslaughts involving a life-and-death struggle are a powerful criticism of the revisionist "philosophy of survival." Hsiao Chin's strength began to fail with each struggle, and he was carried deeper and deeper into the water and farther and farther away from the shore, but, on the other hand, he was climbing nearer and nearer to the ideological peak of "fearing neither hardship nor death."

Charge forward, charge forward! Seizing the pole means victory! Only one metre separated Hsiao Chin from the pole. But just then, another torrential wave rushed in and roared over Hsiao Chin. . . .

### March Ahead Along the Path Trodden by Martyrs

Comrade Chin Hsun-hua died a martyr's death. The poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated youths of the Shuangho Brigade were deeply grieved at the loss of their dear one. At the same time, they were very proud of such a hero nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought and imbued with the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. They resolved to turn the brigade into a great red school of Mao Tsetung Thought, a heroic collective, and to build the frontier into a bas-

tion of iron. Chin Hsun-hua's younger sister Chin Shih-yins said: "I am determined to take over the treasured red books my brother used to read and temper my loyalty to Chairman Mao in the three great revolutionary movements. I pledge to take over my brother's pen and write about how I fight self-interest and criticize revisionism, just as my brother did. I will take over my brother's rifle to fight against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction to the end and defend the sacred frontier of our motherland."

During his lifetime, Hsiao Chin had on many occasions sent applications to the Party branch for membership in the Party, expressing his desire to be a proletarian vanguard fighter. The Party branch of the Shuangho Brigade, after discussions among the entire membership, concluded that Chin Hsun-hua, born into a worker's family, had boundless love for and loyalty to Chairman Mao. He had closely followed and devoted his life to Chairman Mao. He had diligently studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way, and on his own initiative accepted re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. By conscientiously remoulding his world outlook, he had fostered the idea of serving the people, "wholly" and "entirely." He never forgot class struggle, and was most courageous in the struggle against the class enemies and displayed the staunchest spirit of fighting against imperialism and revisionism. Finally he gave his life in defence of the frontier. He had lived up to the requirements for a communist fighter. With the approval of the Party nucleus group of Hsunko County, Comrade Chin Hsun-hua was recognized posthumously as a member of the Chinese Communist Party.

Recently, the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee decided to confer posthumously upon Comrade Chin Hsun-hua the title "revolutionary martyr." It called upon the revolutionary educated youths, the Communist Party members, the Communist Youth League members and other people of the province to learn from the illustrious deeds of Comrade Chin Hsun-hua.

The news of Comrade Chin Hsun-hua's heroic deeds has spread across the land, greatly inspiring the broad masses of the revolutionary youth and revolutionary intellectuals. They have all expressed their determination to follow his example, be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, firmly take the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, conscientiously remould their world outlook and strive to become worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Comrade Chin Hsun-hua's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death has stimulated the people throughout the country to launch a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. His spirit has deepened the movement to "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

# Comrade Chin Hsun-hua's Diary

## (Excerpts)

July-August 1969

### July 1

Today is the 48th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China.

Formerly an ignorant child, I have been reared by the Party and Chairman Mao. My maturing is due to the education I received from the great leader Chairman Mao.

The Party, oh the Party! Your little red soldier will always follow you in forging ahead! I am determined, in this vast rural area, to strive to remould my world outlook as I help transform the objective world so that at an early date I can join the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party, both ideologically and organizationally. Closely following our great leader Chairman Mao, I will strive hard all my life for the realization of communism throughout the world!

Here, I once again make my pledge to the Party: I will make strict demands on myself in the light of the requirements set for a Communist Party member, act in accordance with the spirit of the new Party Constitution and strive hard to join the Chinese Communist Party as soon as possible!

Long live the Chinese Communist Party!

Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

### July 2

Today's work was binding millet stalks. I'm so clumsy with my hands that I had hardly tied a few bundles when they began to bleed. I wanted to pause for a rest, but at once I remembered Chairman Mao's teaching: "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." I thought to myself: Why did my hands bleed, but the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants didn't? This shows that my thinking and my hands have long been separated from the workers, peasants and manual labour. This means I've been influenced by the poison of revisionism. I must undergo a long process of being tempered among the workers and peasants. When the poor and lower-

middle peasants beside me saw what was wrong, they patiently taught me how to do the job. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, I conscientiously took them as my teachers and learnt to do the job after a while, and then worked with increasing energy. This shows that we educated young people must be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and rid ourselves of wavering and vacillation, characteristics of the petty bourgeois intellectuals, so that we can carry the revolution through to the end.

### July 3

When a single person is ideologically revolutionized, his contribution is limited. When all of us are ideologically revolutionized, our contributions will be tremendous. These words explain that if a revolutionary wants to make revolution, he must unite the revolutionary masses. Relying on the above first sentence alone is of no use, for that will not lead the revolution to victory. Spring does not arrive with the blossoming of a single flower; when one hundred flowers blossom, spring permeates the orchard.

A revolutionary, a youth of the Mao Tsetung era, must be one of a hundred flowers, a communist. I will set higher demands on myself and unite with all the comrades so that we will advance together.

### July 4

Now I have begun to sense sharp and acute class struggle in the countryside. . . . I, a Red Guard of Chairman Mao's, have made every preparation to use invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to deal a head-on blow at the reactionary forces; I am willing to do this even if I have to lay down my life. Struggle, struggle, struggle hard for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat!

### July 5

Today I would like to state my view on hoeing.

Hoeing can be called a tiring job. It really is tiring when one works at it for several hours without let-up.

It might be otherwise if one works with less zeal. This depends on the attitude you take towards labour and on your understanding of the need to accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Being determined to accept this re-education is only the beginning of meeting the requirements for successors to the revolution put forward by Chairman Mao. To become a reliable successor to the revolution, you have to make up your mind to fear neither hardship nor death. Only by so doing can you be a reliable successor of the proletariat and the poor and lower-middle peasants to the revolution.

### July 6

The struggle between proletarian "devotion to the public interest" and bourgeois "self-interest" takes place every hour and every minute.

If your mind is not occupied by proletarian thinking, it will certainly be occupied by bourgeois thinking; there is no room for compromise. I must put invincible Mao Tsetung Thought in command of my mind, constantly "**fight self, criticize revisionism**" and make steady progress.

### July 7

I weeded the land with a hoe today. I thought that weeding wouldn't be difficult for me who had had many years of schooling. Hoe all the weeds and leave the maize plants behind; the more plants left standing, the bigger the harvest.

The poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out that the way I was hoeing would not bring about a bumper crop this year. I thought that I had been right! I didn't know that the maize would be stunted when too many plants were left. This would certainly lead to a poor yield. I came to understand this later. It's thus clear that what I have learnt in the past is divorced from practice. I must earnestly accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants so as to remould my thinking and integrate theory with practice.

### July 8

The smell of gunpowder has become stronger recently. Anyway, I've made up my mind that as soon as the guns of the aggressors sound off, I am ready to fight against the imperialists and revisionists and stand whatever tests the Party gives me on the battlefield.

### July 10

I'm a Chinese youth of the new generation, and Chairman Mao's Red Guard tempered in three years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With determination I've come to the motherland's frontier area to fight against imperialism and revisionism,

earnestly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

### July 11

Yesterday, I received a letter from one of my comrades which said that a report about me and several other members of the Standing Committee of the Congress of Red Guards of Shanghai Middle Schools was carried in Shanghai's newspapers. I don't know the details of the report. Anyway I do know that what has been achieved is not due to me personally. It is the result of education by Chairman Mao and a victory of Mao Tsetung Thought. I'm determined to follow Chairman Mao's teaching to "**be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness,**" and make constant progress.

March forward, Red Guards of Chairman Mao!

