

PEKING REVIEW

34

August 23, 1968

**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman
Lin Piao Receive Representatives of
Peking's Working Class and P.L.A. Men**

**Resolutely Take the Road of Integration
With the Workers, Peasants
And Soldiers**

Renmin Ribao editorial commemorating the second anniversary of Chairman Mao's first review of Red Guards.

**Yunnan Provincial and Kunming Municipal
Revolutionary Committees Founded**

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CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S

LATEST DIRECTIVE

Our country has 700 million people and the working class is the leading class. Its leading role in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work should be brought into full play. The working class also should continuously enhance its political consciousness in the course of the struggle.



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, smiling and in high spirits, received on August 15 representatives of Peking workers and P.L.A. commanders and fighters amid enthusiastic cheers.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Representatives of Peking's Working Class And P.L.A. Commanders and Fighters



Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao with workers and P.L.A. men present at the reception

OUR great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-Hsien, Yeh Chun, Wang Tung-hsing and Wen Yu-cheng on August 15 received represent-

atives of the worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team and of the workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the capital and representatives of Peking workers.

They also received comrades attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes sponsored by the

general departments and the various services and branches of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and by the Peking Garrison Command of the P.L.A., as well as revolutionary fighters from certain parts of the country who are attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in the capital.

In their joint editorial acclaiming the establishment of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee published on the same day, *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* made public Chairman Mao's latest, extremely important instruction: "Our country has 700 million people and the working class is the leading class. Its leading role in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work should be brought into full play. The working class also should continuously enhance its political consciousness in the course of the struggle." This instruction has inspired the working class and hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians throughout the country with great revolutionary enthusiasm. At this time when the whole nation was acclaiming publication of this great teaching, Chairman Mao received representatives of the working class of Peking and other revolutionary fighters. This was an expression of the greatest solicitude for the working class and the armymen and people of the whole country; it was an expression of the greatest faith in them; it was the greatest education and support to them.

With deep proletarian sentiments of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, the representatives of Peking workers, P.L.A. commanders and fighters and other revolutionary fighters arrived at the Great Hall of the People, cheering "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Again and again, while awaiting the most glorious of moments, they read in unison the latest instruction from Chairman Mao and sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and *Chairman Mao, We Are Always Loyal to You*.

Chairman Mao, smiling and in high spirits, and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao walked into the reception hall amidst rousing cheers. Chairman Mao cordially waved to them and warmly clapped his hands for a long time. He shook hands with the worker representatives on the rostrum.

The representatives of the capital's workers who have been energetically propagating and firmly defending Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the P.L.A. commanders and fighters were so excited that they were moved to tears when they saw Chairman Mao, the great leader of the proletariat and the red sun in their hearts. They waved their red-covered copies of the revolutionary treasured book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, and enthusiastically

cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

The workers and the other revolutionary fighters present declared: Chairman Mao is our supreme commander. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all our work. The proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the leader and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader is the supreme command leading the working class and the masses of people in revolutionary struggle. We will be boundlessly loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao, to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We will unite closely around the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, unify our understanding, co-ordinate our steps and actions, firmly carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois theory of "many centres," that is the theory of "no centre."

They pledged that they would eliminate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov; that they would see through and smash in good time all the schemes and plots of the handful of counter-revolutionaries attempting to undermine and split the proletarian headquarters; that they would firmly combat the evil ways of double-dealers who pretend compliance but act to the contrary and make further efforts to repudiate the various manifestations of the bourgeois reactionary world outlook.

The representatives of the capital's working class vowed to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, make efforts to enhance their political consciousness, bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work, **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war**, strengthen the work of socialist construction, develop socialist production, and seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The news spread quickly. Peking's workers paraded through the streets and, with deep proletarian class feeling, enthusiastically celebrated the reception by Chairman Mao and the publication of his latest instruction. Posters and streamers hailing the two events and publicizing the workers' resolutions were seen everywhere in the city. Contingent after contingent of workers, beating drums and gongs, paraded till late into the night. The

whole city rejoiced over this red-letter day of the working class.

Present on the occasion were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen and Yeh Chien-ying;

Leading comrades of the various general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence and the other departments concerned of the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Su Yu, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang Shu-sheng, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Hsien-yueh, Chang Tien-yun, Hsiao Li, Nieh Chi-feng, Lo Shun-chu, Liu Hua-ching, Tsai Shun-li and Chen Hua-tang;

Leading comrades of the various services and branches of the P.L.A.: Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wang Hung-kun, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Chao Chi-min, Chou Hsi-han, Wang Ping-chang, Wang Hui-chiu, Tsao Li-huai, Kuang Jen-nung, Chang Chien-kun, Tan

Chia-shu, Chen Jen-chi, Wu Lieh, Huang Chih-yung, Chang Yi-hsiang, Lo Hua-sheng, Chiang Wen, Huang Wen-ming and Li Chen;

Leading comrades of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Peking Garrison Command of the P.L.A.: Wu Teh, Huang Tso-chen, Yang Chun-sheng, Liu Shao-wen, Wu Chung, Liu Fu, Chung Hui-kun, Pan Yung-ti, Tseng Shao-tung, Ma Chao-min, Pai Ju-sheng, Ting Kuo-yu and Yang Shou-shan;

Leading comrades of the P.L.A. units under the Peking Command and leading comrades of the revolutionary committees (and the preparatory groups for revolutionary committees) of certain provinces and autonomous regions and P.L.A. units of certain military areas: Cheng Wei-shan, Li Hsueh-feng, Liu Ke-ping, Chen Hsien-jui, Chang Jih-ching, Yuan Chen, Han Hsien-chu, Pi Ting-chun, Wei Kuo-ching, Ou Chih-fu, Wu Chin-nan, Wei Yu-chu, Chiao Hung-kuang, Lung Shu-chin, Wang En-mao, Saifudin, Kuo Peng, Tseng Yung-ya, Jen Jung, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme; and Comrade Yu Chiu-li.

5th Anniversary of August Revolution of the Congo (B)

Jean Daniel Bakoula, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Congolese (Brazzaville) Embassy in China, gave a reception in Peking on August 15 in celebration of the 5th anniversary of the August Revolution of the Congo (B).

Among those who attended were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Minister of National Defence Su Yu, representatives of the capital's worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, representatives of outstanding fighters of People's Liberation Army units stationed in Peking, and leading members of revolutionary mass organizations in the capital.

In his speech at the reception, Jean Daniel Bakoula dealt with the significance of the August Revolution. He paid tribute to the militant and fraternal friendship between the Congo (B) and China, and to the

strengthening of their common front in waging an uncompromising fight against U.S. imperialism — the international gendarme. He also expressed his thanks to China for continually giving his country ever increasing and extensive aid in various fields.

The Congolese (B) Charge d'Affaires gave an account of his people's achievements in construction in the last five years. He pointed out: The Congolese people, who have a revolutionary tradition, express their solidarity with the people of the world who are fighting for national liberation. The Congolese people condemn the war of aggression and extermination carried out by the United States against Vietnam. They support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their heroic resistance. They also consistently support the people of Cabinda, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa and Guinea (Bissau) in their struggles for national liberation and against the white racist minority. They denounce all those who use Israel to enslave the Arab people.

Referring to the present international situation, he said: I honestly think that we must agree with the great fighter Chairman Mao Tse-tung when he issued the call: **"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!"**

He continued: The world's revolutionary forces must not fold their arms and, without the least resistance, wait till the reactionaries come to strangle them. I think to fold their arms without resistance is a bad philosophy. However, all the devils in the world preach this philosophy along with the sophism of peaceful coexistence or peace. Their aim is to lull the peaceable, deprived and long exploited people so as to put them off guard and facilitate aggression against them.

The Charge d'Affaires said with enthusiasm: The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tse-tung has won great victories. It will guarantee the People's Republic of China against the restoration of capitalism, the plague which

has tormented the Chinese people so much.

Like the Congo, he added, countries fighting against international imperialism and for national liberation have acclaimed the great proletarian cultural revolution which is developing vigorously in China. They understand that it is of great historic significance. They are not unaware that the Chinese people are preparing the moral, spiritual and material conditions for world liberation. So I warmly wish the great proletarian cultural revolution still greater success.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, in his speech, said: In safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty over the last five years, the Congolese (B) people have waged unremitting struggles against U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and their lackeys and have won one victory after another. In international affairs, the Congo (B) follows a foreign policy of non-alignment, opposes the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, supports the Vietnamese people's just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, supports the just struggle of the Arab people, supports the liberation struggles of the people of the African countries which are not independent, and opposes the imperialist policy of racial discrimination in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The just stand and achievements of the Congolese people have won the praise and respect of the revolutionary people of Asia and Africa. The Chinese people rejoice and are inspired by this. The Chinese people will always stand on the side of the Congolese people in their march forward.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out: Like the anti-imperialist revolutionary situation in the world, the present situation in Africa is excellent. However, U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys are not reconciled to their defeat in Africa, nor are they reconciled to their defeat in the Congo (B). They will invariably put up last-ditch struggles by resorting to all kinds of schemes. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao

has pointed out: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."** We are convinced that so long as the people of the Congo (B) and Africa strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, the day will certainly be not far off when all the imperialists are driven out of the continent of Africa.

The Vice-Premier thanked the African and Congolese (B) friends for their praise and support for China's great proletarian cultural revolution. He said: At present, the entire Chinese people, following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, are rallying closely around the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader and are unifying their understanding, co-ordinating their steps and concerting their actions in the struggle for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We are confident that the Chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, will rapidly build our socialist motherland into a still stronger country, fulfil our internationalist duty still better and give still more effective support to the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations in their revolutionary struggles. The Vice-Premier stressed: Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million Chinese people will have even greater strength to smash the criminal activities carried out by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism in their united opposition to China.

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: The Chinese and Congolese (B) peoples have forged a profound militant friendship in protracted struggles against imperialism and colonialism. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, there has been a steady development in our friendly relations and co-operation on the basis of mutual respect, mutual support, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual ben-

efit. We firmly believe that the militant friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will surely be further strengthened and developed in the common struggle in the days to come against U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys.

Huang Hua, head of the government delegation of the People's Republic of China and Chinese Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, arrived in Brazzaville, capital of the Congo (B), by plane on the morning of August 13 to attend the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the August Revolution.

Delegation of Italian C.P. (M-L) Leaves Peking For Home

The delegation of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) left Peking for home on the afternoon of August 15 after concluding its visit to China. The delegation was composed of Comrade Osvaldo Pesce, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, and Comrade Dino Dini, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, member of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, saw the guests off at the airport.

Strong Protest Against New Provocation by Hongkong British Authorities

Disregarding serious warnings from the Chinese people and strong protests by patriotic compatriots in Hongkong, the British authorities there signed an unwarranted, reactionary de-registration order on the afternoon of August 14 and flagrantly removed the patriotic Chung Wah Middle School from the list of schools. This is one more fascist outrage committed by the Hongkong British

(Continued on p. 30.)

Peking Review, No. 34

Resolutely Take the Road of Integration With the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

— In Commemoration of the Second Anniversary of
Chairman Mao's First Review of Red Guards

ON August 18, 1966, our great supreme commander Chairman Mao reviewed the mighty ranks of the Red Guards for the first time. Since then, the Red Guard movement has advanced vigorously wave upon wave over all China and has shaken the entire world.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution in which the revolutionary masses, in their hundreds of millions, are fully mobilized under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader. The Red Guard movement which spread like a tempest in the early stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution is a revolutionary youth movement which emerged in response to the need for continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our great leader Chairman Mao warmly supported the Red Guard movement, a new revolutionary phenomenon, and smashed the plot of China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party at that time to instigate the masses to fight among themselves. The revolutionary actions of the Red Guards, Chairman Mao said, **"express your wrath against and your denunciation of the landlord class, the bourgeoisie, the imperialists, the revisionists and their running dogs, all of whom exploit and oppress the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary parties and groups. They show that it is right to rebel against reactionaries. I warmly support you."**

In the great struggle to expose the handful of renegades, enemy agents and capitalist roaders, all of whom were headed by China's Khrushchov, in the struggle to criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line represented by him, and in the struggle to thoroughly destroy the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the bourgeoisie and of all other exploiting classes, the masses of revolutionary young Red Guard fighters have held aloft Chairman Mao's great banner — **"it is right to rebel against reactionaries,"** fought heroically, helped spread the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country and

struck terror in the hearts of the imperialists, modern revisionists and all exploiting classes. In the progress of the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, the Red Guard movement has, in a way, played a pioneer role, and it has made tremendous contributions.

