

PEKING REVIEW

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**Growth of a Contingent of Rural
Technicians in Water Conservancy
And Power Generating**

**Czechoslovak People Demonstrate
Against Military Occupation by
Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique**

**Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Denounce
Nixon's "Inaugural Address"**

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The working class must exercise leadership in everything.

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The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

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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.

The Present Situation and Our Tasks
(December 25, 1947)

"Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Poems" Translated and Published in Three National Minority Languages

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Poems, a collection of our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant poetical works, has been translated into Mongolian, Tibetan and Korean, the languages of

three minority nationalities in China. Published by the Nationality Publishing House, it is being distributed in Peking and other parts of the country.

Albania Presents Olive Saplings to China

A rally was held by the Chinese Ministry of National Defence in Kwangchow on January 29 to receive 4,100 olive saplings—a treasured gift from the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Albania to the Chinese Ministry of National Defence.

The olive is a well-known product of Albania. The first batch of olive saplings which Albania presented to China in 1964 has already yielded rich fruits of friendship in the provinces in south China.

Avni Hakani, Military Attache of the Albanian Embassy in China, made a special trip to Kwangchow to attend the rally to present the saplings on behalf of the Albanian Ministry of Defence. Liu Hsing-yuan, a leading member of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Units Under the Kwangchow Command, received the treasured gift on behalf of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence. Faik Zaimi and Haki Hajnaj, Albanian experts who have come to China to help plant these saplings, and other Albanian comrades in Kwangchow also attended the rally.

Fraternal and militant friendship permeated the rally. Portraits of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, hung over the rostrum. Facing the rostrum was a huge streamer with the words "Long live

the militant friendship between the two Parties, two peoples, two Governments and two armies of China and Albania." Cheers of "Mao Tse-tung—Enver" and "Enver—Mao Tse-tung" and the militant strains of *We Are True Friends* resounded throughout the hall.

The rally began with the playing of the national anthems of China and Albania. Addressing the rally, Albanian Military Attache Avni Hakani and Comrade Liu Hsing-yuan spoke warmly of the great friendship between the two Parties, two peoples, two Governments and two armies of China and Albania. They pointed out that this friendship, built on the basis of proletarian internationalism, was unbreakable.

In his speech, Avni Hakani warmly praised China's great proletarian cultural revolution. He said: The Chinese People's Liberation Army under the command of Chairman Mao and his closest comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has been the strong pillar of this great cultural revolution and a model in propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. As a fighter in the Albanian People's Army, I rejoice in this and am proud of it.

On behalf of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence, Liu Hsing-yuan expressed the sincerest thanks to the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian people, the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Albania and the Albanian People's Army for their profound friendship.

He praised the brilliant achievements by the Albanian people under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha. Albania, he said, is "a great beacon of socialism in Europe" and is shining with increasing radiance.

Again in the name of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence, Liu Hsing-yuan presented a silk banner to the Albanian Ministry of Defence embroidered with the words: "A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.' China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked."

Mr. Li Tsung-jen Dies In Peking

Mr. Li Tsung-jen, a well-known personage, failed to respond to medical treatment and died of illness in Peking early on the morning of January 30 at the age of 78.

The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held a ceremony on February 1 to pay last respects to Mr. Li Tsung-jen. Chou En-lai, Chairman of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C., was present at the ceremony.

Before his death, Mr. Li Tsung-jen wrote a letter to our great leader Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai, expressing his gratitude for the attention and care given him by the Party and state since his return to the motherland.

The letter says: "The road I took in 1965 when I resolutely returned to the motherland from abroad has been proved correct. In the past few years, I have seen for myself that the situation both at home and abroad is excellent indeed, and is getting still better." "The potential of our motherland is without parallel in the

(Continued on p. 10.)

Growth of a Contingent of Rural Technicians in Water Conservancy and Power Generating

Tremendous Development in Water Conservancy and Power Project Construction

TUNG FENG People's Commune in the Wutang District of Kweichow Province is on the northern outskirts of Kweiyang city. Before the commune was formed, the greater part of the land here suffered from severe drought. Only 34.7 per cent of the paddyfields was under irrigation. Almost no electric power was used for lighting, water-pumping and processing farm and subsidiary produce.

Since the establishment of the commune, and particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants here, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have launched a mammoth mass drive for construction in water conservancy projects and power stations in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"The construction of water conservancy projects is an important measure for guaranteeing increased agricultural production. Every county, district, township and agricultural co-operative can undertake small projects."**

They have built 84 small and medium-sized water conservancy projects, 50 of which were constructed or completed during the great cultural revolution. They have built 41 mechanized pumping stations of different types, 31 of them constructed during the great cultural revolution. They have built nine small and medium-sized power stations, four completed during the great cultural revolution. They have also set up more than 20 commune-run or brigade-run mechanized processing workshops, most of which were built during the great cultural revolution. The commune is now crisscrossed by irrigation canals and ditches and dotted with reservoirs, ponds and mechanized pumping stations. This guarantees rich harvests for three-quarters of the paddyfields even in the event of drought. The commune's power generating capacity has reached 540 kilowatts, and electric power is used for almost all the work in tool making, rice husking, and milling. Electric lights have been installed in the overwhelming majority of commune members' homes.

The rapid development in building water conservancy projects and power stations has spurred grain

production and trained a contingent of new-type rural technicians who specialize in water conservancy and power generation and are capable of doing both industrial and agricultural labour. With poor and lower-middle peasants as the main body, this contingent has grown to more than 210 people who can survey, design and construct water conservancy projects and power stations as well as install equipment and operate, maintain and overhaul different kinds of machines. The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have great concern and love for this contingent. They say with pride: "Our water conservancy and electrical technicians of peasant origin have made remarkable contributions. They are very useful in building water conservancy projects and power stations."

Sharp Struggle Between the Two Lines

There was a sharp struggle between the two lines in the creation and growth of this contingent of new-type water conservancy and electrical technicians in the Tungfeng commune.

The commune set off an upsurge in the winter of 1958 to build water conservancy projects and power stations. Cherishing great and lofty aspirations, the poor and lower-middle peasants took up the task of transforming arid land into paddyfields and making electricity serve the countryside. A handful of capitalist roaders tried their best to dampen the masses' enthusiasm. Some bourgeois technicians spread the idea that "it is fantastic to think that peasants could run power stations and take on water conservancy." The poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres were not deterred by ridicule and slander. Following Chairman Mao's teaching to **"learn warfare through warfare,"** they resolved to start by first doing, to learn while doing and to do while learning.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Miao nationality in the Tachiao Production Team of the Hsinchuang brigade turned the water mill into a power station. The work was led by a lower-middle peasant of the Miao nationality, a commune member who had only studied three years in an old-type feudal private school. There was no water turbine so they made one out of wood. There was no switchboard so they bought six electric meters and asked some worker-brothers to

show them how to install them. With the enthusiastic help and advice from the worker-brothers, the Miao peasants finally succeeded in building their power station. Power was generated by the generator driven by the wooden turbine.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in the Shuitang Production Brigade built a reservoir capable of irrigating more than 300 *mu* of land. With the help of technical workers in the commune's lorry team, they used diesel engines to bring water uphill from the reservoir to irrigate the fields on mountain slopes. This project was surveyed, designed and constructed by the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres.

This is how power stations and water conservancy facilities were built, and groups of water conservancy and electrical technicians of peasant origin developed rapidly. This is a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

The capitalist roaders in the Party pushed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and did all they could to prevent the poor and lower-middle peasants from building water conservancy projects and power stations. They used all sorts of pretexts to dissolve this contingent of rural technicians in water conservancy and power generation which had been trained by the poor and lower-middle peasants themselves.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tungfeng commune seized back the leadership usurped by the capitalist roaders. This was followed by a new high tide in the mass movement to build water conservancy projects and power stations. The commune revolutionary committee warmly supported and helped the production teams to rely on their own efforts in developing the construction of water conservancy projects and power stations and to re-establish the technical contingent which had been dissolved by the capitalist roaders formerly in power. Some technicians of the contingent were sent to water conservancy and electric power construction sites for training, others were organized to summarize local experience and take part in such construction for their own commune and teams and other communes and teams. Water conservancy and electrical technicians of peasant origin got the chance to give full play to their talents and abilities.

Poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsinchai Production Team of the Ali Production Brigade actively responded to Chairman Mao's great call to "**grasp revolution and promote production.**" Relying on their own peasant technicians, they dammed a river, set up many water-turbine pumping stations and conducted the water to the high slopes. This brought an unparalleled good harvest that year. The success in the Hsinchai team's water conservancy and electric power construction gave the whole brigade a push. The brigade has now built five water-turbine pumping stations.

A high tide in the mass movement to build water conservancy projects and power stations has spread to other brigades.

Reasons for the Rapid Growth of This Contingent

The rapid growth of the Tungfeng commune's water conservancy and electrical technicians can be attributed to the following reasons:

Firstly: The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao and courageously defend his proletarian revolutionary line. They said: "Chairman Mao teaches us that **'irrigation ... is the lifeblood of agriculture.'** The Party capitalist roaders went so far as to have the audacity to oppose Chairman Mao's instruction. We poor and lower-middle peasants will never permit this."