### July 16

We didn't go to work today because of the rain. I took the opportunity to study two of Chairman Mao's essays: *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society* and *Preface and Postscript to Rural Surveys*. Through this study I came to realize that only by making a clear distinction between ourselves and the enemies can we deal more effective blows at the enemy and unite with our friends. This is a question of paramount importance for the revolution. Therefore, it is necessary to know the class situation in the countryside. Now that we are in the countryside, we must carefully investigate before we have the right to speak. If we speak off-handedly without making a careful investigation, the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants won't listen. As Chairman Mao said: "**There are many people who 'the moment they alight from the official carriage' make a hullabaloo, spout opinions, criticize this and condemn that; but, in fact, ten out of ten of them will meet with failure.**" I must honestly take the poor and lower-middle peasants as my teachers and try not to be that kind of person who "will meet with failure."

### July 17

Yesterday was the 3rd anniversary of our great leader Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtse River. Our great leader Chairman Mao is in excellent health! This is the greatest happiness for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world. Let us cheer countless times: "Long live Chairman Mao! We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" Let us, led by our great leader Chairman Mao and guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, advance bravely in the new high tide of the world revolution and the storms of class struggle at home and abroad. Following Chairman Mao means victory!

I had a stomach-ache this afternoon. At first I didn't want to go to work. But as I thought of the



amount of work to be done and the shortage of hands, I became aware that, though my absence wouldn't matter much, the effect on others would be bad. So I decided to go. As I worked, my stomach-ache somewhat eased. This shows that as far as we young people, especially the educated youths, are concerned, labour helps relieve some of our aches and pains. While our thinking is being remoulded we can also rid ourselves of some of our physical ailments. I'm determined to improve my physical health while painstakingly remoulding my ideology.

### July 18

After studying the article by *Renmin Ribao* Commentator on the heroic deeds of Comrade Yang Shui-tsai, a communist fighter who feared neither hardship nor death, I was deeply moved. Communist Yang's noble quality of utter devotion to the public interest and the revolution stirs me and encourages me to keep advancing. Comrade Yang Shui-tsai was indeed a communist fighter and an excellent example for me to emulate. I must learn from him to be more concerned about the people than about myself, learn from him his mercilessness in fighting the class enemies, and learn from him his spirit of "daring to make sun and moon shine in new skies." But most important of all is to learn from him his boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao so that I can really fulfil the pledge to "battle for Chairman Mao all my life and defend Chairman Mao till my death." In learning from Comrade Yang Shui-tsai, I will, in this vast countryside, earnestly accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, fear neither hardship nor death, and make up my mind to stay here and dedicate myself to building up the socialist countryside. This is my pledge. I hope the comrades will supervise me in the day-to-day struggles.

### July 19

Class enemies in a certain brigade are still very arrogant. We educated youth came to the rural area in order to take part in the three great revolutionary struggles here, first and foremost, to take part in class struggle. Vice-Chairman Lin instructed us in his political report to the Ninth Party Congress: "If the class enemies stir up trouble again, just arouse the masses and strike them down again." Therefore, we must rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants and arouse the masses to crush the arrogance of the enemy. We should always hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, never forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

### July 20

At noon I decided to go swimming. When I reached the riverside, I saw that the current was very swift, so I hesitated, uncertain as to whether I should jump in or not. The current is indeed terrifying. Instantly I

recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: "Even great storms are not to be feared. It is amid great storms that human society progresses." Torrents can temper one's courage and wisdom. So I jumped in and swam scores of metres.

Facts prove that provided one has a strong revolutionary will and is good at learning, he can overcome any strong wave. By always closely following the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese youth, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, will be able to weather any swift current and dangerous reef.

### July 22

I didn't work today because it was raining. I stayed at home all day long.

After working for almost two months, I've discovered that when I remain idle I feel very dejected and uneasy. It's a great joy to struggle with the earth!

### July 23

The poor and lower-middle peasants are the best teachers in re-educating us; they are most loyal to Chairman Mao. When Chairman Mao's latest instruction on consolidating the Party organization, carried in a joint editorial by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*, reached us, with a heart loyal to Chairman Mao we went from house to house to deliver a copy of the instruction to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

It was very late by the time we reached the home of Aunt Sung, a representative of the county congress of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. Aunt Sung had already gone to bed, but as soon as she heard that we had Chairman Mao's latest instruction she got up and with an air of respect took a copy from us. She woke up her whole family and immediately lit a small kerosene lamp to study it.

Seeing this, we were deeply moved. How loyal to Chairman Mao are the poor and lower-middle peasants! But when I left the house, I remembered that I had been worried about what to do at that late hour to ensure that the poor and lower-middle peasants receive the instruction immediately. Isn't this a sharp contrast? This shows that my feelings are not yet one with those of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the wide countryside I must earnestly take them as my teachers, change my ideology thoroughly and become a reliable successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

### July 24

The gun is the mainstay of political power. I must arm myself with Mao Tsetung Thought and strive hard to fight in defence of Chairman Mao. I will fight bravely for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line all my life, and if necessary die in his defence.

July 25

Recently, some comrades asked me to take part in theatrical performances. This was indeed embarrassing. It's my bounden duty to disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought, but I was no good in acting. What should I do? I turned to Chairman Mao's works. Through study I got over this mental hurdle. Then I learnt, and managed to pick up fairly quickly some skill in performing. I should take up literature and art as a weapon to disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants earnestly. This is something educated young people should do after coming to the countryside.

July 26

Whatever you do, ask yourself whether it meets the needs of the people;

Whatever you say, ask yourself whether it conforms to Mao Tsetung Thought;

Whenever you take a step forward, see whether you're following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

July 28

I must be strict with myself but lenient to my comrades.

I have made some achievements because I'm nurtured by great Mao Tsetung Thought. I'm a reporter, so I must do my best to publicize the heroic deeds which occur around me. I must learn from the unsung heroes, honestly be a willing "ox" for the people, diligently and conscientiously serve the poor and lower-middle peasants all my life.

July 29

From my study of the first few paragraphs of Chairman Mao's brilliant article *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*, I've learnt this:

How highly Chairman Mao esteemed the peasant movement! As for myself, how do I regard the poor and lower-middle peasants now that I've been in the countryside for nearly two months? Some old ideas still linger in my head. Sometimes I even think of myself as coming to the countryside to be an "official." If such an idea develops, it will lead me to "issue orders and rule" over the poor and lower-middle peasants. I must use Mao Tsetung Thought to thoroughly criticize such erroneous ideas and root out their poisonous influence. We must foster the following thinking that Chairman Mao has taught us in *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*: "Leadership by the poor peasants is absolutely necessary. Without the poor peasants there would be no revolution. To deny their role is to deny the revolution. To attack them is to attack the revolution."

We are in the countryside to make revolution, and we must rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants. Otherwise, we cannot achieve any success in revolution.

August 1

Army Day. The joint editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*, "The People's Army Is Invincible," brings us the statement of our great leader Chairman Mao: "I am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death.'"

I used to think I had made tremendous contributions during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. If they can't be counted as contributions, at least I have done hard work. If others do not think so, at least I have worked myself to the point of exhaustion. . . . For a time I stuck to this self-praise quite stubbornly. Although I have criticized this thinking repeatedly, some of its effect still remains.

But like a big bomb-shell, this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's has dealt my thinking a heavy blow because my thoughts are contrary to Chairman Mao's teachings. I must severely criticize such thinking before I can foster the proletarian outlook on hardships and comforts, an outlook characterized by the spirit of "fear neither hardship nor death," and then strive to rapidly advance along the road of revolutionization.

After studying Chairman Mao's latest instruction, I've come to understand clearly that whatever we do, we must do it meticulously. We must be especially meticulous in doing ideological work, and we must never be careless, for carelessness will bring irreparable losses to the revolution and the Party.

August 4

The class enemies will never become reconciled to their defeat. They are very afraid of our preparedness against war. But what the enemy fears is what we should encourage. We must strengthen our preparations against war and be in battle array to hit hard at the wolfish social-imperialists.