Chairman Mao long ago drew a scientific Marxist-Leninist conclusion on the historical position and role of the revolutionary youth movement. In 1939, he pointed out: **"What role have China's young people played since the May 4th Movement? In a way they have played a vanguard role — a fact recognized by everybody except the die-hards."**

Chairman Mao laid stress on **"the workers and peasants as the basic revolutionary forces and the workers as the class which leads the revolution."** He said: **"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."** Chairman Mao in this statement pointed out the only correct orientation for the youth movement.

The working class and the labouring masses, the workers and peasants, have the greatest hatred for the exploiting classes, are the most ready to accept Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, stand firmest against capitalist restoration, have the best understanding of the great significance of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and possess the thoroughness and steadfastness to continue to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought and led by the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, they are able to wage the most resolute struggle against the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party, make the most powerful criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and undertake the most thoroughgoing transformation of those parts of the superstructure which reflect the interests of the exploiting classes and are not in accord with the socialist economic base. The progress of the

great proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years and more has fully shown that the masses of the Red Guards can have a sound future and carry the current great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end only by integrating themselves with the main force, the workers, peasants and soldiers, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out again: **"Our country has 700 million people and the working class is the leading class. Its leading role in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work should be brought into full play."** Therefore, the Red Guards and all educated youth should make the workers their teachers, steadily remould themselves in the course of protracted class struggle, earnestly accept the leadership of the working class, and conscientiously study Mao Tse-tung's thought—the world outlook of the working class. At present, the students should heartily welcome the worker-peasant-soldier Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams and strive to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Our editor's note of July 22 said: "We would like to advise those college students who look down upon the workers and peasants and think themselves great to throw off their affected airs." Is this an incorrect statement? Absolutely not. We are referring only to the small number of college students "who look down upon the workers and peasants" and put on airs, and not to the great majority of college students who respect the workers and peasants and are willing to learn from them. Is it not necessary to thoroughly correct the utterly wrong attitude of looking down upon the workers and peasants and thinking themselves great? Our country is a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and it does not need intellectuals who look down upon the workers and peasants. All ideas opposing the proletariat should be subjected to criticism in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has opened up an unprecedentedly broad road for young intellectuals to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. The masses of revolutionary young Red Guard fighters should resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's great call and firmly take the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers; they should make up their minds to become proletarian revolutionaries who are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and, along with the workers, peasants and soldiers, seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We earnestly hope that the masses of young Red Guard fighters and revolutionary young intellectuals will continue to make progress and learn modestly from the workers and peasants and from the Liberation Army. They should repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line of China's Khrushchov and the different bourgeois reactionary fallacies of looking down upon the workers, peasants and soldiers. Like the workers, peasants and soldiers, they should always be loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, be good sons and daughters of the working people and make new contributions in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao has boundless hope in our revolutionary young people. We are convinced that, under the leadership of the working class, the revolutionary Red Guards and the revolutionary young people will integrate themselves with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, gradually mature through the tests of protracted class struggle, vanquish the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction, and carry through to the end the great cause of communism to bury the old world and create a new world!

(August 18)

Nation's Armymen and Civilians Acclaim Chairman Mao's Latest Instruction

IN their August 15 editorial entitled "Warmly Hail the Establishment of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee," *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* relayed our great leader Chairman Mao's latest, extremely important instruction: **"Our country has 700 million people and the working class is the leading class. Its leading role in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work should be brought into full play. The working class also should continuously enhance its political consciousness in the course of the struggle."** This latest instruction fires the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working class and the hundreds of millions of

armymen and people throughout the land. Warmly acclaiming the publication of Chairman Mao's latest instruction, China's working class, which has been playing its role as a main force in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses and the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army said: "Chairman Mao's instruction shows the deepest concern for and firmest faith in the working class and the armymen and civilians of the whole country, and gives them all the greatest education and support. This instruction greatly enhances the morale of the proletariat and deflates the arrogance of the

bourgeoisie. It is our militant programme, our guide to action and the guarantee of victory in carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end." They pledged themselves to acquire a profound understanding of this instruction of Chairman Mao's and resolutely implement it. The workers expressed their determination to live up to the expectations of our great leader Chairman Mao and to enhance their political consciousness in the course of the struggle and do a still better job in shouldering their historical mission as the leading class.

Revolutionary workers and staff of the Peking General Knitwear Mill had this to say: Chairman Mao's latest instruction places still higher demands and greater hopes on the working class. We must creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and be vanguards in propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought, be an example to others in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and be models in carrying out Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions, so as to play to the full our leading role in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work.

In the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, the revolutionary workers and staff declared: All our achievements are due to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the brilliant leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader. When we, the working class, depart from the wise leadership of the proletarian headquarters, bringing the leading role of the working class into play is out of the question. The most fundamental thing in giving play to the leading role of the working class is to arm our minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and truly make study and application accord with each other. We must wage a constant struggle against the bourgeois reactionary theory of "many centres." We must make further efforts to unite closely on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and use it to unify our understanding and co-ordinate our steps and actions. We must resolutely implement every instruction of Chairman Mao's and every militant order from the proletarian headquarters.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"It is only the working class that is most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary. The entire history of revolution proves that without the leadership of the working class revolution fails and that with the leadership of the working class revolution triumphs."** While going over this teaching of Chairman Mao's once again, members of revolutionary committees in many places made an earnest study of his latest instruction and took prompt action to implement it. A number of revolutionary committees at the provincial, municipal or autonomous region levels have called standing committee meetings and other meetings to work out plans to carry out Chairman Mao's latest instruction. It was decided to make further efforts to use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to arm the working class,

strengthen work among the worker masses, consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance of the workers formed on the basis of fields of work and trades, and resolutely support all the revolutionary actions and the initiative of the working class.

Comrades of the P.L.A.'s "Model Platoon in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People" said: "In the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our country, the working class is and has always been the vanguard in grasping revolution and the path-breaker in promoting production. It is and has always been the leading force in the revolutionary movement. From its very inception, the Chinese revolutionary war led by Chairman Mao was a people's revolutionary war led by the working class and with the peasants and other revolutionary masses as its main body. In the present great political revolution which determines the future of the Chinese revolution, the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought has closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and strictly carried out his latest series of instructions. It has thereby fully demonstrated its boundless wisdom and strength, and set up a glorious example for us to learn from."

"In our practice of helping the Left," they continued, "we have seen for ourselves how well the working class follows Chairman Mao's instructions. In the sharp struggle between the two lines, it has held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and launched fierce attacks against the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov. When our class enemies plotted and schemed and the revolution and production were gravely threatened, it came forward to fight in the very forefront of the class struggle. Now when the great proletarian cultural revolution is winning all-round victory, it firmly bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching **'Never forget class struggle,'** heightens its vigilance, maintains its militant will, unites with all those who can be united with, launches vigorous offensives against our class enemies, thus consolidating the newborn revolutionary committees.

"Practice has brought us to a deep realization that the working class is most far-sighted politically and possesses the most thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. At the critical moment of struggle, it is the most resolute and thoroughgoing in defending and implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It is truly a main force of the revolution and the backbone force influencing the course of the great cultural revolution," noted comrades of the platoon.

The masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary young Red Guard fighters all pledged to swiftly implement Chairman Mao's latest instruction. Poor and lower-middle peasants vowed that they would accept the leadership of the working class, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, rally around the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader,

strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and wrest twin victories in revolution and production.

Young Red Guard fighters pledged to resolutely follow this most important instruction of Chairman Mao's. They said that they would thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary theory of "making oneself a centre," determinedly take the road of intellectuals integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers as pointed out by Chairman Mao, ac-

cept the leadership of the working class, modestly learn from it, follow the fine revolutionary style of study — linking theory with practice and making study and application accord with each other — oppose every base act of double-dealers, and under the leadership of Chairman Mao's proletarian headquarters, unify their understanding and co-ordinate their steps and actions in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought and make new contributions in winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Guided by Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions

Yunnan Provincial and Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committees Founded

ON August 13, in the storm of class struggle, Yunnan Province, the southwest China border province, and its capital, Kunming municipality, simultaneously established their respective revolutionary committees.

Joy reigned in Kunming that day. More than 400,000 proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary people, young revolutionary Red Guard fighters of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed there gathered at a rally in high spirits to celebrate the birth of the Yunnan Provincial and Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committees. Holding their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and huge portraits of Chairman Mao, they sang songs in praise of Chairman Mao. Their cheers rang out again and again: "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Press Acclaim

Renmin Ribao and *Jiefangjun Bao* carried a joint editorial warmly hailing this new victory in the great cultural revolution.

The editorial says: "The proletarian headquarters headed by our great leader Chairman Mao and with his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader has shown a deep concern for the great proletarian cultural revolution in Yunnan Province. Chairman Mao has on many occasions given extremely wise instructions regarding Yunnan's great proletarian cultural revolution. These have pointed out the orientation for the victorious advance of the revolutionary people of Yunnan. The establishment of the Yunnan

Provincial Revolutionary Committee is another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought! It is another great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

"As in other areas, there has been a prolonged and stirring struggle in Yunnan between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov. During the unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution, the handful of enemy agents, renegades and diehard capitalist roaders, who represent the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries — that is, the interests of the imperialists, the bourgeoisie, and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists — mounted one furious counter-attack after another against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Closely following Chairman Mao and holding high the great revolutionary banner of **'It is right to rebel against reactionaries,'** Yunnan's proletarian revolutionaries, who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, have displayed a dauntless spirit of revolutionary heroism in launching courageous and stubborn struggles against class enemies of every hue. They smashed the enemies' sabotage from the Right and the ultra 'Left,' and finally won the decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution."

The editorial points out: "Establishment of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee has proclaimed the complete bankruptcy of the scheme to restore capitalism in Yunnan by China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in Yunnan — Yen Hung-yen, Chao Chien-min and others. It has dealt U.S. im-

perialism, Soviet modern revisionism, the reactionaries of all countries and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang a heavy blow. It has inspired the masses of revolutionary people throughout the country who are marching forward from victory to victory."

The editorial also says: "Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the commanders and fighters in the P.L.A. units stationed in Yunnan stand firm by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They resolutely support the broad masses of the Left, and have made new contributions in their glorious tasks of safeguarding national defence and helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training. They are worthy of being called loyal defenders of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great proletarian cultural revolution."

The editorial relays Chairman Mao's latest instruction: **"Our country has 700 million people and the working class is the leading class. Its leading role in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work should be brought into full play. The working class also should continuously enhance its political consciousness in the course of the struggle."**

The editorial stresses: "This latest instruction from Chairman Mao is extremely important and is of great significance in fulfilling the various tasks confronting us. We hope that the revolutionary committees of Yunnan Province and the rest of the country carry out Chairman Mao's instruction in earnest, strengthen work among the masses of workers, make further efforts to arm the working class with Mao Tse-tung's thought, consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance of the working class formed on the basis of fields of work and trades, support the revolutionary actions and initiative of the working class and develop its role as the main force. Great efforts should be made to spur the intellectuals to integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers, modestly learn from the working class, and develop the proletarian style of unifying theory with practice, a style always advocated by Chairman Mao. The bad style of divergence between words and deeds, existing among some intellectuals, should be firmly criticized and repudiated and overcome, and all two-faced behaviour should be opposed."