Unafraid of being attacked and persecuted by the capitalist roaders and putting no blind faith in the bourgeois reactionary technical authorities, they dared to break a path unbeaten before and courageously stormed the citadel of water conservancy and power generating in which the bourgeois technicians had been entrenched. As a result, they have become the masters of this branch of technology.

Secondly: They received powerful support from the working class. When the Maotsao Production Brigade built its steam engine power station and diesel engine pumping station at the Kaohsiehtang Production Team, several worker-comrades from a factory in Kweiyang instructed a group of this production team's young poor and lower-middle peasants in all the technical skills, from how to install and operate machinery down to maintenance and repair work.

Moved by this, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Our worker-brothers worked with us day and night. They helped us build the power station and trained a group of water conservancy and electrical technicians capable of doing both industrial and agricultural labour. The worker-brothers are really a big help to us."

Thirdly: The road of training technical personnel is correct. The water conservancy and electrical technicians of the Tungfeng commune are young or middle-aged poor and lower-middle peasants who are willing to devote themselves to building a new socialist countryside. They are trained and tempered in the course of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Such technicians are very useful in the countryside.

Here is an example. After the commune was founded, it sent some persons to an institute for specialized study so as to meet the needs of developing the commune's water conservancy and electric power projects. After completing the course, however, some of them were reluctant to work in the countryside while others could talk about how the job should be done but could not do it themselves.

In contrast, several young poor and lower-middle peasants of the Kaohsientang Production Team were quick to learn and master all the necessary techniques from the worker-comrades who helped them build the power station. They were not only able to operate machinery independently, but worked wholeheartedly to build the new socialist countryside.

From this, the Tungfeng commune has summed up the experience that the right method for training water conservancy and electrical technicians is not to divorce training from reality.

Some Opinions on Revolution in Specialized Education in Water Conservancy and Power Generating

After studying Chairman Mao's latest instructions on the revolution in education, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tungfeng People's Commune raised the following four opinions concerning the revolution in specialized education in water conservancy and power generating, on the basis of the experience in bringing up their commune's own peasant technicians:

1. Specialized education in water conservancy and power generating must serve proletarian politics, and

prominence must be given to proletarian politics and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Technicians who are willing to work in the villages all their lives and can integrate with the poor and lower-middle peasants are to be trained.

2. Studies in technical skills must be based on the actual needs of building water conservancy projects and power stations in the countryside. Experienced workers and peasant technicians should be invited to teach. Attention should be paid to both the popularization and raising of technical levels, and the latter should proceed from the actual needs in the countryside in building water conservancy and electric power projects.

3. Students should be enrolled mainly from among young or middle-aged workers and poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience so that they will "return to production after a few years' study." In short, the schools must open their doors to the workers and peasants.

4. Schools should move to factories and villages so that the students can study in the big classroom of production.

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A County Revolutionary Committee Having Close Ties With the Masses

A COMPLETELY new atmosphere prevails in Wenhsien County of Honan Province after valiant battles in the great proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years and more. The creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has become the first necessity of the county's cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants and every household has set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class. Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has gone forward in depth and breadth, and the revolutionary mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation has advanced wave upon wave in the rural areas. The commune members have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines to a new high and their outlook has undergone tremendous changes. Through the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the masses have turned their spiritual force into a powerful material force. Relying on their own efforts and pooling their wisdom and strength, they have fought vigorously against nature. In a period of a year and more, they have set up mechanically- and electrically-operated irrigation and drainage facilities all over the county and obtained very rich harvests in grain and cotton.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs."**

The successes in the county's revolution and production are attributed mainly to the fact that the Wenhsien County Revolutionary Committee, with the help of the representatives of the People's Liberation Army, has firmly carried out Chairman Mao's teaching of having close ties with the masses, closely relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants and given full play to the socialist initiative of the masses.

Firmly Relying on the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

After the county revolutionary committee was established in the storms of class struggle, its leading members still had differences in their understanding of the question of whom to rely on. The overwhelming majority of committee members held that it was necessary to rely firmly on the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants. However, certain members of its standing committee felt that it was only necessary to rely on a former poor and lower-

middle peasant organization. Heated arguments took place between those having divergent views, and no one would give in.

Faced with this problem, the army representatives suggested to the revolutionary committee that it should organize all its members to seriously study the related teachings of Chairman Mao and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify the thinking of its leading members. Through their study, the committee members understood that in the countryside the poor and lower-middle peasants follow Chairman Mao's teachings most closely, and that the task of struggle-criticism-transformation cannot be carried out well by merely relying on a section of the poor and lower-middle peasants and it can be accomplished well only by firmly relying on the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

Citing the experience of how the Changkotang Production Brigade of the Chengkuan People's Commune did a good job in purifying the class ranks by relying on the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the county revolutionary committee further raised its members' consciousness of relying on the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants. When one group in this brigade held power, the lid on class struggle could not be lifted and both the tasks of purifying the class ranks and of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation could not be promptly carried out. In the commune, the brigade became known as a unit with "difficult and long-standing problems." The county revolutionary committee discovered this problem. It immediately sent a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to the brigade. By directly relying on the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants, calling discussion meetings of veteran cadres who had taken part in land reform, veteran Party members and elderly poor peasants, and mobilizing the masses, the propaganda team helped ferret out the class enemies who had hid themselves deep among the masses. The poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people thus got united. As a result, this brigade changed from one with "difficult and long-standing problems" into a red banner unit of the commune in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and in grasping revolution and promoting production. These living facts enabled the members of the county revolutionary committee to understand deeply that only by firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, closely relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants, and uniting with the revolutionary masses can the task of struggle-criticism-transformation be successfully fulfilled and all-round victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Always Taking Root in the Masses

Should the leading members of the revolutionary committee remain above the masses or take root in the masses? Should they follow the old path of the old county Party committee, sit in the office and direct work by relying on the telephone and on statistics and reports, or blaze a new trail? With this important

problem of principle in mind, Wenhsien's county revolutionary committee conscientiously studied this teaching of Chairman Mao: "A Communist Party's correct and unswerving tactics of struggle can in no circumstance be created by a few people sitting in an office; they emerge in the course of mass struggle, that is, through actual experience. Therefore, we must at all times study social conditions and make practical investigations." They all agreed that the new-born revolutionary committee must be guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, go deep among the masses and always have close ties with them. Therefore, the committee decided that two-thirds of its leading members should go deep into the 13 basic units in the county to analyse the situation there, sum up the masses' experience and thereby give impetus to the work in the whole county. This method of mutual promotion between the work in individual places and that in the entire county has vigorously advanced Wenhsien's mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the rapid growth of industrial and farm production.

The mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought developed universally all over the county last March. Although study classes were run by the people's communes, brigades and teams, there were still some poor and lower-middle peasant members who could not attend because they were old and physically weak or had too many children or too many household chores. With this in mind, a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee went among the masses in the Nanhantsun Production Brigade of the Huangchuang People's Commune. By studying together, he and the poor and lower-middle peasants created the good method of households running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Thus, each household became a battlefield for unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and a position for fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism. The county revolutionary committee made a timely summation of this experience and popularized it, thereby helping create a new upsurge in the county's mass movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Working together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the Yuehtsun brigade of the Yuehtsun commune, a standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee transformed 500 *mu* of cotton fields into those yielding an average of over 140 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu*, thus setting up a high-yield model for the entire county. In managing the cotton fields, the county revolutionary committee called ten on-the-spot meetings to popularize this brigade's experience in giving prominence to proletarian politics and strengthening the technical management of cotton fields. As a result, the whole county reaped bumper grain and cotton harvests. The joyful poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The old county Party committee used to sit on high issuing blind directives and making irresponsible criticisms. As they always missed the point, the masses were dissatisfied. Now that the rev-

olutionary committee goes among the masses to carry out study and investigations and gets hold of the key links in its work, everyone supports it from the bottom of his heart."

Listening Modestly to Masses' Opinions and Criticisms

In dealing with correct criticisms from the masses, there is the question of whether to modestly accept them and courageously correct one's shortcomings or just listen to them but not correct the shortcomings and even turn a deaf ear to them. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching to "listen attentively to the voice of the masses," the Wenhsien County Revolutionary Committee always pays attention to listening to criticisms and suggestions from the masses. When the committee does something which does not conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought, it boldly corrects it. Last June when senior and junior middle school graduates were to be assigned jobs, a small number of them for a time had ideological problems and were unwilling to go to the countryside and take part in farm work. Certain leading comrades on the committee made these students temporary workers in the county's machinery plant, printing house and tractor station. The poor and lower-middle peasants seriously criticized this. After studying Chairman Mao's teachings, the committee agreed that the poor and lower-middle peasants' opinion conformed to Mao Tse-tung's thought. They immediately set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and used Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the minds of the graduates. As a result, the students happily went to the frontline of agricultural production.