August 5

Today is the 3rd anniversary of the publication of "Bombard the Headquarters—My Big-Character Poster" by our great leader Chairman Mao. This poster by Chairman Mao sounded the battle call for the offensive against the bourgeois reactionary line. What tremendous changes have taken place in the past three years! Inspired by this poster, the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary cadres and the Red Guards dug out Liu Shao-chi, the top capitalist roader who had wormed his way into the Party, and his agents in various parts of the country. We rooted out the time bomb hidden by the side of

Chairman Mao. The wheel of history is thus able to roll on triumphantly.

Through repeated struggles and practice in the stirring Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, I have come to a profound understanding of this great truth: "Closely following Chairman Mao means victory. Being loyal to Chairman Mao gives one strength." I'm determined to continue my advance along the road indicated by Chairman Mao till the realization of communism.

## August 6

A revolutionary mass criticism meeting was held this evening to relentlessly criticize Liu-Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle." The harsh realities of class struggle teach us that class struggle is by no means over. Ghosts and monsters in a certain brigade are always dreaming of launching a counter-attack to take class revenge. An old-line counter-revolutionary crawled out at midnight to engage in sabotage activities. He was caught by militiamen. He dared to commit suicide, hoping he would intimidate the masses. The class enemies are still around, unreconciled to their defeat. They dream all the time of recovering their lost 'paradise.' We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Never forget class struggle." We must use Mao Tsetung Thought, the sharpest weapon, to scathingly criticize Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle," and launch fierce attacks against the class enemies. Particularly at the present time when the class struggle at home and abroad is very sharp, we must heighten our vigilance and strengthen our preparedness against war, so as to smash all the new plots of the class enemies at home and abroad.

## August 7

Last evening, as our meeting was proceeding, it suddenly began to rain. At once we adjourned the meeting, and woke up the militiamen to help remove the mud bricks which had been put on the ground to dry. As there were many of us, so we removed the bricks to a shelter in no time. After labour, I felt very happy! This was a valuable experience in working alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants.

## August 10

This morning I bound wheat stalks by myself. In the afternoon I looked forward to stacking the bundles, which I thought would be a light work. But after working for sometime, I found it not so easy as binding stalks. This reveals that if Mao Tsetung Thought does not command our minds, bourgeois ideas will take command, and we will prefer the light and shirk the heavy, and evade the remoulding of our thinking. I must persist in studying Chairman Mao's works to arm myself with Mao Tsetung Thought and make constant progress.

## August 12

This morning we had a meeting at which we repudiated anarchism. Anarchism has various manifestations: Coming late to work, knocking off earlier, being absent without good cause, rejecting criticism from others, playing cards or *weichi* (a kind of chess) during working hours, disrupting unity, violating the proletarian discipline. Comrades present at the meeting unanimously repudiated this reactionary trend of thought. I should strictly observe proletarian discipline and strive to be a model in observing Party discipline.

## August 13

Something about our lamp. We came to the conclusion that however bright the lamp may be, we will always find it dim if we are in the dark ideologically. But however small the wick, our minds are always aglow when we study Chairman Mao's works. The more we study, the more aglow our minds become. This is because Mao Tsetung Thought lights up our way forward.

## August 14

[the day before his death]

Today I was angry beyond words when I heard over the radio the note of our Foreign Ministry.\* Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must never be cowed by the bluster of reactionaries." The 700 million Chinese people and their army in full battle array will deal resolute blows to the aggressors. We warn the imperialists, revisionists and other reactionaries throughout the world that the revolutionary young people living in the era of Mao Tsetung Thought are not to be bullied. Should U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism dare to come for a trial of strength with us, we will certainly give them a taste of the iron fists of the third and fourth generations of China!

We are young people of the new generation of socialist China. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism pin their hopes for "restoration" on us. What day-dreams! Corrosion by bourgeois ideas will be wiped out. Fully-armed paper-tigers are nothing to be afraid of!

Down with U.S. imperialism!

Down with social-imperialism!

We'll defend our motherland's territory, no matter what happens!

We'll safeguard Mao Tsetung Thought, come what may!

We'll defend Chairman Mao even at the cost of our lives!

\* In the note dated August 13, 1969, the Chinese Foreign Ministry lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Government against its direction of the Soviet armed forces to intrude into the Tieliekti area in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, creating an incident of bloodshed. (See *Peking Review*, No. 33, 1969).

# Flames of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

## Rage Everywhere in Its "Backyard"

**T**HE 1960s was a decade in which the hard and soft counter-revolutionary tactics of U.S. imperialism ran into repeated setbacks in Latin America, a decade in which U.S. imperialism found itself in an impasse there. Neither Kennedy's fraudulent "alliance for progress," Johnson's vicious "tough line" nor Nixon's "new kind of partnership" has saved U.S. imperialism's increasingly tottering counter-revolutionary rule in Latin America. They could not hold back the surging revolutionary movement of the Latin American people. One U.S. bourgeois newspaper even had to admit that U.S. imperialism had entered "a blind alley" there.

However disguised, all of U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary tricks in Latin America boil down to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of political deception and military suppression. The constant variation of these tactics by successive U.S. imperialist chieftains show precisely U.S. imperialism's repeated defeats in Latin America.

Badly frightened by the vigorous development of the national-liberation movement in Latin America, Kennedy, who took over power in the early 1960s, cried out in alarm that the United States was confronted with "challenges and dangers." Vainly trying to check the Latin American people's revolutionary struggle from developing, he hurriedly served up the neo-colonialist plot of a so-called "alliance for progress" as a supplement to armed suppression. He touted "representative democracy" and gushingly vowed to promote "economic progress" in the Latin American countries through increased U.S. "aid," "a vast co-operative effort," etc. But facts have shown that Kennedy's "political freedom" meant strengthening U.S. control over the Latin American countries, and his "economic progress" meant intensifying plunder of these countries. Under the signboard of "aid," and by using small favours as bait, the United States exported a large amount of capital to and dumped commodities on the Latin American countries to squeeze out fabulous profits. At the same time, U.S. "aid" has facilitated the deeper infiltration of U.S. aggressive forces into the various sectors in these countries, further reducing them to U.S. colonies. It has been reported that direct private U.S. investment in Latin America shot up from over \$8,300 million in 1960 to about \$13,000 million in 1968. According to obviously watered-down official U.S. figures, profits milked from Latin America by direct U.S. investment during the nine years from 1960 to 1968 totalled more than \$11,300 million, almost the total sum of direct U.S.

investment. It was exactly under such circumstances that the economies of Latin American countries headed further for bankruptcy and the working people there grew poorer and poorer. The foreign debts of Latin American governments, most of which were owed to the United States, had increased to \$12,000 million by 1966, twice those of 1960. In Uruguay, regarded as the "show-window" of the "alliance for progress," the cost of living soared 136 per cent in 1967 alone.

U.S. neo-colonialist policies have given rise to universal and strong dissatisfaction in Latin American countries. To the broad masses of the Latin American people, the "alliance for progress" has long been a vile stench. They indignantly denounced it as an "alliance for colonial backwardness" and an "alliance for enslavement." In recent years, the contradictions between the Latin American ruling cliques and Washington also have been developing and the tendency for them to fall away has been mounting. For the first time in history, the Latin American countries in May 1969 shut the United States out of the Vina del Mar, Chile, meeting. The meeting adopted a document openly demanding a change in U.S. policy on investment and trade and loans in Latin America. Under the people's pressure, the authorities in Peru and Bolivia took over oil and other companies owned by U.S. capital.