Speeches at the Rally

Comrade Tan Fu-jen, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, speaking at the celebration meeting, said: "We must unite still more closely around the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, thoroughly repudiate the reactionary theory of 'many centres,' make firm efforts to unify our will and co-ordinate our steps and actions at the command of the proletarian headquarters, stress the proletarian concept of viewing the situation as a whole, enhance our sense of revolutionary organization

and discipline, resolutely carry out every instruction from the proletarian headquarters, promptly see through and smash the schemes of the handful of class enemies trying to undermine the proletarian headquarters, crush the last-ditch fight put up by the handful of class enemies and seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution."

Comrade Tan Fu-jen pointed out: After its establishment, the most important and fundamental task of the revolutionary committee is to raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry to a new height the province's mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, do well in revolutionizing people's thinking so that the revolutionary people of all the various nationalities in the province will remain always loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Comrade Tan Fu-jen continued: Yunnan is China's southwest defence in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the reactionaries of other foreign countries and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang; it is in the forefront of the struggle to aid Vietnam against U.S. aggression. The class struggle in the province has always been very sharp and complex. After the founding of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the handful of class enemies are certain to go on struggling desperately. We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching that **"the rights the people have won must never be lightly given up but must be defended by fighting,"** further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, intensify the struggle against the enemy, conscientiously purify the class ranks, dig out all the hidden renegades, enemy agents, diehard capitalist roaders and other counter-revolutionaries and consolidate and develop the newborn revolutionary committee. The province's revolutionary people and P.L.A. commanders and fighters should enhance their vigilance, step up preparedness against war and be ready at all times to smash all provocations and invasions by imperialism, revisionism and reaction and defend China's southwest frontier and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Other speakers at the rally included Comrade Chou Hsing, Vice-Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and a revolutionary leading cadre; Comrade Chen Kang, Vice-Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and deputy commander of the P.L.A. units under the Kunming Command; Comrade Tuan Szu-ying, Chairman of the Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters and young Red Guard fighters.

Amid stormy applause and cheers, the rally adopted a message of salute to our great leader Chairman Mao.

The rally was followed by a celebration parade.

Heroic Militiamen on an Offshore Island

H SIAOTENG Island on the Fukien front, east China, is less than one square kilometre in area. It lies about three kilometres from Quemoy Island where the Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops are entrenched. Its militiamen are known as "Red Sentinels of Chairman Mao."

Every morning, at the call of conch shell bugles, groups of fully armed men and women militia line up before the portraits of Chairman Mao, sing *The East Is Red*, a song in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao, and heartily wish him a long, long life. Following this, they study Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle," and recite Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instructions: Never forget class struggle, never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, never forget to put proletarian politics to the fore and never forget to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

These militiamen, together with the People's Liberation Army units stationed on the island, are on active duty along the coast day and night and have made their contributions defending the motherland and the great proletarian cultural revolution. They have become an advanced collective on the Fukien front in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Standing on Guard for Chairman Mao

The militiamen on Hsiao-teng Island have made this pledge: "Keep a firm grip on our guns at all times, stand in the forefront of the struggle against the enemy and do a good job as red sentinels of Chairman Mao."

From this offshore island, their hearts turn to Peking, to our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao. Rain or shine, they man their fighting posts and guard the beach.

One day, militiaman Hung Yi went to help a P.L.A. unit doing construction work on a neighbouring island. The day's work was done but he had missed the last return ferry. Comrades of the unit urged him to stay on till next day, but he declined because he was on guard duty that night. He swam the more than 2,000 metres back to Hsiao-teng Island and reached his sentry post on time.

Hung Hsiu-tung, secretary of the Party branch of a production brigade and political instructor of a militia battalion, is one of the senior women militia members on the island. Over the years, she has led the militiamen in standing guard, and reconnoitring the movements of the enemy across the sea. Together with other militia-

men, she has caught "frogmen" who tried to smuggle themselves in. Now a mother of four children, she still insists on doing sentry duty. Sometimes, she brings her children along and teaches them how to watch for enemy movements.

Veteran militiaman Hung Mu-sheng is in the same squad as his son. Last year, his eyesight began to fail and on the advice of the leadership he withdrew from the militia. But on his own initiative he applied for his daughter to join the militia as soon as the latter reached the qualifying age. He took his son and daughter to the beach facing enemy-occupied Quemoy, and handed over to them two copies of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and the rifle he had used. He told them: "I've been standing guard here for 18 years and I have never for a single moment neglected my duty. Now I pass my rifle on to you and I entrust you with the duty of defending Chairman Mao and the motherland. You must let no enemy come



Using balloons and kites, militiamen on Hsiao-teng Island send messages, quotations from Chairman Mao and copies of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* to the enemy-occupied islands. The characters on one message (foreground) say "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the beacon for our Taiwan compatriots in waging their revolutionary struggle."

ashore at this spot!" The son and daughter declared: "We pledge to emulate our father and always remain red sentinels of Chairman Mao."

Making New Contributions in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

The Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops entrenched on Quemoy have never stopped their disruptive and harassing activities against Hsiaoteng Island. In the past decade and more, the enemy has bombarded this tiny island with a total of over 70,000 rounds. But its heroic militiamen have persevered in their tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy and won one victory after another.

One rainy night, a group of armed U.S.-Chiang secret agents attempted a stealthy landing on the island. Alerted, the militiamen rushed to the beach. Several went to the P.L.A. artillery positions and helped the units there fire 18 flares in a row. They lit up the surrounding sea and left the enemy with no place to hide. In an instant, every position opened fire on the intruders, inflicting heavy casualties on them. A few tried to escape, but they were intercepted and captured at sea by Hung Chin-mang, deputy leader of the militia battalion, and five other militiamen aboard a boat.

Along with the P.L.A. fighters stationed on the island, the militiamen installed high-power loudspeakers to spread news of the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought among the enemy troops on Quemoy. Firing shells and flying kites, both carrying propaganda leaflets, they also showered Quemoy with propaganda material shining with the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

When the leading organs of the artillery units on the Fukien front announced, as usual, a two-day cease-fire during the Spring Festival this year, soldiers of the Chiang gang, who dared not make their appearance at other times, came out from their dugouts. The militiamen sent propaganda material to them by kite. One kite inscribed with 24 big Chinese characters meaning "Long live Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman! A long, long life to him!" happened to land on a flag pole on Quemoy. Defying enemy actions to stop them, our compatriots on Quemoy dashed towards it and, gazing on this red slogan which touched their hearts, were reluctant to leave it.

Fighting the Enemy Without Guns

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle," the Hsiaoteng Island militiamen have, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, waged fierce struggles against the handful of enemies



Resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's great directive "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war," militiamen and other commune members on Hsiaoteng Island gather oysters under the very nose of the enemy entrenched on nearby islands.

without guns. They say: "We are facing two kinds of enemies: one is the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries with guns and the other is the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and the dregs and remnants of the Kuomintang reactionaries they support and protect, who are enemies without guns. Neither will get any mercy from us."

Angry waves of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation have swept the island. Sentry posts, defence positions, fields and fishing grounds have all become "battlefields." The militiamen have concentrated their fire on the three reactionary theories: "class struggle is dying out," "exploitation has its merits" and "merging of public interest with self-interest"; the sinister policy of extending plots for private use and free markets, increasing the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses and fixing output quotas based on the individual household; and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of China's Khrushchov. Speaking with bitter hatred for China's Khrushchov at a meeting for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, Granny Chang Kan, a poor peasant, cried out angrily: "In the criminal old society, we poor people all had a history of being oppressed and exploited. It was written in tears and blood. China's Khrushchov said that 'exploitation has its merits'—these were 'merits' for the landlords, capitalists and tyrants of the fishing grounds. He actually meant to save the Kuomintang reactionaries, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, when he said that 'exploitation means saving people.' Right opposite us are enemies in the open and the hidden enemies still exist. Can it be said that 'class struggle is dying out'? By spreading his counter-revolutionary fallacies, China's Khrushchov was aiming at drawing us back to the old society, taking the old capitalist road and plunging us into misery again. We poor and lower-middle peasants will never allow that! We must resolutely overthrow China's Khrushchov!"

Chinese People Inspire World's Revolutionaries

—The Australian paper *Vanguard* praises Chairman Mao for leading the Chinese people in struggling for the liberation of mankind.

IN a recent editorial, *Vanguard*, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), hails the Chinese people's struggle as an inspiration to the world's revolutionaries.

Under the heading "Chinese People Inspire World's Revolutionaries," the editorial says that in this era of the final defeat of imperialism, what is essential surely is the struggle against imperialism, the strengthening of the world revolutionary movement. All the world's revolutionary peoples are in a common fight and should support one another to the maximum.

The editorial cites the following quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty." It says that in this era the socialist countries should assist the revolutionary peoples who have not yet defeated their oppressors. Our common goal is the liberation of mankind, world socialism.

It emphasizes that the Chinese people are not building socialism so that they can loaf around in luxury. To loaf around in luxury, eat their heads off and take it easy for the rest of their lives is a revisionist outlook. The Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao are resolutely opposing this outlook which leads back to capitalism, to privilege and exploitation.

It notes that some people are beating their breasts and are saying that they are socialists. In practice they are capitalist roaders. Their "reforms," in the end, all concentrate on one thing—material incentives. The world revolution doesn't come into the picture.

In conclusion, the editorial states that a genuine revolutionary must look after his people but this must be balanced against the needs of the world revolution. The struggle for socialism is not yet completely won. We must prepare to face the coming storms. Politics must be in command, not currency. This is what the great Chinese people are doing. Under the guidance of their great leader, Chairman Mao, they are inspiring the world's peoples.

Chairman Mao's Statement Illuminates the Road to The Emancipation of the People of the World

—Organ of the Communist Party of Brazil acclaims Chairman Mao's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle

CHAIRMAN MAO'S statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression "illuminates the road to the national and social emancipation of the people of the world," said an article carried recently in *A Classe Operaria*, organ of the Communist Party of Brazil.

The article said that Chairman Mao's statement "is of extraordinary significance to all revolutionary people. The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China made a strong call to the workers, peasants and intellectuals of the whole world to support the great movement unfolded by the oppressed Afro-American masses in the United States. At the same time, he analysed the real content of the move-

ment from a Marxist-Leninist point of view and emphasized the advance of the world revolution. Mao Tse-tung issued this call as the genuine leader of the working people of all countries."

Referring to Chairman Mao's viewpoint that the contradiction between the Black masses in the United States and U.S. ruling circles is a class contradiction, the article declared: "In the United States the Black people are the workers who suffer the most from oppression and exploitation by the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. They can emancipate themselves from racial oppression only by overthrowing the imperialists from power. This means that the Afro-Americans can win complete victory only on the basis of an alliance with the white

workers in the common struggle against their common enemy, the big U.S. capitalists."

The article continued: "With his sharp insight of a long-tested Marxist-Leninist, Mao Tse-tung declared that the world revolution has entered a new era. This is a valuable thesis which reflects reality. The people of many countries are rising everywhere to oppose the United States. And in particular, the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America has attained a new level through armed struggle. U.S. imperialism has not only got bogged down in the vast areas of the colonial and dependent world, but has also begun to be pounded hard in the more developed capitalist countries." "Therefore, Chairman Mao's

brilliant directive that the peoples of all countries should launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against U.S. imperialism, is very timely. No matter how ruthless or difficult the struggle may be, the days of the U.S. imperialists are numbered. Nothing can save them from their final overthrow."