With the help of the army representatives and in the light of the experience of Lingpao County in having "better troops and simpler administration," the Wenhsien County Revolutionary Committee simplified its administrative structure after full discussion by the masses. But shortly afterwards, certain leading members increased the number of offices and personnel without mass discussion. The revolutionary masses raised sharp criticism at a meeting for criticism and self-criticism. The revolutionary committee held its standing committee meeting the same day to concentrate the correct ideas from the masses which conformed to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and decided to dissolve the new offices. It also made self-criticism before the masses and commended those good comrades who dared to criticize the leadership.

Seeing the fine working style of the leading members who modestly accept criticism and supervision from the masses, the revolutionary masses had greater faith in the committee. They said: "In the past when we criticized the old county Party committee, we were rebuffed, scolded and there was retaliation. Now when we criticize the revolutionary committee, it listens to our criticism, corrects its mistakes and praises us. Our revolutionary committee is really imbued with new ideology and practises a new style of work. We fully trust it!"

Warmly Supporting the Masses' Initiative

In dealing with revolutionary new-born things, there is the question of whether one should support them actively, enthusiastically and boldly or follow the beaten track and be afraid of this and that for fear that trouble may crop up. There were also ideological struggles in the minds of the leading members of the revolutionary committee. Late last October, several office workers in the committee made the proposal that "state-run middle and primary schools should be placed under the communes and brigades and run by them." On November 2, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chaopu commune, who creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on educational revolution, turned the state-run middle and primary schools into brigade-run schools, thus opening up a new phase in the rural educational revolution. Faced with this revolutionary new-born thing, the overwhelming majority of the committee members held that they should support it enthusiastically. A few people, however, said: "Since the higher authorities have not given us any directives and we lack experience, don't think up 'new ways.' It will be difficult to put things in order if we mess things up." In the light of this, the committee members repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history" and his great teachings on educational revolution. They realized that the core of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was having faith in the masses, relying on them and respecting their initiative. To support this new-born thing or not, they held, is a question of one's attitude towards the revolutionary masses, a major question in one's attitude towards Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the basis of unified understanding, the revolutionary committee summed up the experience of the Chaopu commune in placing middle and primary schools under the brigades. It also made further efforts to solicit the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary teachers and students about mass-run schools and concentrated their opinions which conformed to Mao Tse-tung's thought. The committee then set forth revolutionary measures for turning all the county's middle and primary schools into commune- or brigade-run schools and popularized this practice throughout the county. Wenhsien County thus became Honan Province's advanced model county in carrying out the revolution in rural education.

Through its practice in the past year and more, the Wenhsien County Revolutionary Committee fully realized that relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad revolutionary masses or not relying on them was the dividing line between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line. It is a major problem in deciding whether one is a revolutionary or not. Only if one has faith in and relies on the masses and never becomes divorced from them can the task of struggle-criticism-transformation be carried out well and all-round victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Restoration of Serfdom Must Never Be Allowed

by Tsering Lam

*Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet
Autonomous Region*

WE the one million emancipated serfs in Tibet are bringing about a new high tide in the mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. At the same time, we are deepening the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party. We must never allow Liu Shao-chi's plot to restore capitalism to succeed and we will absolutely not allow the restoration of vicious feudal serfdom!

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in China, saved us serfs and slaves who had been oppressed for generations from the depths of suffering and guides us to take the socialist road of common prosperity. Chairman Mao teaches us: "...scattered, individual form of production is the economic foundation of feudal rule and keeps the peasants in perpetual poverty. The only way to change it is gradual collectivization." However, the big renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tibet such as Chou Jen-shan and Wang Chi-mei pushed the reactionary policy of so-called "stabilized development," which aimed at preserving individual ownership for a long time and developing individual economy. They vainly attempted to develop capitalism and restore feudal serfdom in the rural areas of Tibet after the democratic reform, and put us serfs and slaves who had just been emancipated back into the sea of bitter misery.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, we serfs and slaves in Tibet overthrew the most reactionary, darkest and most barbarous and cruel feudal serfdom and carried out democratic reform in 1959. Since then, we have become masters of our country. Land, yaks and sheep were distributed among us, and we started the movement for mutual aid and co-operation. As in all other parts of Tibet, our whole Chiehpa Township, Naitung County, made vigorous efforts to form mutual-aid teams and production went up. The emancipated serfs were building their new life with great enthusiasm.

In 1961, just as we were forging ahead along the revolutionary road pointed out by Chairman Mao, Liu Shao-chi stirred up a sinister wind of going it alone throughout the country, advocated the restoration of individual economy and made every endeavour to restore capitalism. He worked out a reactionary policy of so-called "stabilized development" for Tibet, which stipulated that in five years starting from 1961 no efforts should be made to undertake socialist transformation, to set up agricultural producers' co-operatives or even

to set up a number of such co-ops on an experimental basis, let alone the establishment of people's communes. What this policy advocated was the "stabilization" of the system of ownership by individuals.

Following this counter-revolutionary policy, Liu Shao-chi's agents in Tibet further set forth 26 "concrete policies." They clamoured: "Public property accumulated by the mutual-aid teams should be divided among the team members." "Co-operatives already set up should all be turned into mutual-aid teams and no co-operatives should be set up in the next five years." They also stipulated such things as the so-called freedom of hiring labour, freedom of renting out land and freedom of exchange. All this, in essence, aimed at opposing the socialist transformation of agriculture and sabotaging the socialist revolution in the rural areas of Tibet.

As a result, the eight mutual-aid teams in our Chiehpa Township were compelled to divide into more than 20 small groups. Collective property of the mutual-aid teams such as livestock, farm tools and reserve funds were also forcibly distributed to the households. Speculation and cornering activities greatly increased. Some well-off households with more means of production withdrew from the original mutual-aid teams and formed their own "mutual-aid teams." The poor serfs and slaves lacking means of production were thus squeezed out and were subjected to exploitation once again.

All these facts prove that Liu Shao-chi's policy of "stabilized development" was an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist policy for attacking and suppressing us poor serfs and slaves and helping serf-owners and their agents restore the feudal serfdom.

Chairman Mao says: "**The peasant masses are ready to advance step by step along the road of socialism under the leadership of the Party.**" "**The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism.**" Chairman Mao has really said what is in the hearts of us poor serfs and we are determined to take the road pointed out by Chairman Mao. When Liu Shao-chi and his agents stirred up the wind of going it alone in the rural areas of Tibet, we 12 families of poor slaves still voluntarily stayed in a mutual-aid team. The team members said firmly: "We have the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. As long as we follow Chairman Mao's teachings, unite and undertake mutual aid, there is no difficulty which we cannot overcome. We can certainly run the team well." Following

Chairman Mao's teaching to "get organized," we were determined to stay in the team, overcame one difficulty after another, persevered in running the team and brought in a good harvest that year.

But the class enemies were not reconciled to their defeat, they still tried to prevent us from taking the socialist road. On several occasions in the autumn of 1963, with boundless love for socialism we asked the then county Party committee and special administrative region Party committee to allow us to set up a people's commune. The handful of diehard capitalist roaders in the Party in Tibet not only refused our request, but laid down many restrictions to dampen and suppress our enthusiasm to take the socialist road. In these circumstances the only thing we could do was to continue to run our mutual-aid team well.

After a pioneering period of hard work, our team reaped bountiful harvests for several successive years. The team developed very fast. There were big increases in the team's public accumulation and the amount of means of production owned by team members. The members' livelihood was also enormously improved. Our team was later rated as "the Tachai of Tibet," blazing a road for the one million emancipated serfs. As a result of the firm demands and struggle by the peasants of the whole township, our Chiepha Township finally established a people's commune in June 1966. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line! The criminal plot of Liu Shao-chi and his agents to try to prevent us from taking the broad road of socialism went completely bankrupt.

During the momentous, great proletarian cultural revolution movement, the emancipated serfs of our whole commune have followed our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings to take an active part in the movement. They include members of all ages from children just over ten years old to people in their seventies or eighties. Raising high Chairman Mao's great revolutionary banner that "it is right to rebel against reactionaries," we launched fierce attacks against the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tibet. This further strengthened our determination

to follow our great leader Chairman Mao in taking the socialist road.

We peasants of the whole commune have started a broader and deeper new upsurge in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Portraits of Chairman Mao are found in every household and we all can sing quotations from Chairman Mao's works set to music. Studying Chairman Mao's works has now become the prime necessity in the life of us emancipated serfs, every one of us. Every production team of our commune has run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. We say: "Chairman Mao is the red sun in our hearts. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the life-blood of us emancipated serfs. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-line for us emancipated serfs. And studying Chairman Mao's works is the most important thing in our life."

Following Chairman Mao's great call to "grasp revolution and promote production," we unfolded a mass criticism and repudiation against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the big renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, and did still better in production by getting abundant harvests for three consecutive years. Now the peasants of the commune live much better than in the mutual-aid team days and have still more surplus grain in hand. Formerly impoverished peasants have generally built new rooms and the vast majority of the peasant households have bank deposits.

The sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines over the past few years in the rural areas of Tibet provides a vivid proof of Chairman Mao's teaching: "If socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will." We are determined to make a deep-going and thorough criticism of the policy of so-called "stabilized development," which aimed at restoring feudal serfdom and capitalism, and of the entire counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tibet, and completely eliminate their pernicious influence. We must let the great thought of Mao Tse-tung occupy all positions.

(Continued from p. 3.)

world; the future of our motherland is infinitely bright." "In this great era, I deeply feel that it is the greatest honour to be one of the Chinese people."

It says: "At the last moments of my life, I am still deeply concerned about the future of members of the Kuomintang and all patriotic intellectuals who remain in Taiwan and overseas. There is only one way out for them; that is, to return to the motherland like me, or to contribute their share

to the liberation of Taiwan. There is no other alternative."

Also present at the ceremony were Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Fu Tso-yi and Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.; Chang Shih-chao, Member of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C.; Lu Han, Liu Wen-hui and Liu Fei, Members of the Standing Committee of the Central Com-

mittee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; and Lo Ching-chang, Ting Chiang, Liu Yufa and Wu Hsi, responsible functionaries of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council departments concerned and the office of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. Mr. Cheng Ssu-yuan and Mr. Liu Chung-jung and relatives and friends of Mr. Li Tsung-jen also attended the ceremony.

Chairman Mao's Statement Greatly Inspires The Japanese People's Fighting Will

— Japanese people warmly hail fifth anniversary of publication of Chairman Mao's
"Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against
U.S. Imperialism"

WARMLY acclaiming the fifth anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism," recently the *People's Star*, organ of the National Council of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), published an editorial, the Japanese "Society for Studies of Mao Tse-tung's Thought" issued a statement and responsible members of a number of Japanese mass organizations made statements in rapid succession. Following are excerpts from the editorial and some of the statements:

The "People's Star," organ of the National Council of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), stated in an editorial on January 25: Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement supporting the Japanese people's just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism published in 1964 has illuminated the road of advance of the working class and other people of Japan in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese traitorous monopoly capitalist class, and is of tremendous historic significance to the Japanese people.

It said: Since 1966, under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the genuine Marxist-Leninists in the Japanese Communist Party have resolutely stood up to rebel openly against the Miyamoto revisionist clique. They have carried on the fight by integrating the work of organizing the revolutionary Left and building a truly revolutionary political party with rallying the masses of the people and organizing revolutionary struggles against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the Miyamoto revisionist clique and the Right-wing social democrats are colluding with one another to deceive the Japanese people and cover up the fact of U.S. imperialism's aggression against and control over Japan.

The Miyamoto revisionist clique babbled that the military bases of the U.S. imperialists are for the purpose of aggression against other countries only and not for the purpose of oppressing the Japanese people. Recently, the Miyamoto clique has sunk to the depth of peddling everywhere the fallacy that the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" could be abolished simply by giving U.S. imperialism a written "notice."

Under the guidance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teachings, the Japanese revolutionary people, through concrete facts and practice in struggle in Japan, have further deepened their understanding of the real enemy of the Japanese people and of his organizations, set-up and tools in carrying out his ferocious rule and oppression in Japan. They have understood more clearly that the military bases and troops of the U.S. imperialists are primarily for oppressing the Japanese people and also for aggression against Asia and China.

The editorial stressed: The teaching by Chairman Mao in his statement on the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and the forming of a broad united front of the people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism is of great significance to the Japanese people.

The editorial said in conclusion that the revolutionary Japanese people will intensively study Chairman Mao's statement by integrating it with practice and thus further raise their level of struggle.

The Japanese "Society for Studies of Mao Tse-tung's Thought" said in a statement on January 26: Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement supporting the Japanese people's just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism published on January 27, 1964, is of epoch-making significance to the Japanese people's liberation struggle.

It said: Chairman Mao's statement has struck fear into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and their followers, a handful of Japanese reactionary traitors. It has greatly raised the political consciousness of the militant Japanese people and tremendously inspired the Japanese people's fighting will. The development of the Japanese people's struggle in the past five years has fully borne out the correctness of Chairman Mao's thesis.

In the Japanese people's struggle since the latter half of 1967, the influence of the Miyamoto revisionist clique of the Japanese Communist Party has been eliminated and a brand-new situation in the revolutionary struggle brought about. The mammoth struggle started at the beginning of this year with the students of Tokyo University as the vanguard will be a prelude to the high tide in the anti-U.S. struggle in 1969. The high tide of the people's struggle has enabled more and more people

to see clearly the real features of the Miyamoto revisionist renegade clique in the Japanese Communist Party.

At a time when we are acclaiming the 5th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's statement supporting the Japanese people's just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism, we are determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and broaden the patriotic united front against U.S. imperialism. The Japanese and Chinese peoples should unite, the people of the various Asian countries should unite, and all the oppressed nations of the world should unite, so as to form a broad united front against U.S. imperialism and struggle vigorously to drive U.S. imperialism out of Japan, Asia and all countries and places subjected to its aggression, control, intervention or bullying.

In conclusion, the statement acclaimed: "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!"

Seimin Miyazaki, Director General of the Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), said: We can never forget Chairman Mao's statement supporting the Japanese people's just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism published five years ago. Since then, the struggle of the Japanese people and the other people of the world has further developed. They have drawn a still clearer distinction between the enemy and themselves, and recognized still more clearly the counter-revolutionary features of the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world, U.S. imperialism, and of its accomplice, the Soviet modern revisionist clique. He said: The Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle is developing continuously. We should firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's statement in this struggle.

Bon Shiraishi, Chairman of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Writers, said: Every time the Japanese people study Chairman Mao's statement supporting their just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism, they are filled with strength and are determined to fight to the end for the immediate, unconditional and complete recovery of Okinawa, for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases, for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and against the entry of U.S. nuclear submarines into Japanese ports.

He pointed out that at present contradictions within U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and reaction in all countries, which are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, have come to the surface one after another. More and more Japanese people have come to realize that Mao Tse-tung's thought is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, he stressed. The Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Writers will make further efforts to organize the study of Chairman Mao's statement, he added.

Chiyo Nakajima, President of the Tokyo Committee of the Women's League of Japan, quoted a passage from Chairman Mao's statement: "The Japanese

nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." She said: These words show a profound concern for and great confidence in the Japanese people and have thus immensely increased their courage in struggle. At present, she said, the Japanese people's struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction is developing vigorously. This has dealt a heavy blow to the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. In their struggle, the Japanese people have thoroughly exposed the counter-revolutionary, anti-people renegade features of the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party who collude with the Soviet revisionists, serve the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and push "parliamentarism."

She stressed: We are determined to arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to go all out to fight for the Japanese people's final victory.

Soichi Horie, a leading member of the Osaka Chapter of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, said that with the support of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world, the Japanese people are fighting to recover Okinawa, a military base used by the United States in its aggression against China, Vietnam and other countries in Asia, and to free Japan from U.S. control. This shows our determination today in response to Chairman Mao's statement published five years ago. Horie pointed out that the young workers and students of Osaka have recently risen in struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' use of the Itami airfield as a military base. This struggle and that of the progressive students against the outmoded educational system have merged into a new torrent of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Horie strongly denounced the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party for its treachery in stepping up its collusion with the Japanese reactionaries and in undermining the people's struggle.

Junji Abe, President of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee of the Japanese Communist Youth League, said: Chairman Mao's statement is imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism. It has played a great role in correctly guiding the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. Abe continued: The revolutionary people and youth in Japan have been studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently and creatively in the course of their struggle. The revolutionary Japanese people should follow the teaching of Chairman Mao in his important inscription for Japanese worker friends, and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution. Abe said: As pointed out by Chairman Mao, "At present, the world revolution has entered a great new era." U.S. imperialism has put nooses round its own neck and handed the ends of the ropes to the peoples of the world, including the Japanese people. The peoples of the world will certainly be able to overthrow U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

The Communist Party of China Is a Great, Glorious and Correct Party

— The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil acclaims the success of the 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

IN a recent letter to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil warmly greeted the convocation of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the publication of the Communiqué of the Plenary Session.

The Brazilian Communists, the letter says, have learnt with immense joy of the decisions taken by the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. These decisions are of historic significance. They indicate the tremendous victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution which is a political revolution carried out by the working class against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. These decisions confirm the indisputable victory of the principles worked out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and mark the serious defeat of the line pursued by a handful of renegades — enemies of socialism.

The letter says that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil warmly greets and supports the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. It denounces the crimes of Liu Shao-chi and his accomplices in vainly trying to restore capitalism in China. It points out that the renegade Liu Shao-chi and his accomplices "have done their utmost to cover up their reactionary features in an attempt to deceive the Chinese people and the revolutionaries of other countries. But the proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has uncovered their clumsy schemes, exposed their crimes, and discredited their malicious ideas. The expulsion of Liu Shao-chi from the Party and his dismissal from all posts have strengthened the socialist cause of China and the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction. In the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in China, the working class, the socialist road and the proletarian revolutionary line have been victorious, while the bourgeoisie, the capitalist road and the revisionist line have been defeated. Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, has triumphed."