Confronted by denunciation by Latin American countries, Nixon, who took office in the last year of the 60s, had to admit "failure" of the "alliance for progress." But, left with a hopeless mess and beset with difficulties at home and abroad, Nixon could find no cure-all to save U.S. imperialism from its awful plight in Latin America. When he sent billionaire Nelson Rockefeller to Latin America to explore a "new policy" for him, the latter was driven back by the angry Latin American people. After ten months of painstaking efforts, Nixon cranked out a so-called "new policy" statement on Latin America. In his speech on this subject, he strained his vocal chords about establishing a "new kind of partnership" with Latin America, dwelt at length on what he called "new imagination," "new directions" and a "new approach," and bragged that he would make the 1970s "a decade of action for progress for the Americas." But, no matter how many times Nixon repeats the word "new," what he is selling still remains the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of U.S. imperialism. Latin American public opinion described Nixon's speech as "obscure, inexact and vague"

and "banter." Even U.S. bourgeois public opinion said that Nixon was in "low key" and that he "deliberately avoided a great number of specifics." Nixon himself gloomily admitted that he could offer "no grandiose promises and no panaceas."

While going in for political deception in Latin America, U.S. imperialism has stepped up its military suppression in order to control, interfere in, subvert and carry out aggression against the Latin American countries. That U.S. imperialism had to resort to armed suppression to maintain its counter-revolutionary rule in Latin America shows its increasingly feeble and difficult position.

U.S. imperialism put down the Panamanian people's anti-U.S. patriotic just struggle in blood and openly carried out armed aggression against the Cuban people in the 1960s. In April 1965, particularly after the overthrow of the dictatorial regime of the traitor Cabral by the Dominican people, the Johnson government became desperate and flung aside its masks of "policy of good-neighbourly relations," "principle of non-intervention" and so on. It sent more than 30,000 troops to carry out naked intervention and aggression in the Dominican Republic. U.S. imperialism also spared no efforts in plotting to set up a so-called "permanent inter-American force" so as to strengthen its suppression of the Latin American revolutionary movement. The U.S. House of Representatives went so far as to adopt a resolution stipulating that to "oppose communism" the United States could unilaterally carry out armed intervention in the Latin American countries.

Moreover, when the phoney signboard of so-called "representative democracy" became ineffective, U.S. imperialism immediately went all out to openly foster fascist dictatorial regimes. Obvious examples are the military coups and the establishment of dictatorial rule, through its machinations, in Brazil, Argentina and other South American countries. In addition, U.S. imperialism has set up a great number of military bases in Latin America and annually provided tens of millions of dollars in "military aid" to the Latin American reactionaries. It has sent dozens of military missions to train tens of thousands of reactionary Latin American troops for suppressing the people's revolutionary movement in the Latin American countries.

After coming to power, Nixon made no bones about it when he yelped that he had "a firm commitment" to the "inter-American system" and its aggressive pacts by which U.S. imperialism has controlled and enslaved the Latin American countries. In the report on his "visit" to Latin America which was "eulogized" by Nixon, U.S. imperialist "special envoy" Rockefeller proposed setting up a "security council" in the Western Hemisphere in order to work out suppressive measures in a planned way against the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American peoples.

However, military suppression and aggression by U.S. imperialism can in no way save it from repeated

defeats; it can only help further reveal its vicious features and isolate it still more. This has been fully proved by the fact that U.S. imperialist armed intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965 was angrily condemned by the broad masses and political circles of more than 20 Latin American countries and severely denounced by progressive public opinion throughout the world. U.S. bourgeois papers have acknowledged that "in countries from one end of Latin America to the other, tensions are building up," and that "explosive situations" exist there.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism."** More and more, U.S. imperialism's intensified exploitation, plunder and aggression have sharpened the national contradiction between U.S. imperialism and the broad masses of the Latin American people, who have come to see more clearly that U.S. imperialism is their most ferocious enemy. They have risen to carry out a tit-for-tat struggle against it. The raging flames of the anti-U.S. struggle in the 1960s spread throughout the "backyard" of U.S. imperialism, and the struggle for national liberation surged to an unprecedented height. In the past decade, the raging tide of the anti-U.S. movement billowed wave upon wave and the angry shouts "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Yankees go home!" reverberated everywhere in Latin America, from the Rio Grande to Tierra del Fuego and from directly U.S.-controlled Puerto Rico to Brazil and Argentina in South America. The Cuban people's struggle against U.S. armed intervention in 1961, the world-shaking struggle of the Panamanian people against U.S. aggression and for safeguarding their national sovereignty in 1964 and the patriotic armed struggle of the Dominican people against U.S. imperialism in 1965 — all these have fully demonstrated the revolutionary strength and heroism of the Latin American people and hit U.S. imperialism where it hurts.

The Latin American people have come to realize through their protracted struggle that since the enemy has swords in hands, they, too, must take up swords. To completely end the rule and enslavement by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, it is necessary to use revolutionary armed force to oppose counter-revolutionary armed force. The great truth **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"** is being grasped by more and more Latin American revolutionaries. And a growing number has embarked on the revolutionary road of armed struggle.

U.S. imperialist counter-revolutionary rule in Latin America is fast declining, like the sun setting beyond the western hills. Whatever tricks U.S. imperialism resorts to, it can never extricate itself from its predicament. It can be said with certainty that in the 1970s, the iron fists of the Latin American people will hand U.S. imperialism still more serious defeats in Latin America.

# Revolutionary Mass Movement Rolls on In France

**F**RENCH workers, peasants and students launched one stirring struggle after another during 1969 against exploitation and oppression in the militant spirit of the "May storm of revolution" which shook the entire capitalist world the year before. The deep-going development of the revolutionary mass movement in France has pounded fiercely at the rule of the monopoly capitalist clique and thrown it into graver financial-economic and political crises.

The working class, carrying on the glorious fighting traditions of the Paris Commune, is the main force of this revolutionary mass movement. Since the beginning of 1969, workers in the aircraft, auto, metallurgical, machine-building and other industries and railway and port workers have taken strike actions against the ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital. A nationwide strike by 9 million workers from different industries and trades took place in March and powerful demonstrations were staged by the striking workers in many big cities. This raised the curtain on the revolutionary mass movement last year. The biggest strike since the "May storm" of 1968, it crippled France's entire economic life and touched off a wave of strikes. In September, 32,000 locomotive drivers and conductors persisted in their strike against the ruthless exploitation by the monopolies for more than a week, bringing railway transport throughout the country to a standstill. Since the middle of September, more than 14,000 dockers had walked out in 7 nationwide strikes in the short space of two months. As a result, the main ports of the country were time and again paralysed and French foreign trade suffered heavy blows. Towards the end of November, gas and electric workers downed tools on a nationwide scale twice in succession despite the obstruction and sabotage of scab union bosses, causing many enterprises to stop production. They occupied power distribution stations at many places and fought heroically with the reactionary police who tried to break up the strikes. Post and telecommunication workers, public transport workers, atomic energy plant workers and airline company employees also plunged into the strike struggles.

Simultaneous with the unfolding workers' strike actions, the broad masses of the French peasants also came out against exploitation and persecution, launching a wave of struggles during 1969. In mid-November, peasants in many parts of the country waged a large-scale struggle in protest against the government's agricultural policy to reduce the acreage of cultivated land, merge medium-sized and small farms and depress

the prices of farm produce in order to ease the crisis of "surplus" agricultural products. Enraged toilers of the land besieged the local prefectures and police stations where they dumped the unsold and rotten farm produce in protest against the authorities. In Nantes, an important farming area in the west, and in St. Nazaire on the Atlantic coast, thousands of peasants took to the streets in protest marches.

Inspired by the rising tide of workers' strikes and peasant demonstrations, hundreds of thousands of small shopkeepers and handicraftsmen, who were oppressed and squeezed by the monopoly capitalists, joined in the struggle, holding big strikes and demonstrations last April and November. Angry demonstrators smashed the windows of the department stores run by monopoly capital, while others battled with the police called out to suppress them.