In conclusion, the article said: "The noble ideas embodied in Mao Tse-tung's statement are of great help to the Brazilian revolutionaries in understanding more deeply the current situation and in waging still more resolutely a struggle against the Yankee plunderers and the military dictatorship. It illuminates the road to the national and social emancipation of the people of the world."

World's Revolutionary People Eager to Study Mao Tse-tung's Thought

WITH the ever wider dissemination of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the development in depth of the revolutionary armed struggle in the Asian, African and Latin American regions, the world's revolutionary people are more eager to study Chairman Mao's writings so that they can apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to revolutionary practice in their countries. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, China has distributed great numbers of Chairman Mao's writings to more than 150 countries and regions all over the world. Revolutionary people in many countries have also translated and published Chairman Mao's works in large quantities.

The Japanese and Russian editions of the third volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* were recently published by the Foreign Languages Press of Peking. To date, the first three volumes of the Japanese edition and all four volumes of the Russian edition of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* have been published.

Revolutionary Japanese people in Tokyo, Yamaguchi Prefecture and Kyoto held separate meetings last spring to celebrate the distribution in Japan of the first and second volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* in Japanese language published in China. Speaking at the Tokyo meeting, Masayuki Yasui, standing director of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), said: "Chairman Mao has raised Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage—the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Once grasped by the broad masses, Mao Tse-tung's thought will transform itself into an inexhaustible force and will become a spiritual atom bomb of unequalled power." Shoichiro Furutani, representative of the Yama-

guchi Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party, told the meeting in Yamaguchi that the publication of the new Japanese edition of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* is the Chinese people's most precious gift to the Japanese people. Kuraji Anzai, a responsible member of the Preparatory Committee of the Tokyo-To Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party, said that to gain victory in revolution, the Japanese people must grasp the three magic weapons put forward by Chairman Mao, with which the Chinese Communist Party defeated its enemies in the Chinese revolution, namely, Party building, armed struggle and the united front. He stressed that in studying the works of Chairman Mao, they must do as Vice-Chairman Lin Biao has pointed out: "One should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what one is studying." He stressed that they must study in the course of practical struggle and link their study with practice in the Japanese revolution.

The first volume of the Spanish edition of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* published in China has been warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people in Latin American countries. A Mexican reader said: "Chairman Mao's works are the beacon indispensable for Latin America in order to shake off the dark rule imposed by imperialism on the people of many countries." A Colombian reader said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought has taken deep root in the hearts of genuine revolutionaries in Colombia, because we are fighting for liberation from the oligarchs in Colombia who serve U.S. imperialism." A youth who obtained a copy of the *Selected Works* said: "I am very happy. Now I'll

study Chairman Mao's thought intensively and with all my might. I dedicate myself with all my heart to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and oppose whatever does not conform to this scientific truth."

Chairman Mao's works are also welcomed by progressive people in the United States. In letters to Chinese organizations, some American friends said that through the conscientious study of Mao Tse-tung's thought they decided that they would wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism's ruthless rule. A worker wrote that having studied booklets and magazines published in China, he realized that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding light for all workers to follow. In the United States, he said, the exploited working people can overthrow the exploiters only by applying the thought of Mao Tse-tung in their struggle. After referring to a quotation from Chairman Mao, another letter from Los Angeles said: It makes me feel great here in Los Angeles, reading Chairman Mao's *Quotations*, trying to master Mao Tse-tung's thought. No matter what the hardships are or how many I am outnumbered by, I will fight on to gain a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. This American said that to spread Chairman Mao's thought, he placed two copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in the hands of two Afro-Americans who were labouring people. The two were overjoyed and promised to read the red-covered treasured book carefully.

Brilliant Works by Chairman Mao Published Abroad

- *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung on the Student Movement* was recently edited, translated into Japanese and published by the Toho Bookstore in Japan. This is an event of great joy to the revolutionary Japanese youth and students who are struggling against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the Soviet modern revisionists and the Miyamoto revisionist clique. The progressive Japanese journal *Choshu Shimbun* recently carried the full text of *Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. The editorial department said in an editor's note that the proletarian world outlook of wholeheartedly serving the people of one's own country and the people throughout the world permeates all of these three brilliant works.

- A number of Chairman Mao's works have been translated into Urdu, Bengali and Sindhi, a local language of the Sind area in the southern part of West Pakistan, and published in Pakistan. They are warmly welcomed by the Pakistan people. *On Protracted War* was translated into the Urdu language and printed in Lahore on the eve of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. This pamphlet went on sale beginning August 1 in Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi and Murree. The publisher's preface pointed out: "Chairman Mao is the true heir of Karl Marx and Lenin" and "has developed

Marxism theoretically and in practice." The Awami (People's) Publishing House in Karachi has recently published three pamphlets in Urdu of eight articles by Chairman Mao. They are: *The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War*, *On the Reissue of the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention — Instruction of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army*, *Correct the "Left" Errors in Land Reform Propaganda*, *The Truth About U.S. "Mediation" and the Future of the Civil War in China*, *Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One*, *Different Tactics for Carrying Out the Land Law in Different Areas*, *On Setting Up a System of Reports*, and *Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing*. This publishing house has also printed two pamphlets in Sindhi of four articles by Chairman Mao: *Combat Liberalism*, *Oppose Book Worship*, *The May 4th Movement* and *Recruit Large Numbers of Intellectuals*. Chairman Mao's *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan* has been translated into Bengali and published in Dacca.

- The Nepalese edition of *On Contradiction* and *The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan* and the Newari edition of *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship* have been published recently in Nepal. The Nepal-China Friendship Association has also translated and published *Talks at the Yen'an Forum on Literature and Art*.

- A number of articles by Chairman Mao have been translated into Sinhalese and Tamil and published in booklet form in Ceylon. The articles published by the Praja (People's) Publishers in Sinhalese include: *Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong*, *To Be Attacked by the Enemy Is Not a Bad Thing but a Good Thing*, *Get Organized!* and *Oppose Book Worship*. The article published in Tamil by this publisher is *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War*, *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan*. Works published by the Kamkaruwa Press in Sinhalese include: *The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party*, *Reform Our Study*, *On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism*, and *The Tasks of the Chinese Communist Party in the Period of Resistance to Japan*, *Win the Masses in Their Millions for the Anti-Japanese National United Front* and *Problems of War and Strategy*. The Tamil booklet is *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party. Urgent Tasks Following the Establishment of Kuomintang-Communist Co-operation* has been translated into Sinhalese and published by the Worker's Publisher in Colombo.

- A group for the study of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works in Brazil's Rio de Janeiro recently ran off a second printing of the Portuguese edition of Chairman Mao's *Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. The publisher's preface to the second printing said that "the three constantly read articles" by Chairman Mao are the fundamental obligatory reading for a revolutionary and the maxims for acquiring the communist world outlook.

Japanese Reactionaries' Economic Expansion In Asia

FOSTERED by U.S. imperialism and inflated in a vicious cycle, Japanese monopoly capital has stepped up its expansion abroad in recent years. In particular, it is rapaciously engaged in criminal neo-colonialist activities everywhere in the vast area extending from south Korea to Southeast Asia.

The reactionary Sato government is vainly attempting to push its policy of "industrial Japan, agricultural Asia," through economic expansion and political infiltration, so as to realize its ambition of reasserting its hegemony in Asia.

Compete for Southeast Asian Markets, and Step Up Export of Commodities and Capital

Re-inflated in the post-World War II years, Japanese monopoly capital has tried every means to press ahead with its economic infiltration and expansion in various Asian regions and to compete for Southeast Asian markets with the other colonialist countries. While the volume of imports by the Southeast Asian region over the past decade has increased by merely 50 per cent, the volume of imports of Japanese commodities has risen by an annual average of some 20 per cent. Japan has now become the second biggest exporter to this region.

According to published official Japanese data, Japan's position in the foreign trade of many Asian countries and regions began to rise steeply in recent years to reach first or second place. Take exports to south Korea for example. In 1960, they accounted for 21 per cent of the latter's total volume of imports. By 1966 they had risen to 40 per cent, and Japan thus surpassed the United States to become the biggest exporter to south Korea. Japan's exports to Indonesia, which represented 18 per cent of the latter's total volume of imports in 1961, increased to 30 per cent in 1966, and it became the second biggest exporter to that country. In the Philippines, of the total volume of imports, Japan's share rose from 26 per cent in 1961 to 30 per cent in 1966, which was also the second largest.

Capital export by Japanese monopoly groups has continually increased in Southeast Asia. From the conclusion of World War II to the end of 1966, capital exported by Japan to Southeast Asia through various

economic infiltration channels amounted to more than \$4,000 million. This included \$1,950 million in the form of so-called "war reparations" and "economic co-operation," some \$500 million in investments, and approximately \$1,500 million in credits for deferred export payments. Especially since 1964 when the Sato government was formed, the volume of capital export effected or announced by the Japanese Government in the form of "economic aid" to foreign countries, etc., totalled \$2,200 million in less than four years. Of Japan's foreign "aid" in 1967, government funds were 40 per cent more than the sum for the previous year. All this shows that the Sato government has accelerated economic expansion abroad at a far greater speed than any previous government in postwar Japan.

Robbery in the Name of "Co-operation"

In their large-scale expansion in various Southeast Asian areas, the Japanese reactionaries wave the flag of overseas "economic co-operation" and talk loudly about "aid to Southeast Asian development." But, whatever the flag and however glib the talk, the stark reality of their cold-blooded exploitation, plunder and domination in Southeast Asia cannot be concealed.

The Japanese bourgeois press makes no bones about the fact that the rich mineral, agricultural, forestry and fishery resources in the Southeast Asian region are what Japanese monopoly capital craves. At present, rights to exploit many important resources in the region, including iron, copper, timber and petroleum, have to varying degrees fallen into the hands of Japanese monopoly capital. It controls all of Malaya's iron ore exports, 80 per cent of Sabah's timber exports, 80 per cent of the Philippines' timber and copper exports, 70 per cent of Thailand's corn exports and 30 per cent of its rubber exports, and 30 per cent of Indonesia's petroleum exports.

To further plunder the industrial raw materials of Southeast Asia, the Japanese reactionaries are now planning to control the region's agricultural arteries. The July 15th issue of the *Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun* openly clamoured for Japan's "leadership" in the agriculture of Southeast Asia. This paper disclosed that Japanese monopoly capital has already set up an "agricultural development council" for Southeast Asia, and

that the agriculture of Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines are key points of this "development" for Japan.

Japan shows a huge favourable balance in its trade with Southeast Asia every year. Over the past decade it has taken in through trade in this region an enormous sum of foreign exchange totalling \$5,600 million.

What warrants special attention is the fact that arms and ammunition exports account for an increasingly big share in Japan's trade with Southeast Asia. In April last year Sato barefacedly told the Diet that Japan could "export defence weapons," and that it was "unfair" to ban weapon exports. Japanese monopoly capital is trying to grab even higher profits by exporting munitions.

Exploitation of cheap labour power in Southeast Asia is an important "stimulant" to the export of Japanese capital. The Japanese journal *Overseas Markets* could not hide its greed when it wrote: "Wages in Hongkong, south Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Malaya are half or even one-seventh of the minimum wage in Japan." Many giant Japanese monopoly corporations have set up branches, assembly plants and factories on foreign soil where cheap local labour is used to process products, and high profits are gained in this way.