The letter points out: The Communiqué of the Plenary Session calls on the broad masses to carry out Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teaching that **the working class must exercise leadership in everything**. This "has dealt

a crushing blow to modern revisionism and defended the Marxist-Leninist theory that the role of the proletariat lies in the fact that it is the grave-digger of capitalism and the leader in the building of a new society."

"The Marxist-Leninists of Brazil," it says, "rejoice over the fact that the Chinese Communist Party has been strengthened in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Chinese Communist Party has expelled Rightists and renegades and tempered its cadres in the class struggle of the past two years. It has absorbed the finest sons and daughters of the people into its ranks and has mastered the Marxist-Leninist thought of Mao Tse-tung still better. The Chinese Communist Party led by its respected leader is the leading force which mobilizes hundreds of millions of the Chinese people in a great and arduous struggle in defence of socialism. The Chinese Communist Party is indeed a great and glorious Party persevering in the correct road. The announcement of the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party foretells new successes for Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and brings joy and encouragement to all the revolutionary parties and organizations throughout the world."

The letter says: "The 12th Plenary Session has laid most timely and correct stress on the inestimable contribution of Mao Tse-tung's thought in initiating the great proletarian cultural revolution and making it a success. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil holds that many achievements in the international working-class movement are to be credited to Comrade Mao Tse-tung who, with his revolutionary wisdom and foresight, has saved China from the menace of revisionism and has made it possible for the world revolution to develop vigorously. The fact that China has weeded out the renegades and has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat has provided the revolutionary peoples with a powerful base of 700 million people who are rallied round the Communist Party and its wise and eminent leader. The Marxist-Leninist thought of Mao Tse-tung has illuminated the road of struggle for the people of all continents."

Referring to what has been pointed out in the Communiqué of the 12th Plenary Session that all peoples oppressed by U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys should form a broad united front, the letter says that this is in conformity with the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people.

It stresses: "The important victory of the Chinese Communists embodied in the 12th Plenary Session is

also a victory for the Marxist-Leninists of all countries. It has made an extraordinary contribution to the further consolidation of the unity of the proletarian revolutionaries. The Communist Party of Brazil has, from the very beginning, firmly supported the great proletarian cultural revolution and is genuinely proud of this stand. The ties of friendship and solidarity which have

united the Communist Party of Brazil and the Chinese Communist Party have become still stronger and unbreakable."

The letter concludes by declaring: "Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!"

"Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time!"

Peruvian Revolution Will Triumph Only Through People's War

THE Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party recently issued a statement on the reactionary military coup in Peru which took place last October. The statement pointed out that the military coup was engineered by U.S. imperialism, that the coup authorities were only a continuation of the former reactionary government, and that victory in the Peruvian revolution could only be won through people's war.

A group of military men headed by the pro-U.S. reactionary militarist Juan Velazco Alvarado launched a coup on October 3 last year to replace the reactionary government of Belaunde.

The statement first of all exposed the falsehood of the slogans raised by the leaders of the coup about the so-called "reform of the social and economic structure" and the "recovery" of the oilfields controlled by U.S. oil companies. It also pointed out that the Belaunde government "was a regime which represented and defended the interests of imperialism, mainly U.S. imperialism, and of the big latifundists and the comprador bourgeoisie."

The statement stressed: "It is now clearer than ever that to take the road of armed struggle through a revolutionary people's war for national liberation is the only way to bring the country out of the present crisis and guide the working class to seize economic and political power and establish people's power based on a worker-peasant alliance."

It added: "Armed forces are the main component part of state power. According to this principle, the Peruvian armed forces are the main component of the state machine which, through force of arms, guarantees

and defends the interests of the exploiting classes. This truth has been confirmed by the history of the bloody massacre of our people. One can only view the armed forces from the class viewpoint, and in this sense the new military regime is essentially only a continuation of the recently deposed government of Belaunde. Therefore, the working class, the peasant class and all the working people must harbour no illusions about it."

The statement pointed out that the military coup in Peru was engineered by U.S. imperialism and the Peruvian reactionaries. As the Peruvian reactionaries had gone up a blind alley in solving their internal problems, especially since the forthcoming 1969 election farce had been seen through by the masses, the reactionaries had to resort to a military coup to suppress the people's increasingly powerful protest movement and the irresistible revolutionary movement and engineer a new election in the future to maintain their political power.

The statement said in conclusion: "No government produced by sham elections or military coups can ever represent the labouring classes. It only represents the exploiters." The Peruvian revolution "can be carried out successfully only through a revolutionary people's war for national liberation, under the leadership of the working class and its political party, with the peasants as the powerful main force and with the active participation of other revolutionary classes and social strata." The Peruvian Communist Party called for the formation of a powerful anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolutionary united front which will develop in the course of the people's armed struggle — the highest form of fierce class struggle.

Colombian Communist Party (M-L) Organ Hails Great Successes of People's Armed Struggle

REVOLUCION, organ of the Colombian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), recently published a document which pointed out the tremendous achievements in the first year of the revolutionary armed struggle unfolded by the Colombian People's Liberation Army, and called upon the revolutionary people of Colombia to

strengthen their struggle and strike hard at U.S. imperialism and the Colombian oligarchies.

The document was jointly issued by the Colombian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), the People's Lib-

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Czechoslovak People Demonstrate Against Military Occupation by Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique

The Czechoslovak people are not alone in their fight. The people of countries in Europe stand on their side. The Chinese people stand on their side. The revolutionary people the world over stand on their side. So long as they dare to struggle and persist in struggle, the Czechoslovak people will certainly win complete victory.

IN defiance of fascist suppression by the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists, the broad masses of the Czechoslovak people have started a new wave of struggle against the Soviet revisionist aggressors. Workers, students and other citizens recently took to the streets and held gigantic meetings and demonstrations in protest against the military occupation by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the policy of national betrayal pursued by the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique. The pent-up wrath of the Czechoslovak people has now transformed into raging flames. This is a sign of their increasing awakening and indomitable will.

The latest wave of struggle was touched off by Jan Palach, a student of Prague's Charles University, who set fire to himself on January 16 to protest against the Soviet revisionists' military occupation. Self-immolation by burning is a passive form of resistance, but this event profoundly reflects the tremendous indignation of the Czechoslovak people at the ravaging of their nation and devastation of their fatherland.

Successive protest meetings and demonstrations have been held in Prague, Brno, Plzen, Bratislava and other cities by youth, students, workers and other citizens against the Soviet revisionists' military occupation. Many schools stopped classes in protest. On January 20, more than 100,000 people in Prague staged a protest march and rally. Workers, students and people from all walks of life strongly condemned the crimes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Angry demands were raised telling the Soviet revisionist aggressors to get out of Czechoslovakia. The angry youth and students in the capital marched to the Soviet revisionist occupation army headquarters and demonstrated in front of it. They raised their fists and shouted: "Russians, go home!" The demonstrators attacked a vehicle belonging to the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops. In Wenceslas Square, the angry protesters caught a Soviet revisionist in plain clothes who had sneaked into the crowd. He was severely denounced to his face for the despicable acts of the Soviet revisionist aggressors.

On January 25, Czechoslovak national colours and black flags were put up all over Prague. This was the day of Jan Palach's funeral procession. Several hundred thousand youth, students, workers and other citizens, unmindful of the rain, joined the ranks of the procession. It was another mammoth demonstration against the Soviet revisionists' military occupation. Posters saying "Russians, go home!" appeared over the walls of Prague.

In the past few days, leaflets opposing the Soviet revisionists' military occupation and denouncing the policy of national betrayal pursued by the Czechoslovak revisionists have been circulated in Prague and other cities. Leaflets calling on the students of Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria to rise in struggle against Soviet revisionist rule also appeared in the streets of the Czechoslovak capital.

Terrified by the powerful struggle unfolded by the Czechoslovak people, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique viciously reviled their resistance actions and demanded that the Czechoslovak revisionist chieftains carry out fascist suppression of the Czechoslovak people. At the same time, the Soviet revisionists hurriedly deployed their aggressor troops in preparation for putting down the Czechoslovak people's just struggle. These counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the Soviet revisionists have revealed still more clearly their diabolical features of social-imperialism before the broad masses of the Czechoslovak people.

The Czechoslovak revisionist clique which has again and again knuckled under to the bayonets of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists fell back on deceptive propaganda, intimidation and other vile means in a vain attempt to extinguish the fire of resistance from the masses. Word was brazenly spread by the Czechoslovak revisionist chieftains that they would "use all means to ensure order" and they threatened to "enforce the law" against those who make "any further attack" on the Soviet revisionists' troops, etc. From the afternoon of January 25 to dawn of January 26, the Czechoslovak revisionist authorities openly called out

troops and police and ordered them to ruthlessly suppress the demonstrators. With bare fists, the demonstrators heroically battled the fully armed troops and police and sternly denounced the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique as lackeys of the Soviet revisionists.