The student movement which played a vanguard role in the 1968 "May storm" continued unabated. Valiant and resolute, the students in Paris carried on their fight against the decadent bourgeois educational system and the government's repressive measures against the student movement. On January 23 last year, they stormed into the Sorbonne, occupied the rector's office and courageously took on the reactionary police rushed to the scene to suppress them. The Paris students persisted in their just struggle for more than a month during which they won the support of many university teachers and the administrative staff as well as the support of people from different walks of life. The medical students in France kept up for nearly two months their struggle launched in October against the irrational examination system. Students of several medical colleges occupied administration buildings on the campuses as they boycotted classes.

As the revolutionary mass movement pressed on last year, the traitor and scab features of the French revisionist leading clique were revealed still more clearly. Soon after the new government took power, this revisionist leading clique hurriedly held "talks" with some scab union bosses, vainly calculating that it could sap the people's struggle with the latter's assistance. *L'Humanite Rouge* disclosed that in the struggle of the working people against the monopoly capitalist group some scab union bosses, toadying to the monopoly capitalist class, tried their best to split the mass struggles, obstruct and spike the demand of the workers of all trades for carrying out a nationwide general

strike. But their schemes were increasingly seen through and denounced by the broad masses of the people. More and more railway workers and workers in the auto and other industries broke through the restrictions and obstacles set up by scab union bosses and organized themselves in spontaneous strikes. During the general strike by 9 million workers in March last year, the progressive workers in Paris denounced the revisionist leading clique for its treacherous action of prohibiting the workers from taking "violent actions," took to the streets and joined the students in pitting violence against the sanguinary suppression by the military and police forces.

The deepening of the revolutionary mass movement in France is an indication of the new awakening of the French people and a demonstration of their great strength. It is also an inevitable result of the aggravating political and economic crises and the sharpening class contradictions in that country. Along with the deepening general crisis of the capitalist world, the financial and economic situation in France has been deteriorating over the last few years. The country is beset with industrial slow-down, galloping inflation, soaring prices and falling real income of the working people. These same factors operated when the French workers and students set off the violent storm of revolution in May and June of 1968, which shook the very

foundation of the rule of the French monopoly capitalist group politically and economically.

To shift the crises and difficulties elsewhere, the French monopoly capitalist clique has adopted various measures to step up its brutal oppression and ruthless exploitation of the working people. Following the devaluation of the franc last August, the French Government announced in September a series of retrenchment measures for so-called "financial and economic recovery." While urging the working people to make a big effort to increase production for monopoly capital, France's monopoly capitalist clique resorted to freezing wages, reducing consumption and imposing miscellaneous taxes and levies to fleece the working people and demanded that they further tighten their belts. These outrageous measures by the monopoly capitalist group have resulted in a further impoverishment of the broad masses of the working people and a rapid exacerbation of class contradictions. The vigorous development of the people's revolutionary struggle in France last year marked the further sharpening of these contradictions.

The deepening of the general crisis in the capitalist world and the worsening of the financial-economic crisis in France can only stir the French people, with glorious militant traditions, to launch new and still more powerful struggles in their revolutionary mass movement, which will deal still heavier blows to the monopoly capitalist class.

## Vigorous Development of Revolutionary Mass Movement in the Philippines

- Supporting each other, workers, peasants and students rose in struggle and directed their blows at the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.
- Increasingly awakened, more and more revolutionary people diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to guide their revolutionary practice.

**B**ATTERING away fiercely at the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, wave upon wave of the mass struggles by the Philippine workers, peasants and students surged forward in 1969.

An outstanding feature of the Philippine people's mass movement is its clear-cut stand against the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression. Over the past year, the Philippine people held a dozen or so anti-U.S. demonstrations, during which the indignant masses on several occasions smashed the windows of the U.S. embassy and tore down the stars and stripes as shouts of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Yankees go home!" and "Smash U.S.-Soviet collaboration!" re-

sounded throughout the Philippine islands. They strongly demanded that all U.S. military bases be dismantled, that all unequal treaties with the United States be abrogated and that all U.S. aggressors be driven out. The Philippine people have come to realize more and more clearly in their struggle that U.S. imperialism is the biggest exploiter in the world and their mortal enemy. Thousands of workers, peasants, students and other patriots staged powerful anti-U.S. demonstrations last July, dealing U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon, who had come to Asia to work out his plot to make "Asians fight Asians," a stunning blow. When another U.S. imperialist boss Agnew stepped on to Philippine soil

on December 29, the Philippine people "greeted" this U.S. god of war with another anti-U.S. demonstration and home-made bombs, fully showing their firm resolve to carry their anti-U.S. struggle through to the end.

Leading a hard life under ruthless exploitation by U.S. monopoly capital and the Philippine comprador class, the workers struggled heroically during 1969, demonstrating the powerful strength of the Philippine working class. The strikes in January last year by the cement and tobacco workers against persecution by the reactionary Philippine authorities were followed by a chain of strike actions all over the country. Incomplete statistics showed that workers in factories, mines, railways, airlines, taxi and bus companies and banks held more than 100 strikes in 1969 and fought the reactionary troops and police fiercely on many occasions. Many strikes lasted more than a month. Strikes by the Philippine workers in U.S.-owned enterprises and U.S. military bases, in particular, hit U.S. imperialist military and economic aggression in the Philippines hard.

The woe-stricken peasants strongly demand the seizure of land from the hands of the U.S. imperialists and the big Philippine landlords so as to realize their aim of "land to the tillers." U.S. imperialism has taken over large tracts of land in the past few years in order to meet its needs of intensifying arms expansion and war preparations. In addition, U.S. monopoly capital has grabbed nearly 8,000 hectares of fertile farmland on Mindanao. Thousands and thousands of Philippine peasants were made homeless and forced to the brink of starvation. Supported by the workers and students, the broad masses of poverty-stricken peasants launched a series of heroic anti-U.S., anti-feudal and anti-hunger struggles in the past year.

More than 1,000 poor peasants in Capas, Tarlac Province, held an anti-U.S. demonstration on March 24, demanding the return of the 27,000 hectares of land seized by U.S. imperialism and distribution of the land to the landless and land-poor peasants. On April 8, several hundred poor peasants went on a 9-hour march from Quezon Province to Manila to demonstrate against the seizure of their land by the reactionary Philippine authorities. After this, 5,000 peasants in Tarlac Province proceeded to Manila to join forces with the city's workers and students—making up a total of 10,000—in a massive anti-U.S. and anti-feudal demonstration. They shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with the landlords!" "Redistribute the land!" and other slogans. More than 1,000 peasants in Maragat, Bukidnon Province, staged an anti-hunger demonstration on April 5.

The Philippine progressive student movement has played a vanguard role in the vigorously developing mass movement. The student struggle billowed wave upon wave in the past year. Walking out of their classrooms, 300,000 students held strikes, rallies and demonstrations. The scale, duration, swiftness and

fierceness of their struggle had not been seen for many years.

On January 7, 1969, more than 10,000 students from 19 state universities and colleges set off a mammoth demonstration in front of the Presidential Office in Manila. Sounding the call to battle, this was followed by large-scale strikes lasting more than two weeks in Manila's 12 major universities. The striking students put forward militant slogans against the enslaving education imposed on them by U.S. imperialism and for reform of the entire reactionary, decadent educational system. Over 12,000 teachers from middle and primary schools in Manila went on strikes twice, in January and October, while teachers in various parts of the country followed suit. In the short span of several days in late January 1969, the student movement, which broke out in Manila, rapidly swept the whole country. Students from 66 government and private universities and colleges as well as many middle and primary schools took part in strikes, rallies and demonstrations, forming an unprecedented torrent of mass struggle that pounded at the reactionary decadent educational system and shook the colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal social system of the Philippines.