A considerable number of the Japanese enterprises which have penetrated overseas occupy a monopoly position in various localities. For instance, Japan's Toyota Auto Works, by exporting automobile spare parts to a south Korean firm, has monopolized car production there. Japanese capital controls 80 per cent of south Korea's ship-building and repair enterprises. According to statistics at the end of November 1966, Japan has 30 per cent of the \$720 million in foreign capital invested in south Korea and ranks second to the United States. In fact, south Korea has been reduced to a colony of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

Vain Efforts to Revive the Old "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" Dream

The increasingly reckless expansionist activities carried out by the Japanese reactionaries abroad directly support U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war in Asia and are co-ordinated with these policies. Meanwhile, they also represent an important aspect of the Japanese reactionaries' stepped-up efforts to resurrect militarism. In recent years, these reactionaries have been intensifying arms expansion and war preparations at home, while strenuously pushing ahead their expansion and infiltration in the Southeast Asian region. They are attempting to throw together a so-called "Asian-Pacific ring," an anti-China cordon which, extending from south Korea in the north to Australia and New Zealand in the south, will have the United States as its backstage boss and Japan as the pivotal force. Why are the Japanese reactionaries working so painstakingly to rig up an anti-China "Asian-Pacific

ring"? Their purpose is twofold. One, they want to collaborate and co-ordinate closely with U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to strengthen their opposition to socialist China and, at the same time, "stabilize" the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in various Asian countries and stamp out the Asian peoples' revolutionary struggles. Two, under the sign-board of "economic co-operation," they want to speed up their economic infiltration and domination in the Southeast Asian countries and re-establish Japanese militarism's spheres of influence in the region in a vain attempt to revive their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Of late, Japanese ruling circles have been talking wildly about greater efforts to revive militarism and aggression abroad. For the purpose of agitating the public, some militarist big-wigs have said that the Southeast Asian region is Japan's "life-line" and that Japan should extend its "sea front" to the Strait of Malacca. An official in the Japanese "Defence Agency," waxing eloquent in a magazine article, wrote that "as the next subject, serious consideration must be given" to what posture Japan should assume in "leading" the Asian and Pacific countries and "what contributions are to be made to the defence of these countries" by Japan. The Japanese reactionaries are also trying to exploit the situation resulting from British imperialism's troop withdrawal east of the Suez and make themselves the latter's inheritor in Asia so as to expand their own spheres of influence. The recent strengthening of their collaboration with the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew cliques is a concrete manifestation of this trend.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "When we say 'imperialism is ferocious,' we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom."

The rampant neo-colonialist expansion undertaken by the Japanese reactionaries abroad is pre-determined by their imperialist nature. They are a major accomplice of U.S. imperialism in Asia and a dangerous enemy of the Asian peoples.

The Japanese reactionaries are obsessed with wild ambitions and are hell-bent for hegemony in Asia. But their potential is inadequate and their national resources limited. Inflated in a vicious cycle, the Japanese economy is full of a multitude of irretrievable crises, and the dollar crisis has further pushed the Japanese capitalist economy into an abyss. Today's Asia is a continent where the angry tide of people's revolutions is raging and roaring. On this continent the days when imperialism could lord it over are long since gone and will never return. Even U.S. imperialism, which is much stronger than Japanese militarism, has rammed its head against a stone wall in Asia. How can the tiny handful of Japanese reactionaries fare any better? Their hankering for and striving to regain hegemony in Asia will surely end badly.

U.S. Imperialism—The Chief Culprit Responsible For Latin American Misery

IN recent years, U.S. imperialism has stepped up its control and plunder of the Latin American countries and, like a vampire, has ruthlessly exploited their people. This has led to a serious deterioration in the national economies of these countries and the growing impoverishment of the working people. Recognizing the predatory and heinous nature of U.S. imperialism more clearly than ever before, the broad masses in Latin America have taken further actions in their persistent and vigorous resistance against Washington and its lackeys.

As the No. 1 blood-sucker in Latin America, U.S. imperialism is the chief culprit responsible for the misery of the Latin American people.

For long years, U.S. imperialism has by all kinds of means controlled the economic lifelines of the Latin American countries and engaged in cunning and ruthless exploitation and plunder of their resources. U.S. monopoly capital, in the past few years, has penetrated still deeper into the vital economic sectors of the Latin American countries, particularly those producing strategic materials. The American Texaco Oil Company, for example, has seized the rich oil deposits in Colombia's Putumayo area by means of a concession covering 4 million acres. Joined by another U.S. oil company, Gulf, it is planning by the end of this year to siphon out of the area 50,000 barrels of crude oil a day. According to disclosures by the Ecuadorian journal *En Marcha*, the two U.S. companies are preparing to exploit another oil concession covering more than 5 million acres they have grabbed in the eastern part of Ecuador, and they are planning to extend their exploitation to the extent that they will account for 94 per cent of the country's oil production.

In Chile, the U.S. Anaconda and Braden copper monopolies control 90 per cent or more of the country's copper production and rake in more than 100 million U.S. dollars in profits each year. Under the cover of "joint ventures" with Chilean capital, they began to pour in heavy new investments in 1964 in order to double their copper output. In Guyana, the U.S. Reynolds Metals Company has been furiously exploiting the country's aluminium resources on a concession of more than 1.2 million acres it has occupied.

Statistics released recently by the U.S. Department of Commerce show that last year new U.S. investments

in Latin America totalled more than U.S.\$1,435 million, an increase of some U.S.\$400 million over 1965. In Chile, U.S. investments now exceed U.S.\$1,000 million. According to official Chilean statistics, foreign business, principally American, sucked out U.S.\$90 million in profits in 1966. These profits leapt to U.S.\$110 million in 1967.

Another channel for ruthless U.S. imperialist plunder has been loans and credits extended at high interest rates. Latin America's external debts jumped from U.S.\$6,100 million in 1960 to 12,000 million in 1966, and its annual payment of interest in the same period rose from U.S.\$280 million to 570 million. In 1965 alone, foreign (principally U.S.) monopoly vampires took away in both profit and interest U.S.\$950 million more than their combined new investments and loans for the year.

To shift the burden on to others at a time when the financial and economic crises of the capitalist world are worsening, U.S. imperialism has left no stone unturned to maintain and advance its predatory policy of buying low and selling dear in its trade with Latin America. Since 1966, because the U.S. and West European markets have been languid, there have been "surpluses" of Latin American exports and their prices have dropped.

Coffee, which accounts for one-fourth of Latin American exports by value, has been in a state of serious "overproduction" because of sluggish sales. Coffee stock-piles in Brazil alone are enough to supply all the demand on the international market for 15 months. This has seriously affected the finances of Brazil, Colombia and other Latin American countries which depend upon coffee as the main source for their foreign exchange income.

Argentina and Uruguay, whose exports consist mainly of agricultural and animal products, have also lost considerably because of falling meat prices on the international market and U.S. imperialism's policy of slashing the prices of imports. Chile has suffered similarly because copper, which accounts for 61 per cent of its foreign exchange income, dropped from 70 cents per pound in 1966 to 46 cents last year.

Under this savage U.S. imperialist exploitation and plunder, the national economies of the Latin American

countries have been deteriorating steadily and many have experienced growing international payments deficits and their foreign currency reserves are dwindling. Curtailed production, skyrocketing prices, currency devaluation, soaring unemployment are the scourges common to the Latin American countries, making life virtually impossible for the people. For instance, Brazil, which has been saddled with a foreign debt of U.S.\$3,500 million, had to borrow another U.S.\$610 million early this year to shore up its foreign currency reserves which had fallen to a "critical point." Chile owes U.S.\$2,300 million in foreign debts and has run up persistent deficits in its international payments. Its foreign currency reserves fell by U.S.\$70 million between the end of 1966 and August 1967. Ecuador's foreign currency reserves dropped 16 per cent between last September and the end of April this year. Even the small Central American country of Guatemala last year registered an international payments deficit as high as U.S.\$70 million. The payments deficits of Latin America as a whole last year totalled U.S.\$1,600 million, a record for this decade.

Meanwhile, in Argentina, which is ruled by a pro-U.S. dictatorship, the cost of living rose 30 per cent last year and 800,000 people, 10 per cent of the working force, are unemployed. Its currency was devalued again in March last year by another 40 per cent.

Yankee Imperialism Over Brazil

Aboriginal Indians Face Genocide

MARX, the founder of scientific socialism, showed in *Capital* that 18th century colonizers set a premium of £40 on every Indian scalp.

Today, in the 1960s, the Yankee imperialists surpass all previous colonizers in violence and savagery. They kill, not by having heads cut off, but by bombing from the air and using other "modern" methods, such as administering deadly inoculations. This is how the aboriginal Indians are being decimated in Brazil. Yankee imperialism, the most ferocious and ruthless enemy of the world's oppressed peoples and nations, has been engaging in genocide against the Indians with the help of the "gorillas" (Brazil's reactionary army officers), in order to seize their land and plunder the country's rich resources.

Brazil is the largest country in the Southern Hemisphere. From time immemorial, the forefathers of the aboriginal Indians have lived, laboured and multiplied on this vast territory. They were the earliest reclaim-

Brazil's new currency, which was issued in February last year, was devalued 18.5 per cent at the beginning of this year. Prices went up 14.1 per cent by June and the budget deficit has reached U.S.\$600 million. In Chile, the cost of living rose 26 per cent last year. Between the beginning of this year and early July, Chile's currency was devalued 13 times. Last year the cost of living in Uruguay rose 136 per cent and, according to a recent Uruguayan official report, there was in the first half of this year a further rise of 63.7 per cent.

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

The mass struggles against dictatorship and U.S. imperialism that have erupted recently in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru and some other Latin American countries are signs of the new awakening of the Latin American people. They are sure to rise in further struggles, mounting fiercer attacks on U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and striving to win new victories in their revolutionary struggle.

ers of its land and natural resources, numbering, according to Brazilian sources, something like 10 million at one time. Then the European colonizers came. Under Portuguese colonial rule, the Indians, who were the masters of the land, fell victim to these colonialists and were persecuted, repressed and slaughtered. Those lucky enough to manage to escape were forced to flee deep into the jungle and into the vast hinterland, particularly into the Amazon wilderness.

Yankee Penetration

Savage extermination of the Indians continued as before with the invasion of Yankee imperialism, the colossus from the Northern Hemisphere, which supplanted the Portuguese colonialists. In fact, killing off the aborigines grew still more violent, developing, in recent years, into systematic and full-scale genocide. U.S. imperialism is bent on seizing the rich land in the Amazon valley, grabbing the strategic materials there

and erecting strategic bases for suppressing the national-democratic movement throughout Latin America. Consequently, the aboriginal Indians in Brazil, as *Jornal do Brasil* recently disclosed, have been reduced to only several tens of thousands, as a result of this policy of mass annihilation.

Massacre of the Indians by U.S. imperialism with the collaboration of Brazil's "gorillas" has been carried out through methods too perfidious and brutal for words. According to Brazilian press reports, the U.S. neo-colonialists in the northern state of Para used automatic rifles against the aborigines, burnt down their huts and then occupied their land. The Maxacalis tribe in the state of Minas Gerais was assaulted by what is known as a "pistol band." In the state of Mato Grosso, the Yankee imperialists, aided and abetted by the local latifundists and big capitalists, sent military aircraft to ruthlessly bomb the Cintas Largas tribe. Wall Street's neo-colonialists also resorted to various vicious ways of killing the Indians, with the killers coming in the guise of the "peace corps" and "religious missions" and under other new-fangled names. One "expedition" organized by them brought death to the Beicos de Pau tribesmen by luring them to eat food mixed with arsenic, anti-ant insecticide and other poisons. In the state of Bahia, Pataxos tribesmen died from small-pox and typhus after receiving dubious inoculations.

Such mass killing has been most appalling in the vast expanses of Mato Grosso and Amazonas states, known for their abundant natural resources. Yankee imperialism has been pushing ahead for years with a programme to "internationalize" the Amazon valley, which accounts for 42 per cent of Brazil's territory. It has built secret military bases and set up "jungle warfare training centres" there in an attempt to turn the region into a base from which to put down the Latin American people's national-democratic movements. The place is also considered an important source for siphoning off strategic war materials to the United States.