The Czechoslovak people's contradiction with the Soviet revisionist clique is irreconcilable, and so is their contradiction with the revisionist clique at home. During five months of Soviet revisionist armed occupation, the struggle waged by the Czechoslovak people against Soviet aggression has continued to develop in depth. This is a noose fastened around the neck of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique that is being pulled tighter and tighter. So long as the Soviet revisionists continue to keep their aggressor troops in Czechoslovakia and so long as the Czechoslovak revisionist clique continues its policy of national betrayal, the Czechoslovak people's resistance is bound to grow in intensity.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself." The Czechoslovak people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. In the past, they heroically resisted the German fascist aggression. Today, they are determined to put an end to occupation and enslavement by the Soviet revisionists and again liberate the whole nation. To this end, they are now organizing to carry out a resolute struggle.

The Czechoslovak people are not alone in their fight. The people of countries in Europe stand on their side. The Chinese people stand on their side. The revolutionary people the world over stand on their side. So long as they dare to struggle and persist in struggle, the Czechoslovak people will certainly win complete victory.

(Hsinhua News Agency dispatch, January 28)

(Continued from p. 14.)

eration Army and the Regional Patriotic Committee of Alto Sinu and Alto San Jorge.

It pointed out first of all that the broad masses of the Colombian people are rising up in struggle in all parts of the country and their political consciousness is rapidly heightening.

It said: Standing in the forefront of the triumphant struggle of the Colombian people is the Colombian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist). In Colombia, "the People's Liberation Army, the armed arm of our Party, has emerged and has been growing stronger daily. Today, it has become the brain and spine of the armed struggle of our people."

The People's Liberation Army, it continued, "has unfolded its struggle on three principal fronts: fighting the enemy; undertaking and developing production; and mobilizing, educating, organizing and arming the broad masses of the people. Our people's army is fighting under the slogans of 'absolute confidence in victory, profound and boundless love for our people, and irreconcilable hatred for our class enemies.' We are convinced that 'we are bound to win the fight.'"

The document said: "Parallel to the People's Liberation Army, there have appeared the revolutionary peasant militia and the regional patriotic committees. The last-mentioned are an embryo of a patriotic front for liberation."

It pointed out: The People's Liberation Army replied to the suppression by U.S. imperialism and the Colombian oligarchies with more than 50 successful operations in the first year beginning from June 1967. In the first year's combats, the People's Liberation Army killed or wounded many enemy soldiers, captured

a number of weapons and recovered from the U.S. imperialist enterprises and from the oligarchies hundreds of thousands of pesos' worth of goods. It also recovered several thousand hectares of land and thousands of cattle and horses from the hands of the big latifundists. In the course of fighting, "the People's Liberation Army has forged ahead in its development and its combat determination has brought about great successes. These successes have strengthened our people's confidence in and profound love for their own armed forces."

The document condemned the reactionary authorities for cruelly persecuting the peaceable inhabitants. It stated: The Colombian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), the People's Liberation Army and the patriotic committees, carrying out the line of the Party and applying the thought of the great teacher Comrade Mao Tse-tung, shall continue to stand at the head of the people and point out to them the road of revolution.

It called on the Colombian people to counter with conscious struggles the repression, oppression and exploitation of the people by U.S. imperialism and the Colombian oligarchies and to firmly support the People's Liberation Army. It also called on all the fighters of the People's Liberation Army and revolutionary peasant militia to redouble their efforts in annihilating the enemy.

Revolution has also published war communique No. 9 of the People's Liberation Army which reported the combat achievements of the People's Liberation Army in June and July, 1968. The communique pointed out that the People's Liberation Army has grown stronger in the course of fighting. In the first eight months of fighting, eight detachments were set up, including the "Maria Cano" detachment composed of women fighters.

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Denounce Nixon's "Inaugural Address"

Since its publication, the article by Commentator of "Renmin Ribao" and "Hongqi" entitled "Confession in an Impasse — A Comment on Nixon's 'Inaugural Address' and the Contemptible Applause by the Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique" has greatly encouraged the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in the capital and throughout the country. They wrote many articles in the press denouncing this address. They unanimously expressed their determination to make further efforts to place the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung in command of everything, follow our great leader Chairman Mao closely and march forward courageously, carry out the task of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously and seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They resolved to heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, give still more powerful support to the people's revolutionary struggles in all countries in the world and carry the great struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries through to the end. Following are some of the articles.

— Ed.

To Hell With Nixon's "Benevolence"!

by a Group of Worker-Commentators at the Peking No. 2 Machine Tools Plant

Nixon reminds one in his "inaugural address" of a mountebank trying to hawk his junk in high-sounding terms. Putting up a hypocritical front, he talked profusely about "unity" and "freedom," asking the American people to exert their "energies" to make "splendid efforts," and babbling that everyone "go forward together" and that things should be "done by government and people together."

Well, well. It seemed as though a vast change had suddenly occurred with Nixon taking over the American presidency. It seemed as though he wanted to apply "a policy of benevolence" to the American people. It seemed as though the American people could enjoy "freedom," would be freed from oppression, exploitation and unemployment and would have bread to eat, provided they achieved "unity" with the U.S. Government and exerted their "energies" to make "splendid efforts." What fine words!

Is this how things really are? Let the harsh realities of the United States give the answer.

Recently the vigorously growing progressive student movement there was ruthlessly suppressed by large numbers of helmeted police sent by the authorities. In the state of California, several hundred students were arrested by the reactionary authorities. This shows up the so-called "freedom" and "unity" which Nixon tries his utmost to brag about.

The Afro-American struggle against racial discrimination and violent repression has been subjected time and again to cruel fascist suppression by the U.S.

Government. This is the meaning of the "freedom" and "unity" Nixon glibly talks about.

About 10 million unemployed and partially unemployed workers in the United States go hungry all year round and suffer from winter cold. This is the "well-being" the U.S. Government bestows on the people and the "policy of benevolence" it applies to them.

Nixon asks the American people to exert their "energies" to make "splendid efforts." To put it bluntly, this only means that the working people are asked to do back-breaking work like beasts of burden so that the monopoly capital groups can satisfy their desire to fleece and bleed them white.

The living realities of the United States today cannot be covered up by any word juggling by Nixon.

If there is freedom for the exploiters, there is no freedom for the exploited; if there is democracy for the monopoly capitalist class, there is no democracy for the proletariat. The "unity" and "freedom" advertised by Nixon are nothing but empty bubbles. This clumsy class conciliation deception can only serve to fully expose the extremely weak nature of the reactionary Nixon Administration and its dire plight of being beset with difficulties at home and abroad.

Soviet Revisionist Flattery Will Not Save U.S. Imperialism

by Hsiang Hui, a Worker in the Peking Metal Fabrication Works

AFTER a fierce dog-eat-dog wrangle within the U.S. monopoly capitalist class, it decided to pick Richard Nixon as the agent of the U.S. ruling circles to take the stage.

No sooner had Nixon taken office than this new boss of U.S. imperialism was given head-on blows by the American people and the revolutionary people the world over. In the United States, thousands of people, youth and students held powerful demonstrations to protest Nixon's take-over. In Austria, angry demonstrators smashed the U.S.I.S. building and set fire to the stars and stripes. In Argentina, sugar factory workers who were incensed by ruthless American monopoly capitalist oppression rose in rebellion. In Japan and New Zealand, masses of people held large-scale demonstrations telling the U.S. aggressors to get out. All these mass struggles have put Nixon, the newly inaugurated chieftain of U.S. imperialism, in a position where he was made to feel impotent and at his wit's end.

Yet with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which prostrates before imperialism as its leading accomplice, it extolled Nixon to the skies, racking its brains to curry favour with him.

On the occasion of Nixon's inauguration as American president, Kosygin and Podgorny, the chieftains of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, sent him a message expressing their "best wishes" and indicating that they will do "all that is needed" "through joint efforts" "to solve the ripe international problems" with U.S. imperialism.

The day of Nixon's inauguration the Soviet revisionist renegade clique dredged up a "Soviet policy statement on disarmament" as an inauguration present to him.

On that day, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent a "noted" church head and "theoretical physicists" to visit the United States. In Moscow, four industrial exhibitions were opened simultaneously with representatives of American capitalists participating.

The Soviet revisionist renegades have gone to the height of absurdity to fawn on Nixon the U.S. imperialist boss. The Soviet revisionist sheet *Komsomolskaya Pravda* even lauded Nixon as a "peace champion" on the first day of Nixon's assumption of power.

Nixon's inauguration became a big occasion for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to exhibit its servile and pro-U.S. imperialist attitude. This is truly another big exposure of the traitorous features and criminal deeds of the Soviet revisionists.

Lackeys offered their praises, and the master acknowledged them. After taking office, Nixon the new U.S. imperialist boss actively called for "a peaceful competition" with the Soviet revisionists and said "let us co-operate" and "go to the new worlds together." The Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists collaborate and conspire together, vainly trying to realize their scheme of U.S.-Soviet collaboration to redivide the world between themselves.