The deep-going development of the revolutionary mass movement reflects the new awakening of the Philippine people and is the inevitable result of ruthless oppression and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and the sharpening class contradictions in the country. In the course of struggle over the past year, the Philippine people have raised their political consciousness and strengthened their unity. More and more revolutionary workers, peasants and students are diligently studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with a view to obtaining revolutionary truth to guide their revolutionary practice. Some progressive students not only fought shoulder to shoulder with the working class in the cities but also went deep into the countryside during their holidays to conduct rural surveys and thereby integrated themselves with the workers and peasants. In the countryside, more and more poor peasants have taken up arms against the vicious U.S. and Philippine reactionaries. In July alone, they killed eight U.S. aggressor troops and wounded six others near the U.S. Clark air force base. In September, they killed or wounded 74 officers and men of the reactionary armed forces.

The great leader 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."

During the past year, the broad masses of the Philippine people have become more and more awakened in the course of fierce struggle against the U.S. and Philippine reactionaries. They are sure to deal still heavier blows to U.S. imperialism and its running dogs in the new year.



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## South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. Command Issues 1969 War Communique

It calls on south Vietnamese army and people to strike hard at U.S. imperialism

**T**HE Command of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) issued a war communique on December 31, 1969 recording the victories won by the south Vietnamese army and people during 1969.

The communique pointed out that the P.L.A.F. and people of south Viet Nam, after surmounting innumerable difficulties and enduring great hardships, had won many big victories in their heroic fighting during 1969. According to preliminary statistics, they killed, wounded and captured 645,000 enemy troops, including 235,000 U.S. bandit and vassal troops. South Viet Nam's army and people shot down or destroyed 6,400 enemy aircraft of various types, wrecked 19,000 enemy military vehicles and 2,500 field guns and heavy mortars, sank or damaged 1,700 enemy war vessels, and burnt down 900 munition and petrol depots.

It said that these victories were due to the firm resolve of cadres and fighters and of the whole people and army to fight and win and to their close unity and spirit of pulling together.

The communique stressed: "Though it is facing heavy setbacks, the Nixon administration remains very obdurate and sly. Driven to desperate straits, it still tries in vain to use all kinds of despicable manoeuvres and tricks to match its strength with us in various fields in order to realize its aggressive schemes."

The communique called on the P.L.A.F. and the people of south Viet Nam to overcome all difficulties, fear no sacrifice, persevere in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, resolutely hold aloft President Ho Chi Minh's banner of "firm resolve to fight and to win," advance firmly and strike heavy blows at the U.S. bandits' scheme of the "Vietnamization" of the war, so as to score bigger victories till complete victory is won.

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## Dhofar Liberation Army Fighters and People Warmly Love Mao Tsetung Thought

**T**HE people of Dhofar in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula, warmly love the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao. In their raging armed struggle against British colonial rule and for national liberation, they study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought enthusiastically. They bear firmly in mind the truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and fight heroically to win victory.

### "All Chairman Mao's Works Are Revolutionary Truth"

In early September 1969 when a Hsinhua News Agency correspondent arrived in Dhofar, the People's Liberation Army there was launching successive, fierce attacks on the enemy and intense battles took place almost every day. Many Liberation Army fighters persisted in studying Chairman Mao's works during their long marches or between fierce battles.

When the correspondent visited a Liberation Army unit, he saw that nearly all the commanders and fighters there had copies of Chairman Mao's works, including the brilliant works *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, *Chairman Mao Tsetung On People's War*, *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan*, and the "three constantly read articles." A responsible military leader who had read many of Chairman Mao's military writings said to the correspondent: "Chairman Mao's works seem to have been written to guide the revolutionary struggle in Dhofar and the Arabian Gulf." Taking out a copy of *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung* from his bag, he said: "I've read this book twice, now I'm reading it for the third time. The more I read it the more I learn from it."

As a result of the protracted colonial rule, the people of Dhofar still have no written language of their

own. Many fighters from remote villages or mountains do not understand Arabic. Political instructors in the Liberation Army units explain Chairman Mao's works to these fighters in the local language. Many fighters have managed to learn by heart a great number of quotations from Chairman Mao. A fighter by the name of Ali said to this correspondent: "All Chairman Mao's works are revolutionary truth which express what is in the hearts of us oppressed people." A fighter called Said had this to say: "Chairman Mao teaches us to 'learn warfare through warfare.' We have learnt guerrilla warfare in the revolutionary war over the past four years or more." "We will persist in waging a protracted war in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings until we drive colonialism out of Dhofar and the Arabian Gulf lock, stock and barrel," he said.

One morning, the correspondent arrived at a mountain near Salalah. There was a battle not far away where guns boomed and machine-guns rattled and four British military planes circled about hopelessly overhead. A responsible member of the General Headquarters of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf pointed to the fierce battle as he told the correspondent: "The Dhofar people are replying to colonialism with battles like this. For more than a hundred years, generation after generation of our people have suffered bitterly from colonial oppression; they had risen in rebellion many times, but each time they failed. Today the situation is entirely different. We have guns now and what is more important, Chairman Mao's great thinking — 'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' and people's war — has taken deep root in the hearts of our fighters and people."

### **"So Long as a Single Man Remains, He Will Fight On"**

At the headquarters of a unit of the People's Liberation Army in Dhofar, a commander told the correspondent about a heroic feat.

In July 1969, a fighter named Ali Mosalam displayed great courage and staunchness while ambushing the enemy. He killed four of them, but he himself was seriously wounded and had lost consciousness. When he came to, he was lying under some bushes and his comrades-in-arms apparently had withdrawn. What was he to do? Ali Mosalam told himself: "I must catch up with my unit and turn in my rifle even if I must sacrifice myself." So he crawled inch by inch with incredible tenacity, carrying his rifle and enduring severe pain from his wounds. Bleeding all the way, he recited Chairman Mao's teaching: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." Ali Mosalam crawled a whole day and night and finally caught up with his unit. As he gave his rifle to his comrades-in-arms, he lost consciousness again. But right up to that moment, this staunch

fighter had kept on repeating the quotation from Chairman Mao over and over.

The exploits of a militiaman, Said Salem, who laid down his life for the people are also well-known in central Dhofar. This militiaman often studied *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* in spare moments during battles or labour. During a battle at the Rethot Lowland in the autumn of 1968, he stayed behind alone at a mountain pass to intercept the enemy in order to cover the people who were withdrawing to safety. About an hour later, the people were safe deep in the mountains covered with thick woods and Said Salem was seriously wounded with the enemy closing in on him from four sides. This staunch militiaman fought bravely against heavy odds until all his ammunition was gone. Then he smashed his rifle and died a hero.

His comrades-in-arms told the correspondent that this heroic militiaman used to strengthen himself by reading Chairman Mao's teaching: "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on."

### **"A True Bastion of Iron Is the Masses Who Genuinely and Sincerely Support The Revolution"**

Everywhere in Dhofar, one could see moving scenes of how the army cherishes the people and how the people support the army. A great number of fighters could sing in Arabic *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention*. Wherever the army units go, the fighters would vie with one another to help the local people by carrying water, gathering firewood, taking care of domestic animals and repairing houses for them. Some fighters also propagated revolutionary truth among the people and told them news of the fighting, thus greatly encouraging the masses. The people in Dhofar also cherish warm love for the People's Liberation Army. Many of them run their households frugally so as to send their spare rice, milk, beef and mutton to the army. Once a battle starts, fighters, militiamen and the masses fight as one man to encircle and annihilate the enemy.

In Dhofar, women who were the most oppressed under colonialism and feudalism for generations have also been mobilized. A responsible member of the women's organization in a village in the western part of Dhofar, told the correspondent: "Great Mao Tsetung Thought is emancipating the women in Dhofar from the shackles of feudal traditions and habits. Chairman Mao's teaching 'Unite and take part in production and political activity to improve the economic and political status of women' has given us great encouragement. We will contribute to our revolution like the Chinese women have contributed to China's revolution." She

said that many women in Dhofar have come out of their homes to study politics and to learn how to read and write. Many young women have encouraged their husbands to join the People's Liberation Army. Undaunted by the hail of enemy bullets, some women carried water and food to the fighters who were fighting against the enemy, and took care of the wounded.