In his August 8, 1963 statement supporting the Afro-American people's struggle, Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, pointed out: **"In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle."** The national persecution suffered by the Indians in Brazil has borne out the wisdom and correctness of this thesis of Chairman Mao's once again.

A host of facts shows that the mass annihilation of the aboriginal Indians is, together with plundering and fleecing, part and parcel of the class oppression of the Brazilian working people perpetrated by the Kennedys and Johnsons and such Yankee imperialists in collaboration with Brazil's reactionaries. When the crime of these massacres was exposed to full public glare, Brazilian Minister of Justice Gama e Silva, press reports say, had to admit that they were "closely connected" with the land rush and the seizure of land by foreign,

principally American, big land-holders and monopoly capitalists.

Obviously watered-down figures from Brazil's official sources show that Yankee landowners and monopoly capitalists own a total of 16 million hectares of land in Brazil, of which 3.2 million once belonged to the Indians. U.S. monopoly capitalist Rockefeller alone owns 531,000 hectares in Mato Grosso state, which is bigger than many countries in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Marcio Moreira Alves, a member of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, pointed out that one-eighth of the territory of Brazil has been bought or seized by foreigners, especially Americans.

Formerly, there was an official institution known as the "Indian Protection Service" in Brazil. Composed mainly of reactionary army officers representing the interests of Yankee imperialism and Brazil's latifundist and comprador-bourgeois classes, it proved to be nothing more than an instrument in the hands of the Yankee imperialists and Brazilian reactionaries for persecuting, plundering and butchering the aboriginals.

Indians Attack Yankee Cannibals

Confronted by murderous weapons, the Indians have valiantly resisted the Yankee imperialists and Brazilian reactionaries. In June of last year, for instance, Indians in the Amazon valley, driven by extreme suffering and nursing an inveterate hatred for the enemy, attacked a U.S. military air base in the area with bows and poisoned arrows to strike back at their savage oppressors, the Yankee and Brazilian reactionaries.

Stalin wrote: **"Imperialism cannot live without violence and robbery, without bloodshed and shooting. That is the nature of imperialism."**

Utterly savage and completely unscrupulous, U.S. imperialism has amassed its huge wealth by plundering the American people and by piracy against other nations. The path along which U.S. imperialism has battened is crimson with blood. Apart from armed aggression, which is basic in its carrying out of aggression and expansion, U.S. imperialism pursues other vile and ruthless methods to oppress the people of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. Each and every American dollar raked in is thus gained at the cost of the blood of the oppressed people and nations.

In butchering the Indians in Brazil at will, Yankee imperialism has incurred another debt of blood to the Latin American people. The people of the Latin American countries will not allow ravenous Yankee imperialism to go unpunished. A revolutionary storm is raging through Latin America today. The enslaved and hounded people on the continent will rise up to overthrow the colonial rule of Yankee imperialism and win genuine liberation.

"Five-Day Working Week," New Fraud of Soviet Revisionists

THE so-called "five-day working week" which the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has noisily trumpeted about and introduced in the past year or so is a political scheme to divert the Soviet people's discontent from the clique, a new fraud of the Soviet privileged bourgeois stratum to intensify its exploitation of the workers.

The "five-day working week," which began to be put into effect with a great fanfare in the Soviet Union in the first half of 1967, was first proposed at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1966. Since then, Brezhnev, Kosygin and company have been peddling this sinister brand of goods, turning their propaganda machines on full blast and personally advertising it themselves. They praised the "five-day working week" to the skies, saying that it would "improve" the "material welfare of the Soviet people" and "create better conditions for the working people to work and rest." They even made the fantastic claim that the new working week was "one of the important social achievements in the history of the past 50 years," and so on and so forth.

For years, the Soviet revisionist renegades have been lording it over the Soviet working people and stepping up their oppression and exploitation of them. Now, this bunch of new capitalist overlords brazenly flaunt the flag of the "five-day working week," professing that they are taking the trouble to "improve" the "material welfare" of the working people. But facts have proved that the "five-day working week," "improving material welfare" and other similar sweet words are simply selling horse meat as beef steak and are a fraud to deceive the Soviet working people. Like the sham communism the Soviet revisionists have peddled, their "five-day working week" is loaded with evil designs hidden from the people.

It is known to all that after usurping the leadership of the Soviet Party and state, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has restored capitalism in an all-round way in the Soviet Union. It has changed the original system of socialist ownership into a system of ownership by the privileged bourgeois stratum, reducing the broad masses of the Soviet working people once again to wage slaves. Since the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique came to power, it has been actively establishing in all the departments of the national economy its "new economic system" which is centred on the capitalist principle of profit-making. Economically, this clique has greatly intensified its exploitation of the workers and peasants while, politically, it has greatly stepped up the ruthless dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the working people. All this has opened up the eyes of increasing numbers of the Soviet people, so that they now recognize the vicious features of the revisionist renegade clique all the more distinctly. The throne on which the new tsars in the Kremlin are sitting is a very wobbly one. The "five-day working week" cooked up by Brezhnev, Kosygin and company two years

ago is merely the old trick of welfarism. With this rotten ware, they hope to cover up their crime of restoring capitalism, to pacify the strong indignation of the Soviet working people against the revisionist renegade clique, and to maintain its tottering reactionary rule.

The "five-day working week" means that the workers have to work harder for the privileged stratum and turn out in five days what took them six days in the past. The overall working hours in the "five-day working week" are the same as in the former six-day week. In order to finish what used to take them six days, the workers have to work longer hours every day; thus their working conditions have further deteriorated and the intensity of labour has increased. This was revealed by women workers of several clothing factories in Gorky City recently. They said: "With the five-day working week, every shift has to work an hour longer; we have to leave home earlier in the morning and return much later." The original one-hour noon break has been shortened to 20 or 30 minutes. The lunch time is so short that the canteens are overcrowded. Workers have to stand in long queues and many of them have to go without lunch. After a textile mill switched to the "five-day working week," the workers there said angrily: "There are long queues in the canteen and we've no time for lunch, not even for a glass of tea." Many who work on the night shift have to go on working without even a single break. Since the "five-day working week" is also in effect in the service trades, more difficulties have been created for the general run of workers and employees in their living conditions. The myth concocted by Brezhnev, Kosygin and company about "better conditions for the working people to work and rest" has exploded in the face of the facts. It can fool nobody.

Far from "creating better conditions for the working people to work and rest," the "five-day working week" is aimed at intensifying the exploitation of the working people. As was revealed by the Soviet revisionist press, in enterprises where the new working week has been introduced, the chiefs can force the workers to work extra hours in the already lengthened "work day" and there are more "rest days" on which they can be forced to work, so that the revisionist privileged bourgeois stratum has more opportunities for exploitation. The Soviet revisionist press admits that this state of affairs is "especially serious in the chemical industry, the automobile industry and the road building and public utility machine-building industry." "Some enterprises and building sites . . . widely apply the method of working overtime and on rest days," it adds. In Lipetsk Oblast of the Russian S.F.S.R. alone, the amount of overtime work put in by workers in enterprises and on building sites in the first half of 1967 registered a 33 per cent increase over the same period of 1966. "Though some enterprises are reckoned as having switched to the five-

day working week, in reality they work six days a week as before." Several workers of Gorky City pointed out with indignation that their "rest day" is "made up of extra hours and overtime work." Nominally, in some other enterprises, they have two "rest days," but the masses of workers have to "voluntarily" sell their labour power as casual workers elsewhere on their "rest days" because their meagre wages cannot support their families.

The great revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out that in socialist society the newborn capitalists, "in many cases, exploited the workers more than the old landowners and capitalists did." The "five-day working week" is being used by the Soviet revisionist renegades as a means to oppress the workers more ruthlessly.

Of course, we would be doing the Soviet revisionist renegades a great wrong if we said that the "five-day working week" they introduced did not "improve" the "material welfare" of anyone. It does indeed improve the material welfare of some people — certainly not the broad masses of the Soviet working people who can hardly keep body and soul together, but the wealthy and powerful gentlemen of the privileged bourgeois stratum. After the introduction of the "five-day working week," the elements of the privileged bourgeois stratum whose incomes are dozens of times or even a hundred times higher than those of the ordinary workers can of course derive benefits from the "two rest days." Even on "work days" they never get to work or knock off work on time anyway, so for them the question of working overtime simply does not exist. They can make use of the extra "rest day" in the week to go on excursions and enjoy themselves to the full. According to the Soviet revisionist TASS News Agency, the number of high-class restaurants, cafes and

bars to cater to the needs of the privileged bourgeois stratum has greatly increased in the past year.

In the face of these grim facts, Brezhnev, Kosygin and company still have the cheek to describe the "five-day working week" as "one of the important social achievements in the history of the past 50 years." What hypocrisy and shamelessness!

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Disguised counter-revolutionaries conceal their true features by giving a false impression. But since they oppose the revolution, it is impossible for them to cover up their true features completely." The Soviet revisionist renegades try to use this false front — the "five-day working week" — to deceive the Soviet working people and to cover up their true features as traitors to the working people. They will never succeed in this. Now, more and more Soviet workers have come to see through this fraud. Speaking of the greater sufferings the "five-day working week" has brought them, Soviet workers are saying angrily, "What sort of a five-day working week is this?" They point out that the two "rest days" in the week are meant to deceive the working people. "Only the wealthy people can rest well. Rest is out of the question for people without money," they said. Referring to the Soviet revisionist renegades' allegation about "improving the material welfare of the Soviet people," a Soviet citizen in Siberia said that the Soviet revisionist renegades are a bunch of vampires who batten on the flesh and blood of the working people. The Soviet revisionist renegades cannot save themselves from their doom by playing such deceptive tricks. This will only make the masses of the Soviet people see more clearly their true features as renegades, and cause them eventually to rise up to do away with this gang of devils.

"RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTARIES

Vermin Become Kremlin Pets

ONCE again the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has glorified the puppet regime of Mobutu in the Congo (K). An article in *Tadjikistan Communist*, a Soviet revisionist sheet, devoted itself to the most fulsome praise for this creature.

A notorious and foul reactionary, Joseph Mobutu reached the "exalted" bogus presidency via a path drenched with the blood of Patrice Lumumba, the Congolese national hero. And Mobutu has tried to preserve reactionary rule over the Congolese people with American bayonets. Notwithstanding, revisionist Kremlin renegades had the gall to wax rhetorical over this faithful stooge of imperialism and hireling of colonialism, taking him to be an anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist "hero." Can anything be more preposterous and impudent?

August 23, 1968

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

When these revisionists openly lauded such a traitor and hangman for whom the Congolese (K) people have only the utmost hate, it once again makes it clear that the former are Mobutu's true friends and the Congolese (K) people's vicious enemies.

Time and again, the revisionist Soviet press has run articles singing hymns to reactionary regimes in Asia and Africa. This shows that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is ganging up with the reactionaries of many countries. It also means that the Kremlin traitors and the U.S. imperialists are as thick as thieves in their dirty business. Reactionaries and U.S. imperialists are of the same breed. It is only natural that the Kremlin traitors who have become enraptured with the U.S. imperialists should treat the latter's favourites as their own pets.

25

In fact, the note of the hymns sung by the Soviet revisionist renegades to Mobutu and his kind was struck by U.S. imperialism. When U.S. Vice-President Humphrey turned up in Kinshasa early this year, he addressed Mobutu as "dear friend." When U.S. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Palmer visited the Congo (K) in June, he publicly commended the Mobutu puppet regime as having made "progress" and that "it has been successful in diplomacy." A week later, the Soviet revisionist journal came out with an article endorsing Palmer's tribute. Is such close collaboration only accidental?