U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are the most ferocious enemies of the revolutionary people of

the world. They are an inseparable pair. The going is tough for U.S. imperialism, and the same goes for Soviet revisionism. In the circumstances, they can only rely on each other and redouble their efforts in counter-revolutionary collaboration. But the imperialist system, going downhill, is near its last gasp, and will soon be swept on to the garbage heap. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is trying to help the newly sworn-in U.S. chieftain Nixon. Like a blind man lighting a lamp, it is absolutely useless.

What the Paper Tiger Fears Most Is the Raging Fire

by All the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants of the Tachai Production Brigade

OUR great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful." Innumerable hard historical facts have completely proved the incomparable wisdom, greatness and correctness of this thesis of Chairman Mao's. Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson are paper tigers. Nixon who has just taken over is also a paper tiger, outwardly strong but inwardly weak.

A paper tiger is most fearful of the raging fire — the victorious advance of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, throughout the world. The great spiritual power of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, has awakened and is awakening hundreds of millions of people all over the world to rise up in battle and bury all the exploiting classes. Today, U.S. imperialism is like an idol of clay crossing a river which cannot save itself. At home, it is opposed by broad sections of the people, and abroad it is like a rat crossing the street with everybody yelling "Kill it! Kill it!" On the eve of Nixon's assumption of office, the U.S. youth and people from other social strata staged powerful demonstrations in Washington against his coming to power. Nixon had to deliver his "inaugural address" from a platform screened off by bullet-proof glass. Whatever his tricks, he cannot stave off the raging revolutionary flames of the American people and he cannot escape punishment by the revolutionary people armed with Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In 1947, when speaking of U.S. imperialism as outwardly strong but inwardly weak, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "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." Now that

Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, has spread throughout the world, irresistible revolutionary flames are raging everywhere. U.S. imperialism which is a paper tiger is bound to be completely destroyed in this raging fire.

"The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily." Under our great leader Chairman Mao's wise leadership, the situation in our country is excellent. The vigorous great proletarian cultural revolution has won tremendous and decisive victories. Industrial and agricultural production has been developing vigorously. Our proletarian state power has become more consolidated and our socialist motherland has become ever stronger. Imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre are having an increasingly hard time. The struggles by the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world for liberation are forging ahead with might and main. Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices!"** We poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai are determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, make further efforts to carry out Chairman Mao's great policy **"grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war,"** support the revolutionary struggle of the world's people with concrete actions and completely bury the imperialists, modern revisionists and the reactionaries of all countries!

Nixon's "Peace" Is Sham, He Is Really for War

by Cheng Hu-hai, Delegate to the 2nd "Four-Good" Companies Congress of the Air Force

Nixon complained in his "inaugural address" about the "falling into raucous discord here on earth" and ranted about "wanting peace." On first hearing, it was as if this new chieftain of U.S. imperialism really wanted "peace."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: As regards reaction, **"look at its past, and you can tell its present; look at its past and present, and you can tell its future."** What was Nixon before? He was the vice-president of the United States, the war-monger Eisenhower's old crony and a fanatic trumpeter of counter-revolutionary wars. For somebody like this to talk glibly about "peace" is the height of absurdity!

Revolutionary "raucous discord" is excellent! The imperialists and the reactionaries of all countries mor-

tally fear and hate it. While chanting "peace," they savagely suppress the revolutionary mass movements of the people at home and abroad. The imperialists' abominable acts have long since made the revolutionary people understand that imperialism means war. The imperialists always resort to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of peace and war; their peace is sham, what they are really after is war.

Nixon talked about "wanting peace." This is a big lie. But it has revealed the hollowness and disquietude of this new president's mind. The world revolution has now entered a great new era. U.S. imperialism is besieged by the revolutionary people of the world and, like someone atop a volcano, it already has forebodings of its dismal end. So, tongue in cheek, Nixon raised a hullabaloo about peace in a vain attempt to benumb the revolutionary people and check the vigorous development of revolutionary movements.

When Nixon took over, U.S. military appropriations had reached the sky-high level of over 80,000 million U.S. dollars — the posture of one preparing for war in earnest. It is quite clear that Nixon's "peace" mouthings are nothing but "peace" at the point of the bayonet, a kind of "peace" which demands that the world's people be the slaves of U.S. imperialism. Confronted by the awakened revolutionary people of the world, Nixon's "peace" fraud will surely cave in.

Nixon's juggling with "peace" makes me recall U.S. imperialism's acts of aggression under the cover of sham peace while actually going in for war. In 1967, while stepping up its publicity about "peace talks" and seemingly praying for "peace," it intensified the escalation of the war in Vietnam and engaged in wanton bombing. It even contemplated spreading the war, and on successive occasions sent its "Phantom" bandit planes to intrude into the sacred air space of our country to carry out frantic provocations. But our revolutionary fighters, who use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command everything, shot down five U.S. bandit planes within eight days, thereby scoring the great victory of defeating the enemy in all three engagements. Innumerable facts tell us that "peace" in the mouth of U.S. imperialism means aggression and war. We must maintain high revolutionary vigilance against it.



**WORKERS, PEASANTS, SOLDIERS
ON WORLD AFFAIRS**

"RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTARIES

Wailing in Despair

Richard Nixon, the new U.S. imperialist boss, poured forth a stream of despondent wailing in his "inaugural address." It is an obvious sign of the rapid decline of U.S. imperialism.

It may be recalled that shortly after World War II the U.S. imperialists arrogantly called the 20th century "the American Century." The United States, so they said, had assumed "the spiritual leadership of all countries in the world." Harry S. Truman, the first post-war U.S. president, bragged unblushingly in his "State of the Union Message" of December 1945 that the United States shouldered the permanent responsibility of world leadership. He even said that the responsibility that had lain upon Genghis Khan, Caesar, Augustus, Napoleon Bonaparte, Louis XIV or any other great leader could not be compared with that upon the U.S. president of today. What blustering insolence!

And now Nixon has made his inaugural speech, one that was as flat as a punctured balloon. Self-conceited braggadocio of bygone years has gone. In its place is whining about the "difficult years" the United States is going through. The so-called U.S. "spiritual leadership" of the world has disappeared too. Now comes the admission that the United States, "ragged in spirit," has been thrown into a "crisis of the spirit." From this historical contrast can be seen a conspicuous change in the U.S. imperialists' position.

Amassing fabulous ill-gotten wealth in two world wars, U.S. imperialism waxed strong economically in no time. Brandishing the dollar in one hand and the atom bomb in the other in the post-war period, U.S. imperialism, like a mad dog, ran amuck in a vain attempt to build a big empire unprecedented in history and dominate the whole world. However, its fate is worse than that of the big, once all-mighty empires of the past. The British empire, where it was claimed "the sun never sets," maintained its "prosperity" for more than 200 years, but in the end it declined. U.S. imperialism, which climbed to the pinnacle of "power" just after World War II, is speedily rolling down after only 20-odd years.

The precipitous decline of U.S. imperialism is the inevitable outcome of the development of history. U.S. imperialism, the most arrogant of all imperialist powers, has tried to dominate the world at a point in history when the imperialist system is rapidly decaying and heading for total collapse. The insurmountable contradictions within the imperialist system, which become more and more acute, have caused U.S. imperialism to rot with each passing day. The torrent of

the people's revolution in the world is dealing a mortal blow at U.S. imperialism with stupendous force. Not recognizing its own limitations, U.S. imperialism has poked its nose into all corners of the world, carrying out frantic aggression and expansion, and vainly trying to stem the tide of world revolution. But the result is completely contrary to its desire. Its counter-revolutionary global strategy has aggravated its contradictions with the people all over the world, intensified the class struggle in the United States and sharpened the strife among the imperialists, thus deepening its own political and economic crisis and hastening its decline and doom.

In the early days of the post-war period, when U.S. imperialism was baring its claws and behaving most arrogantly, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Speaking of U.S. imperialism, people seem to feel that it is terrifically strong. Chinese reactionaries are using the 'strength' of the United States to frighten the Chinese people. But it will be proved that the U.S. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength."** The historical development of U.S. imperialism, which has been going downhill for more than 20 years, has fully borne out the correctness of this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's.

U.S. imperialism has always been a paper tiger. The brittle nature of this paper tiger has become more and more obvious as it goes further and further downhill daily. Just come to power, Nixon can only use empty and ambiguous words to cover up his innermost fears and hopelessness. This shows precisely that U.S. imperialism has landed itself in an impossible situation — beset with difficulties and finding no way out both at home and abroad.

But all reactionary forces will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. Though the new U.S. imperialist boss realized his own predicament and gloomy future, he howled that he would "sustain." The United States, he cried hysterically, "will be as strong as we need to be for as long as we need to be." In other words, Nixon is bent on keeping up U.S. imperialism's hollow posture and making trouble. However, the death-bed kicks of the U.S. reactionaries can only speed their doom.

(January 30)

Sheer Bunk

In his "inaugural address," Richard Nixon sanctimoniously said: "What has to be done, has to be done by government and people together or it will not be

done at all. The lesson of past agony is that without the people we can do nothing; with the people we can do everything."