During a battle in the summer of 1968, a young woman still in her teens defied heavy gunfire to go back and forth on the battlefield carrying water to the fighters when the fighting was at the fiercest. On one of her trips, she saw a fighter near her fall wounded. She quickly took the fighter's gun and fired fiercely at the enemy. Her heroic action greatly inspired the fighters and every one of them fought bravely and finally repulsed the enemy's attack.

Speaking to the correspondent, a military leader quoted the following passage from Chairman Mao's works: "What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which it is impossible, and absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash. The counter-revolution cannot smash us; on the contrary, we shall smash it." He said: "This teaching of Chairman Mao gives all our fighters and people great inspiration. The enemy has aircraft, guns and submarines, but we have weapons more powerful than theirs, that is, the broad masses of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution."

**"We Wholeheartedly Wish Chairman Mao  
A Long, Long Life!"**

During the visit of the correspondent, the Dhofar fighters and people gave warm expression to their

respect and love for the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao. Whether at the coastal towns or remote mountain villages, one could hear the revolutionary fighters and people shout with emotion: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

In the hills near Delkot, the correspondent met a cadre who shook his hand warmly and told him with deep feeling: "We Dhofar people will never forget that when we were in the greatest difficulties in our struggle, it was the Chinese people led by the great leader Chairman Mao who were the first to give us internationalist assistance. We are grateful to Chairman Mao from the bottom of our hearts." Pointing to the endless ranges of mountains and the vast expanse of the Arabian Sea, he said: "Dhofar and Peking are separated by thousands of miles but all the mountains and oceans cannot hold back the profound feelings of us Dhofar people for Chairman Mao and the Chinese people he leads."

During a mass meeting at Maproof, a village in western Dhofar, an old man presented the correspondent with a jug of fresh milk. He said with profound emotion: "We warmly welcome you, a man from New China led by Chairman Mao. All of us Dhofar people, old and young, cherish respect and love for Chairman Mao. We wholeheartedly wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Today, a song popular among the revolutionary fighters and masses in Dhofar goes like this:

*From Dhofar to Peking,*

*We salute the Chinese people — workers and peasants,*

*Our revolution supports you, truly supports you,*

*Long live the great teacher Mao Tsetung!*

## **Nixon's Drill Master**

by Fan Ti

**T**HE crushing defeat of U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Viet Nam seems to have turned Richard Nixon all of a sudden into a "modest" man. An obscure Briton by the name Robert Thompson has been invited by the chieftain of U.S. imperialism to Washington as a distinguished guest and consulted on the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Thompson was a hangman of British imperialism in the suppression of the Malayan people's armed struggle in the 1950s. From 1961 to 1965 he headed the British "advisory group" to the south Viet Nam puppet

regime. During this period Thompson witnessed the bankruptcy of John Kennedy's "special warfare" in south Viet Nam and Lyndon Johnson's "escalation" of the war which sent the U.S. aggressors drowning in the ocean of people's war.

In October last year, Nixon asked Thompson to visit Washington and personally received him. Despite the fact that the United States kept an "embassy" with a large staff and military set-ups at various levels in south Viet Nam Nixon showed little confidence in

his own generals and officials and found it necessary to send for Thompson and ask him to go to south Viet Nam for "a first-hand, candid, and completely independent report on the situation there."

Overwhelmed by this great favour, Thompson hurriedly flew to Saigon where he conducted a 5-week "investigation." On December 3, he sent in a carefully-worded report to the White House. As one who had waged "psychological warfare" in Malaya, Thompson was naturally aware of what was weighing on Nixon's mind. He said in his report that "a winning position" for U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Viet Nam "has been achieved" and counselled Nixon that "the greatest need is confidence." Nixon was overjoyed at these words and quoted them in his December 15 television speech, adding in ambiguous terms that Thompson had also made "several very constructive recommendations" which "must remain confidential."

What kind of "clever" strategy and tactics has Thompson put forward? The U.S. evening paper *Sunday Star* disclosed that what Thompson advocates is a "long-haul, low-cost strategy" in south Viet Nam. In short, he advises the formation of a "strong south Viet Nam government," i.e., a government of puppets. He said that militarily the main reliance should be on the "nationalist forces," the indigenous puppet forces; that "they would guarantee physical security first to key areas, such as Saigon, Hue and Danang, and gradually extend their security perimeters until they overlap"; that the liberation armed forces of south Viet Nam should be cordoned off from the local population so that they "lose morale, weaken and grow weary"; that "to make this work . . . the United States must preserve its military presence in Viet Nam indefinitely," though, Thompson added, U.S. combat units "could be scaled down" and "withdrawn . . . in time."

Such is the entire armoury Thompson proposes using and believes to be effective against people's

war. Such is the "bag of tricks" he puts before Nixon.

In fact, what Thompson peddles is exactly what U.S. imperialism had tried but completely failed in south Viet Nam long ago. It is none other than the "special warfare" which John Kennedy had "experimented" for years in south Viet Nam and the "ink-blot strategy" and such other fancy proposals offered by the so-called "brain trust" of the Johnson administration. Thompson merely scraped together the tattered stuff and dressed it up as something new. This however won applause from Nixon who said that Thompson's report "is in line with the reports" he had received from the U.S. military and administrative bigwigs in south Viet Nam.

That being the case, why then did Nixon praise Thompson to the skies? Probably because Thompson had in his time won a name for himself as an "expert in anti-guerrilla warfare" who, in the role of a vicious small chieftain in the British colonial forces, stopped at nothing in slaughtering the people of Malaya. However, Thompson's so-called experience in suppressing the Malayan people's armed struggle is merely a tombstone marking the ignominious end of British colonialism. The Malayan National Liberation Army, which has been persisting in the revolutionary war for more than 20 years, is today triumphantly unfolding an offensive against the enemy. Not long ago, the London *Daily Telegraph* published an article with the title "Guerrilla Fear in Malaysia." This very title fully reveals the mortal fear of British imperialism and the Malayan reactionaries. Thompson the "expert in anti-guerrilla warfare" has had it in Malaya and the British colonial troops have scampered back to the British Isles gloomily. And yet Nixon saw fit to seek advice, humbly, from Thompson and look upon the man as his drill master. It is something unusual. It shows that U.S. imperialism, badly battered, is falling on harder times!

## Japanese Reactionaries Step Up Expansion Abroad

**T**RAILING U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Sato government of Japan is expanding feverishly abroad to meet the needs of its U.S. master's policies of war and aggression in Asia. It vainly hopes to re-establish its colonial sphere of influence in Asia with U.S. imperialist backing.

### Trying to Annex Korea Again

Crushed in World War II, Japanese militarism was forced to give up Korea which it had occupied for 35

years. Unwilling to accept their defeat, however, the Japanese reactionaries, backed by U.S. imperialism, have again thrust themselves into south Korea. Since signing the "Japan-ROK treaty" with the Pak Jung Hi clique in 1965, the reactionary Sato government has been stepping up its economic expansion in south Korea while intensifying its political and military collusion with that clique. During his secret talks with Nixon last year, Sato screamed that Korea was "essential to

Japan's own security." This fully revealed the Japanese reactionaries' rabid designs to annex Korea again.

The heightened economic expansion of the Japanese reactionaries in the last few years has gradually turned south Korea into a market for dumping Japanese goods. South Korea's import surplus in its trade with Japan for the four years 1965-68 totalled 1,218 million U.S. dollars. Japanese monopoly capital now controls south Korea's steel, machinery, chemical fertilizer and synthetic fibre imports.