(August 9)

Jackdaw in Peacock Feathers

INDIAN Prime Minister Indira Gandhi spoke in extravagant terms in parliament the other day about India's so-called aid and loans to Southeast Asian countries and areas. One can have nothing but contempt for such tall talk.

Is this for showing off? India is far from being in a position to do so. It is well known that the Indian reactionaries who have not hesitated to barter away the nation's interests for hand-outs from the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists eke out an existence entirely by begging and borrowing. Up to their necks in debt, they have constantly to contract more debts in order to pay off outstanding ones. Annual interest on foreign debts alone runs from 4,000 million to 5,000 million rupees. They are clearly parasites who cannot survive for a single day without hand-outs from U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and yet they make much of the miserable begged for and borrowed coppers jingling in their pockets. They are absolutely ridiculous!

Or is this benevolence? More than anything, this is a hoax, pure and simple. As the representative of the interests of the country's big landlord and capitalist classes, India's ruling clique, drunk with expansionist ambitions, has long pursued an expansionist policy. From the favours received from its masters, it has doled out some small change as "aid" and loans to Southeast Asian countries and areas. Flaunting about in order to hide its come-down in the world, it actually hopes to carry out economic infiltration by these nefarious measures to reap some profit. Some benevolence!

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that, in economically backward and semi-colonial countries, "the landlord class and the comprador class are wholly appendages of the international bourgeoisie, depending upon imperialism for their survival and growth." This is exactly what the big landlord and capitalist classes in India are. In the past, they wholly depended upon British imperialism. After India's proclamation of independence, they steadily went over to U.S. imperialism, becoming an appendage of imperialism headed by the United States. So-called "Indian aid" is nothing but an offshoot of "U.S. aid," with

Indian ruling circles playing the role of a kind of sub-creditor to meet the needs of U.S. imperialism.

The so-called "Indian aid" advertised by Indira Gandhi can neither elevate the so-called "big power" status of the reactionary Indian ruling circles, nor solve the serious political crisis facing them. A jackdaw in peacock feathers — these antics of the Indian reactionaries are vulgar and revolting.

(August 10)

Mirror

MULTIPLYING like fungi, advertisements have swelled the pages of Soviet revisionist newspapers and magazines following the restoration of capitalism in all spheres of endeavour by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. These ads reek with the stink of bourgeois ideology and way of life.

From means of production, villas and summer-cottages for sale, medals "wanted," lottery tickets to want ads for "specialists" and workers, these advertisements cover a wide range, including the most queer kind of items. Like a mirror, they reflect the foul nature of capitalist restoration in all spheres of social life by this renegade clique.

Advertising in the bourgeois press is a medium by which capitalists push sales, carry out cut-throat competition and grab profits. They also use it to corrupt and poison the masses. There is hardly anything to choose between advertisements in the Soviet revisionist press and the bourgeois press. In the hands of the newborn bourgeois elements in the Soviet Union, ads become an instrument to fleece the Soviet people and publicize the exploiters' way of life.

As varied as the Soviet revisionist advertisements may seem, they have one characteristic in common. Every piece of property, whether "publicly owned" or coming from private individuals, is turned into merchandise once it comes on the free market. This holds true for major items like machines and warehouses and smaller things like jewellery and imported post-cards, and even for knowledge, techniques and labour power. It is thus quite clear that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has long since turned the Soviet socialist economy owned by the whole people into an out-and-out capitalist economy.

Speaking about the British bourgeoisie which measures all relations between human beings by money and by what one sells and buys, Engels wrote: ". . . all relations are expressed in business terms, in economic categories. Supply and demand are the formulas according to which the logic of the English bourgeois judges all human life." From the advertisements in the Soviet revisionist press, one can conclude that the capitalist operating principle — everything for money — today dominates Soviet economy and social life. This adds to the evidence of the unpardonable sins of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

(August 16)

ACROSS THE LAND

Shanghai Pharmaceutical Plants Produce Huge Amounts Of Drugs for Countryside

FIRMLY implementing Chairman Mao's great instruction, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," the revolutionary workers and staff of Shanghai's pharmaceutical industry have in the past two years enormously increased the variety of new drugs for preventing and treating diseases of common or frequent occurrence in the rural areas.

Following Chairman Mao's great teachings, the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary workers and staff of many pharmaceutical plants in these two years organized personnel to go out and make investigations and studies in the rural and mountain areas. Thus they took a new step in turning the pharmaceutical industry to face the countryside. Besides going to the grass-roots units of suburban Shanghai's ten counties, they also visited the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Anhwei and other places. In order to learn what drugs were most urgently needed in the villages, they visited and made investigations in county central hospitals and hospitals of the people's communes, and in production teams and personally interviewed the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Acting on Chairman Mao's teachings, the revolutionary workers and staff of Shanghai's pharmaceutical industry made a big effort to create and manufacture the new drugs needed by the rural areas. In the past two years they have successfully trial produced 116 new drugs. Most of these are used to prevent and treat diseases of common or frequent occurrence in the rural areas such as asthma, coughs, parasitic diseases, stomach troubles and insecticide poisoning.

They also did all they could to lower costs. During the past two years, the average production cost of 141 medicinal raw materials and drugs was cut by 17 per cent. The

cost of griseofulvin, an effective drug for treating scaly affections of the scalp has been steadily reduced. Today its cost per kilogramme is only half what it was in 1965. The cost of chloroquinine and primaquinine, used in preventing and treating malaria, has also been sharply reduced. The cost of the raw materials for "846", a new drug effective against schistosomiasis (snail fever) and supplied to the people by the state free of charge, is now only 25 per cent what it used to be in 1965.

Hangchow Machine Tools Plant Successfully Trial-Produces New Precision Surface Grinder

THE revolutionary workers and staff of the Hangchow Machine Tools Plant have recently succeeded in trial-manufacturing a new type of precision surface grinding machine with cross table. This is a result of the workers' acting in accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "Rely on our own efforts, work hard for the prosperity of our country," and "Do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind."

Tests and evaluations made by the departments concerned verify that the new machine reaches advanced world standards in both surface finish and grinding accuracy. The successful trial-manufacture of this grinder adds a new product to China's machine tools industry and provides a key item of equipment needed in the machine building and national defence industries.

In the 16-Point Decision concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution formulated under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, it is pointed out that "the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." During the great, unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers and staff of the plant have held high the great

red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought to unfold a deep-going and sustained campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. In this campaign they have thoroughly and systematically exposed and repudiated the revisionist trash, such as the policy of "going-slow," the nonsense of "running the factories by experts" and "putting profits in command" and "material incentives," peddled by China's Khrushchov and his agents in the plant. They have broken away from all the rules and regulations laid down by China's Khrushchov and his agents in respect to the trial-manufacture of new products and production management. As a result, the workers have emancipated their minds, fostered the lofty aspiration of daring to scale the peaks of science and technology and given full scope to their revolutionary initiative.

In the course of making the new machine, the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary workers and staff creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works. They used the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*) as their maxims to remould their world outlook and to foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. The technicians went into the workshops and closely co-operated with the workers. Together they operated the lathes, engaged in experiments and research and made analyses. They learnt from the rich practical experience of veteran workers and incorporated this experience into their designing, thus greatly improving the quality of their blueprints and shortening the time for designing. In designing and manufacturing the new machine, the workers and staff developed the communist spirit of co-operation to solve technical difficulties and equipment problems. These combined efforts of the masses enabled them to complete the manufacture and assembly work in a little over a year, a much shorter period than was needed for similar work in the past.

ROUND THE WORLD

The war boom in the United States of America was only temporary. The strength of the United States of America is only superficial and transient. Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

U.S. ECONOMY

Danger Signals

All kinds of tell-tale symptoms indicating the approach of a new crisis of over-production are showing in the U.S. economy just as its financial crisis resulting from the heavy burden caused by the war of aggression in Vietnam is worsening. This has the U.S. ruling group greatly worried.

In deciding to expand its war of aggression in Vietnam in 1965, the U.S. ruling group had as one of its main aims the stimulation of the trouble-ridden U.S. economy by means of bigger military orders. However, the reality of the past few years demonstrates that the U.S. capitalist economy is grievously ill and cannot be cured by such "stimulants." A crisis is now looming large on its horizon.

The pace of industrial production has markedly slowed down. Since the beginning of last year, production in a series of important industries has been curtailed due to sluggish sales. Industrial production was able to increase by one per cent in 1967 only thanks to the military orders which the U.S. ruling group distributed in much larger amounts in the latter part of the year. Industrial production in the first five months of 1968 inched upward at less than half the rate of increase in the last five months of 1967. It would have been much worse but for the fact that industrial consumers, in anticipation of a strike, stockpiled steel in large quantities, and this helped boost steel production.

Business investments too showed a marked decrease. Net expenditures

of U.S. industry for new plant and equipment have fallen sharply since the second quarter of last year. Compared with the corresponding periods of 1966, net investments in the second, third and fourth quarters of last year were lower by 3.9, 13.5 and 11.6 per cent respectively.

Inventories have increased since the beginning of this year, the number of unemployed rose sharply in June and retail sales in May failed to keep up with the level in March. Unsold passenger cars in auto dealers' hands totalled 1,630,000 on June 1, a peak rarely seen in recent years. Important industries such as steel, glass, fabrics, rubber and petroleum are directly affected as a result. All this indicates that the U.S. economy is now shaky and foreshadows a further deterioration in industrial production.

What is particularly serious is that all these danger signals have appeared when the steady expansion of expenditure for the war of aggression against Vietnam has brought about a continuous deepening of the U.S. financial crisis and unprecedentedly serious inflation; and when U.S. imperialism has been hit by the worst financial crisis to plague the capitalist world in the past 40 years with the result that the position of the dollar is very precarious. This has landed the U.S. ruling class in deeper trouble and exposed it to the danger of being hit simultaneously by financial and over-production crises.

In its desperation, the Johnson Administration frantically urged the U.S. Congress at the end of last June to pass a law to add a 10 per cent surcharge to the income tax in

an attempt to ease the financial crisis and save the dollar. Such a measure is, however, self-defeating, as was admitted even by members of the U.S. ruling clique, and will have fatal consequences for the U.S. economy which is already threatened with an imminent crisis of over-production. Drastic declines on the New York stock market shortly after the bill took effect indicated the great uneasiness the Wall Street monopolists feel about the future. A number of U.S. bourgeois journals and capitalists have predicted that in the months to come U.S. industrial production will experience a further slow-down, the number of unemployed will increase substantially, and another economic "recession" is likely at the end of this year or the beginning of next. U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Fowler said in alarm at a press conference on August 1 that a "substantial reduction" in the U.S. economy is likely in the latter half of this year.

THE PHILIPPINES

Yankees, Go Home!

Some 1,000 workers and students demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy and the presidential house in Manila on August 16, castigating the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Asia and demanding the withdrawal of U.S. military bases from the Philippines and of U.S. aggressor troops from Vietnam. The demonstrators also called for the cancellation of the so-called "parity law" which allows U.S. monopoly capital to freely exploit and plunder Philippine resources and condemned the reactionary Philippine authorities for acting as accomplices of U.S. imperialism. They shouted: "Yankees go home!" "Johnson, bloody murderer!" and "Long live the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation!"

Earlier, hundreds of Manila students staged an anti-U.S. demonstration on July 30.

The Philippine people have launched their latest series of demonstrations when U.S. imperialism is stepping up the use of its military

The ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression of the peasants by the landlord class forced them into numerous uprisings against its rule.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Peasants in Revolt

Indonesia: The North Sumatran peasants who have a revolutionary tradition recently organized large-scale, mass struggles for the seizure of land. Their target: the so-called state-owned plantations which are really counter-revolutionary props in the countryside for the Indonesian military regime.

Mortally afraid of this revolutionary action, the reactionary military authorities hurriedly sent their armed forces to brutally suppress the peasants of whom 2,000 were arrested.

The North Sumatran peasants are indomitable. They have never ceased their struggle for land. On November 12 last year, they staged a large-scale armed revolt under the militant slogan "Overthrow the Suharto-Nasution fascist regime." They went in groups to the hills and embarked on the road of armed revolution. The military regime's latest bloody suppression will only arouse the peasant masses to stiffer opposition and hasten the Indonesian reactionaries' doom.

India: On the brink of starvation, the poor peasants of Uttar Pradesh recently rose up in revolt and seized land. In the Nanpara Division of the Bahraich District, 5,000 impoverished and landless peasants took back from the big landlords some 21,000 acres of land in spite of police suppression. The peasants also reaped the standing crops for themselves. In the Purnapur Division of Pilibhit District, peasants also forcibly took back 1,000 acres of land from the landlords. In the Unao District near Lucknow, peasants occupied some 500 acres of land which the landlords had grabbed.

Uttar Pradesh is a state where feudal exploitation is very serious and the feudal lords, the big landlords, farm-holders and merchants, and government officials have robbed the peasants of vast areas of land.

Malaya: On August 8, peasants in Sekinchan, Selangor State, demonstrated against the Rahman clique for its

reactionary measures which force down the price of grain and by which they are exploited. Carrying placards denouncing the Rahman clique, they burnt 50 bags of paddy on the highway and fought heroically against the police sent to suppress them.

Under the rule of British-U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, the Rahman puppet clique, the peasant masses of Malaya have long led a miserable life. Ghaffar, "Malaysian" Minister Without Portfolio, recently admitted 70 per cent of the paddy peasants in Kedah and Perlis States are at the mercy of usurers.

Chile: About 50,000 agricultural workers in Nuble Province, south Chile, held a general strike demanding expropriation of land seized by Chilean and foreign latifundists, particularly the U.S. latifundists.

Several thousand agricultural workers in Chillan, capital of Nuble Province, also held a meeting to support fellow workers on the San Miguel estate. The latter had been on strike for more than 40 days opposing exploitation by the latifundists and demanding higher wages. In a revolutionary action they occupied the farming estate and held the latifundists as hostage but were violently suppressed by the reactionary police.

In their struggle for land, the agricultural workers of San Miguel estate and peasants in other parts of Chile have the support of the students and workers. Those in Santiago and Valparaiso recently held a series of solidarity demonstrations. Under the slogans "Long live the peasants' struggle!" "Land to the tillers, not to the landlords!" and "We will fight together with the peasants!" they built barricades and waged a courageous struggle against the police. Some youth organizations also condemned the Chilean revisionists as stooges of the police for trying to choke off the revolutionary actions of the masses in support of the agricultural workers.

bases in their country for its war of aggression against Vietnam. As revealed in the Philippine press, U.S. imperialism recently reinforced its air force units at Clark Field and is expanding its Mactan air base in the central part of the country. U.S. warships participating in the aggression against Vietnam frequent the U.S. naval bases at Subic Bay and Sangley Point. Besides pressing the Philippine authorities to send more troops to Vietnam, U.S. imperialism recently sent a team to the vicinity of Sangley Point to directly recruit Filipinos as cannon-fodder for its war of aggression in Vietnam.

The broad masses of the Philippine people are putting up a stronger resistance to aggression and domination by U.S. imperialism. They firmly oppose the Philippine authorities' reactionary policy of tailing after U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Vietnam.

SOUTH AFRICA

Students Against Apartheid

For several days running since August 14, students at Cape Town University staged demonstrations in protest against the racist authorities' barring of an African from becoming a lecturer at the university. This just struggle has won resolute support from university students in other South African cities.

The current protest demonstration was touched off by the South African authorities' announcement that they objected to the appointment of Archie Mafeje, an African, as senior lecturer in the department of social anthropology. On August 14, 300 students, singing *We Shall Overcome*, occupied the university's administration building and started a sit-in. The demonstrating students declared that if their demand were not met, they would not cease struggling.

By August 15, the number of students taking part had increased to about 600. That day, 1,300 student signatures were collected in support of the struggle. By midnight August 16, about 200 members of the university staff including profes-

sors and lecturers had also joined the sit-in.

The Cape Town University students' struggle has the sympathy and support of South Africa's students and public. Messages supporting their protest poured in. In a cable to the student demonstrators, the students of Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg, the most important university in South Africa, encouraged them to continue their struggle. A student leader there declared, "The students at Cape Town, at Witwatersrand and other universities are not afraid to fight for what they know is just and right."

On August 16 Prime Minister Vorster openly slandered the students' just struggle as "troubles" which his government "will not tolerate." He threatened to take repressive measures. The students, however, were not intimidated. They persisted in their struggle. In a statement on August 17, the principal of the Witwatersrand University deplored the Vorster government's pressure on the universities.

This is the first time that anti-apartheid action has been taken by the South African progressive students' movement. It shows that the joint struggle against apartheid by both white and Black people in South Africa is developing in depth. Influenced by the progressive students' movement in Western Eu-

rope, the National Union of South African Students, one of the few multi-racial bodies in South Africa, representing mainly students from English-language universities, adopted last June a decision opposing the apartheid policy pursued by the South African authorities.

PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE IN URUGUAY

Target—Yankee Imperialism

Both on August 1 and 15, Uruguayan workers and other employees went on general strike. This, along with the recent student demonstrations and strikes and joint worker-student actions, shows that the people of this South American country are daily awakening and they are striking hard at Yankee imperialism and its agents in Uruguay.

Nine years ago, the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund began to stretch its tentacles into Uruguay. By imposing conditions to its loans, it forced the Uruguayan authorities to pursue an economic policy in favour of U.S. imperialism. While the country had to open its door wide to commodities from the U.S. and other imperialist countries, Uruguayan products faced all kinds of restrictions when exported to the United States. This brought about a perpetual deficit in Uruguay's foreign trade. As a result the country is deep in debt (several years ago the

national debt totalled over \$500 million and per capita debt was \$200) and its national industry has been badly hit. All this further accentuates the lopsided nature of the country's colonial economy which is based chiefly on stock-raising.

Under pressure from the International Monetary Fund, the Uruguayan Government also resorted to increased taxation and a wage freeze to shift the burden of the economic crisis on to the working people. Last year, living costs shot up by 136 per cent and, during the first half of this year, they rose by another 63.7 per cent.

Last year, the Uruguayan workers staged three nationwide general strikes all spearheaded against U.S. imperialism and the International Monetary Fund. Each time several hundreds of thousands of workers took part. This year workers' and student struggles followed one another wave upon wave. Despite brutal suppression by the authorities, workers and students took to the streets, staged demonstrations and again on several occasions declared nationwide general strikes. These struggles have had the backing of people from all strata. All this is a good indication that the country's working masses are gradually coming to see that U.S. imperialism is the chief culprit responsible for the daily deterioration of the economy and their own growing impoverishment.

(Continued from p. 8.)

authorities against the patriotic Chinese in the past year or more. It marks another grave step by the British authorities in deliberately creating tension in Hongkong. The new provocation has greatly infuriated the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and they are resolved to firmly rebuff the British imperialists.

Early on the morning of August 15, the Chung Wah Middle School issued a statement strongly protesting against this fascist act and put forward five just demands. It demanded that the British authorities immediately revoke the unjustifiable

decision of cancelling the registration of the school, immediately return the school premises and guarantee the school's right to freely use them, ensure the right of the teaching staff and workers to continue to work in the school, immediately release Huang Tsu-fen, supervisor of the school, and other patriotic teachers and students still imprisoned, and compensate the school for all the losses resulting from the persecution.

The Hongkong committee for struggle against persecution by the British authorities and the masses of patriotic Chinese of all circles in Hongkong, at meetings and in state-

ments and letters to the patriotic press on August 15, expressed their strongest protest against the British authorities' fascist outrage of removing the Chung Wah Middle School from the list of schools. They resolutely supported the just struggle of the school and pledged to deal the new provocation by the British imperialists in Hongkong firm and heavy counter-blows.

The Kwangtung Provincial People's Committee in Support of the Patriotic Hongkong-Kowloon Compatriots' Struggle Against British Violence issued a statement on August 17 with regard to the Hong-

kong British authorities' new fascist outrage, and once again lodged a serious protest against them. The statement stressed: "Hongkong is China's territory. No one is allowed to use any pretext to infringe upon the sacred right of the patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon to study and disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought and to run patriotic educational establishments. It is only a daydream for the Hongkong British authorities to try to make a breach by cancelling the registration of the Chung Wah Middle School, thereby further strangling patriotic education in Hongkong. The cause of patriotic education in Hongkong can never be 'closed,' and

the students' movement can never be suppressed. Not only will the patriotic educational establishments in Hongkong be continued, but they will improve and thrive. You must repay all the debts you owe the patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon. The heavier the debts, the more you will have to repay. You will never succeed in escaping responsibility for your crimes."

The statement said in conclusion: "We resolutely support the just struggle of the patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon and the five just demands raised with the Hongkong British authorities by the Chung Wah Middle School. The

Hongkong British authorities' arbitrary announcement of removing the school from the list of schools is utterly unwarranted. We firmly oppose it."

The statement sternly warned the Hongkong British authorities: "Don't misjudge the situation. If you refuse to come to your senses and persist in your wrong course, continue to be obdurate and hostile to the Chinese people and worsen the situation in Hongkong, you will only stir up still wider and stronger resistance among the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and end up ignominiously by lifting a rock only to drop it on your own feet."

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Representatives of Peking's Working Class and P.L.A. Commanders and Fighters

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Resolutely Take the Road of Integration With the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers — In Commemoration of the Second Anniversary of Chairman Mao's First Review of Red Guards — *Renmin Ribao* editorial

Nation's Armysmen and Civilians Acclaim Chairman Mao's Latest Instruction

Yunnan Provincial and Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committees Founded

Heroic Militiamen on an Offshore Island

3

9

10

12

14

Chinese People Inspire World's Revolutionaries — *Vanguard*

Chairman Mao's Statement Illuminates the Road to the Emancipation of the People of the World

World's Revolutionary People Eager to Study Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Japanese Reactionaries' Economic Expansion in Asia

U.S. Imperialism — The Chief Culprit Responsible for Latin American Misery

Aboriginal Indians Face Genocide

"Five-Day Working Week," New Fraud of Soviet Revisionists

"Renmin Ribao" Commentaries

ACROSS THE LAND

ROUND THE WORLD

16

16

17

19

21

22

24

25

27

28

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August 23, 1968

31

WORKS BY MAO TSE-TUNG

Pamphlets in English

The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains	52 pp.
Win the Masses in Their Millions for the Anti-Japanese National United Front	28 pp.
Urgent Tasks Following the Establishment of Kuomintang-Communist Co-operation	24 pp.
Interview with the British Journalist James Bertram	32 pp.
Recruit Large Numbers of Intellectuals	12 pp.
On the Question of Political Power in the Anti-Japanese Base Areas	12 pp.
Freely Expand the Anti-Japanese Forces and Resist the Onslaughts of the Anti-Communist Die-hards	20 pp.
A Most Important Policy	12 pp.
The Turning Point in World War II	16 pp.
The United Front in Cultural Work	12 pp.
On Production by the Army for Its Own Support and on the Importance of the Great Movements for Rectification and for Production	16 pp.
Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One	16 pp.
Manifesto of the Chinese People's Liberation Army	20 pp.
On the Policy Concerning Industry and Commerce	12 pp.
On the Great Victory in the Northwest and on the New Type of Ideological Education Movement in the Liberation Army	20 pp.
A Talk to the Editorial Staff of the <i>Shansi-Suiyuan Daily</i>	12 pp.
Revolutionary Forces of the World Unite, Fight Against Imperialist Aggression!	12 pp.
Address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference	12 pp.
Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression	8 pp.

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