It was reported that on December 3, 1969, the reactionary Sato government signed with the Pak Jung Hi clique a contract by which Japan is to provide the clique with a 123.7 million U.S. dollar loan for construction of a steel mill at Pohang on the east coast of south Korea. Japanese engineering and technical personnel will soon be sent to that city to begin construction. Completion of this mill will further put south Korea's steel industry under the control of the Japanese reactionaries.

In addition to the 300,000 tons of rice loaned to the Pak Jung Hi clique last year, the reactionary Sato government has agreed to give it an additional 500,000 ton rice loan in 1970 on the pretext of helping the clique obtain "rice holdings for war preparations."

Japanese monopoly capitalist groups have disclosed that from 1970 on, they will seek to "strengthen future economic co-operation" by "combining" Japanese capital with south Korea's labour power. This has bared the Japanese reactionaries' rapacious designs to squeeze the south Korean people still more.

### Tentacles Stretched Into Indonesia

In Indonesia, the Suharto fascist military regime's traitorous policy has led to large-scale economic infiltration and expansion there by foreign monopoly capital in the last few years.

Japanese monopoly capital, which has long cast covetous eyes on Indonesia's rich natural resources, has jumped at the chance to make an all-round penetration of the country's industry, agriculture, commerce, fisheries and mining.

"Industrial Japan and agricultural Southeast Asia" — the Japanese reactionaries' plan of plunder — is being carried out in Indonesia with the help of the Suharto fascist military regime.

According to revelations in Indonesian papers, Japanese monopoly capital has obtained the rights to prospect Indonesia's oil, mine bauxite, zinc and copper ore and exploit forest resources in the country.

Besides, it has dumped large quantities of farm machinery on Indonesia and purchased Indonesian farm products at low prices, thereby milking Indonesia's

resources and controlling her markets at the same time. It has also obtained fishing rights in Indonesian coastal waters in many areas. Huge profits are being grabbed up by on-the-spot processing and canning of marine products for sale on the Indonesian market.

Some Japanese monopoly capitalist groups controlling textile, automobile, plastic, paper-making and printing industries have been vying with each other to invest heavily in Indonesia and set up enterprises there to fleece the broad masses of the Indonesian people.

Japanese financial groups have also opened banks in Indonesia to join with other monopoly capitalist groups in controlling the Indonesian market.

### Savage Plunder of Thailand, Malaya and The Philippines

Japanese reactionaries' expansion in Thailand, Malaya and the Philippines now covers political, military, economic and other fields.

Under the cloak of "goodwill visits," the reactionary Sato government has been busy manoeuvring in Thailand, Malaya and the Philippines and other areas in Southeast Asia. So-called "Japanese voluntary service corps," similar in nature to the "peace corps" of U.S. imperialism, have been sent to engage in political infiltration everywhere in "Malaysia." A Japanese naval squadron brashly called at Thailand, Malaya and the Philippines last September and October. To facilitate its large-scale plunder and expansion in Southeast Asia, Japan last year made an extensive "survey" of the Malacca Straits, the sea route from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, on the excuse of ensuring the "security of navigation." At the same time, the reactionary Japanese periodical *Sekai Shuho* advocated building an "international maritime police" by "countries concerned" so as to deal with the people's armed struggles in Malaya and other areas. Under the cover of "war reparations," Japan has also built a strategic highway, including ferries for vehicles using the highway, in the Philippines. The building of this highway, which runs through the country from north to south, is closely co-ordinated with the construction of the so-called "Asian highway network" under U.S. imperialist control. It is, obviously, part of the aggressive plan of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Meanwhile, Japanese monopoly capital has gone all out in economic aggression against Thailand, Malaya and the Philippines in order to plunder raw materials and control strategic materials. Statistics show that Japanese monopoly capital controls all of "Malaysia's" iron ore exports, 53 per cent of its timber exports and 19 per cent of its tin exports, as well as 80 per cent of the Philippines' timber and copper ore exports and 30 per cent of Thailand's rubber exports.

Japan's investment in Thailand holds first place among all foreign investment in that country. Japanese monopoly capital now controls Thailand's railway, maritime transportation, textile, automobile and iron and steel industries.

Throughout Malaya (including Singapore), from Prai in the north to Singapore in the south, enterprises such as iron and steel works, sugar refineries and net-making, rubber tyre and cement plants have been built by Japanese monopoly capital. The number of industrial and commercial enterprises and banks run by Japanese monopoly capital exceeds 80 in Singapore. Shipyards have been built by Japanese monopoly capital there. Japanese investment tops all foreign investment in Singapore. Japanese monopoly capital has also invested in mining, forestry, farming and fisheries in an effort to carry out extensive plunder. The Sato government has decided to extend a "loan" of 150 million Malayan dollars to "Malaysia" in order to get control over the latter's communications, telegraph and postal service and other key branches.

Up to now, 18 Japanese monopolistic firms have invested millions of U.S. dollars in the Philippines, and these monopoly corporations are savagely exploiting the country's industrial materials. Japan and the Philippines signed a contract last October stipulating that a big

Philippine copper mine would ship all its products to Japan over the next 10 years. In addition, Japanese monopoly capital is making strenuous efforts to seize all the nickel produced in the Philippines.

It is at the behest of their U.S. master that the Japanese reactionaries have intensified their political, military and economic expansion in Asia. U.S. imperialism vainly hopes to use the Japanese reactionaries' tightened control of Asia as a means to serve its counter-revolutionary "global strategy" for world domination. This is also an open demonstration of the Japanese reactionaries' quickened revival of militarism and their attempt to realize the rosy dream of re-establishing the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." However, their expansionist policy has flung the people in these countries into greater misery and further aggravated class contradictions there and, consequently, helped the people awaken politically. If the Japanese reactionaries lose their heads and heedlessly plunge down the road of aggression and expansion, they surely will be lifting a rock only to drop it on their feet, and will end up more miserably than Hideki Tojo.

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**CORRECTION:** On page 14 of our last issue, left-hand column, line 18 from the bottom, for "on troubled waters" read "on the flame."

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*(Continued from p. 4.)*

took place in the Yunchouhsi Production Brigade of the Hulan People's Commune in Wenshui County, Shansi Province.

Earnestly studying the significance of the brilliant inscription for the young martyr written by our great leader Chairman Mao "A great life! A glorious death!" and the brilliant inscription by Vice-Chairman Lin "Long live the spirit of Liu Hu-lan," the revolutionary people attending the rally pledged to make Liu Hu-lan their example and display the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. They were determined to rally still more closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. They declared that in the new year they would further arm themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, use Chairman Mao's great strategic thinking of "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters,

and do everything for the people" to push forward and examine the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and achieve even better results in speedily fulfilling the various fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress in order to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Martyr Liu Hu-lan was born in a poor-peasant family in 1932. With profound proletarian feeling from the time of her childhood, she quickly matured into a communist fighter nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought. In 1946 she led the masses in her native Yunchouhsi Village in enthusiastically carrying out land reform and the work to support the front. She gloriously joined the Communist Party of China the same year. She was captured when Kuomintang bandit troops attacked the village by surprise on January 12, 1947. To make her give in, the enemy tried both inducement and the threat of death. When the Kuomintang reactionaries threatened to kill her with a silage cutter, this 16-year-old girl Communist firmly replied: "I would

rather die than give in!" and "If I were afraid of death, I would not have been a Communist!" Preferring death to surrender, she finally died a martyr's death.

Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin respectively wrote inscriptions for martyr Liu Hu-lan in 1947 and 1961, highly appraising her glorious life and her thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit. As a result, the heroic image of Liu Hu-lan will live for ever in the hearts of the people. Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, nearly 400,000 Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students from all over the country have visited the martyr's native village to learn from her revolutionary spirit. They were greatly educated and inspired by it. Using this heroine as their example, the poor and lower-middle peasants in Liu Hu-lan's native place have fought the class enemies and the nature. Profound changes have taken place in the mental outlook of the people and in production there.

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