Pretending that he has truly come to understand the relationship between government and people and has made up his mind to rely on the people from now on, Nixon seemed to have seen "the light." Such pompous bunk can only make people laugh their heads off. Reactionaries are reactionaries because they are divorced from the people. How can the reactionary U.S. Government get the people's support? Whatever "lesson" Nixon may have learnt from "past agony" is merely talk to fool people. It cannot conceal or change in the least the antagonism between the reactionary U.S. Government and the American people. Nixon's separating himself from the people by bullet-proof glass while he glibly rattled off the above remarks is a telling piece of self-ridicule. This fact is symbolic. It shows that the boss of U.S. imperialism knows full well that his government is an oppressor sitting on the backs of the American people and therefore he is on tenterhooks all the time for fear the oppressed people will rise in rebellion. There is not only complete "division" but implacable hostility between his government and the American people.

This being the case, what is the meaning behind Nixon's clamour for doing things "by government and people together"? It is the job of the U.S. Government, as the tool of American monopoly capitalist class rule, to ensure the insatiable exploitation of the toiling masses by a handful of billionaires, to make sure that tens of millions of working people slave for and allow themselves to be robbed by these money-bags, serve as cannon fodder in U.S. imperialist aggression, lay down their lives and shed their blood to line the pockets of the monopoly capitalist class, etc. Can the American people do things "together" with such a government? Certainly not! The awakening American people do not want to do things "together" with the U.S. Government. What they want is to topple Nixon and Co. from their pinnacle, put an end to reactionary monopoly capitalist class rule and bury the man-eating system of capitalism. Doesn't the vigorous and surging revolutionary mass movement in the United States make this quite clear?

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "Imperialism is outwardly strong but feeble within, because it has no support among the people." That is the fatal weakness of U.S. imperialism and the root cause for its doom.

The fact that U.S. imperialism's new boss Nixon prattled about learning from "the lesson of past agony" when he was inaugurated shows that he is overwhelmed with extreme fear and uneasiness over the people's strong opposition to the U.S. ruling clique. But how can plaintive cries help Nixon? Since the U.S. reactionaries exploit, oppress and enslave the people, it is only natural that resistance from the people

should grow stronger and stronger and inevitable that these reactionaries should be ringed in by the people. The U.S. reactionaries will be swallowed up in the roaring torrents of the people's revolution. No wailing or calling on God, no intimidation or deception by Nixon and his kind can help them one iota.

(February 1)

Doom for Both

Something attracted wide attention when Nixon was inaugurated. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique headed by Brezhnev and Kosygin, servile to the last degree, did everything it could to fawn on the new boss of U.S. imperialism. It lavished praise on Nixon and, strange to say, hailed him as a "peace champion." It said Nixon "has pledged to devote his entire strength, energy and wisdom to safeguarding international peace." Nixon, on his part, took over some of the widely known catchy phrases and slogans from the Soviet revisionists and sang a duet with them in his "inaugural address," which, to use his own phrase, is "a fever of words."

What resemblance in tune and tone between Nixon and the Khrushchovite modern revisionists!

Nixon said: We are "riders on the earth together," the world should not be "torn by division" and it is necessary "to go forward together with all mankind." Khrushchov once said: "We are on the earth today. . . like the inhabitants on Noah's ark" and should help one another.

Nixon said that "we can try to make no one our enemy," while Khrushchov advocated doing away with all "distrust" and "enmity."

Nixon called for "a peaceful competition . . . in enriching the life of man." That sounds exactly the same as Khrushchov's slogan of "peaceful competition."

Nixon said: "We are entering an era of negotiation." This repeats almost word for word the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's statement "the world has entered an 'era of negotiation.'"

And so on and so forth.

Isn't it somewhat strange to find hackneyed phrases of modern revisionism cropping up in Nixon's "inaugural address"? No, not at all.

To begin with, modern revisionism is itself an offspring of imperialist policy, and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is an accomplice and lackey of U.S. imperialism. Since both are by class nature reactionary, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism naturally speak the same counter-revolutionary language. Since both carry out the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie at

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROUND THE WORLD

SHAM SUPPORT, REAL BETRAYAL

Another Big Exposure of Soviet Revisionist Renegades

Cooked up single-handedly by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the so-called "Second International Conference in Support of the Arab Peoples" was held in Cairo from January 25 to 28. In the course of the conference, the Soviet revisionist clique brought its counter-revolutionary tactics into play. It unscrupulously brought pressure to bear on the Arab countries and painstakingly peddled its "five-point proposal" for a "settlement" of the Middle East question, which was dished out last December, and the U.S.-Soviet-hatched November 1967 U.N. Security Council "resolution" on the Middle East question. Its despicable performance at the conference was another big exposure of its vicious features of sham support for but real betrayal of the Arab people.

On the opening day of the conference, the Soviet revisionist clique made public the details of its "five-point proposal" in a signed article in *Pravda*. This was by no means accidental. One of its purposes was to set the tone for the conference and impose restrictions on it. In the article, the Soviet revisionists openly advocated that "the implementation of the [U.N.] Security Council's resolution is the key to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East." They shouted themselves hoarse in alleging that "the development of the Middle East situation has reached a point where things may take a turn towards a political settlement" or "lead to a dangerous aggravation of the explosive tension." In this way, they crudely intimidated the Arab people. At the same time, the head of the Soviet revisionist delegation to the conference openly clamoured at a commission meeting that implementation of the U.N. Security Council November 1967 "resolution" would ensure the just settlement of

the problems troubling the people of the Arab countries. Egged on by the Soviet revisionists, their tool, "the World Council of Peace," and a handful of their stooges — the Indian and Yugoslav delegations — voiced their support, serving as trumpeters of the Soviet revisionists.

Although the conference was held under the signboard of "support for the Arab peoples," the Soviet revisionist clique did not even mention the Palestinian problem in its "message of greetings" to the conference. This clearly showed that the basic aim of this Soviet revisionist-engineered conference was to do away with the Palestinian problem and completely sell out the interests of the Arab people.

The criminal acts of the Soviet revisionists in shamelessly selling out the interests of the Arab people were vehemently condemned at the conference. The delegate of Al Fatah (the Palestine National Liberation Movement) sternly declared at the conference: "We categorically reject the U.N. Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967, and the subsequent Soviet and American proposals or any form of political settlement, because all such proposals skirt the right of the Palestinians to liberate their country and to restore their homeland." He stressed: "Our people will never lay down their arms until Palestine is liberated and our rights restored. We will never accept any political settlement which denies us our rights, no matter whether it is a U.N. Security Council resolution or any other proposal. We will never accept any substitute to the national-liberation war which we will tenaciously hold on to, regardless of sacrifices and costs." The head of the Syrian delegation warned in a memorandum that the conference should not turn out to be one

in support of the November 1967 "resolution" of the U.N. Security Council. A delegate from Congo (Brazzaville) pointed out that the conference completely ignored the Arab people's genuine struggle against the imperialist-Zionist aggression. During sub-committee discussions, delegates from Palestine and other Arab countries sternly questioned the Soviet revisionist delegates and their followers: "If you are sincere in supporting the Arab peoples, then why do you not support the Palestinian people's armed struggle for national salvation?" The Soviet revisionist delegates were dumbfounded.

History stands witness to the betrayal of the Arab people's interests by the Soviet revisionists. The world knows that on June 6, 1967, the day after the U.S.-Israeli aggressors unleashed the large-scale aggression against the Arab countries, Soviet revisionist boss Kosygin took the initiative in informing the U.S. imperialists of Soviet intentions via the "hot line," thereby giving them a free hand to launch the aggression. After Israel had occupied vast tracts of Arab land, the Soviet revisionists acted in concert with the U.S. imperialists in the United Nations and pushed through a "ceasefire agreement" and a Security Council "resolution" designed to bring pressure to bear on the Arab people for a total surrender. Later, Kosygin on his own accord went to Glassboro in the United States to have talks with the then U.S. imperialist chieftain Johnson, and struck a dirty deal with him at the expense of the Arab people. Recently, the Soviet revisionists plotted the "political settlement" fraud even more actively with the U.S. imperialists. The Cairo conference was aimed at peddling this fraud. All these Soviet revisionists' acts of betrayal have taught the Arab people by negative example and have made increasing numbers of them see more clearly the diabolic features of the Soviet revisionists as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism. "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique will come to no good end no matter what kind of deception it practises.

(Continued from p. 21.)

home and aggression and expansion abroad, they likewise find it necessary to fall back on the hoax of "class conciliation" — to deny class contradictions and to drug the masses of the people and hold revolutionary struggles in check. It is only natural that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism should sing a number of tunes in the same key.

Yet the modern revisionists play a role which cannot be played by U.S. imperialism. That is because the modern revisionists have dressed themselves up as "Marxist-Leninists." Good as the disguise may be, it has been ripped by none other than U.S. imperialism. Doesn't the Soviet revisionist renegade clique claim to "oppose imperialism"? Yet U.S. imperialism is infatuated with and impressed by its "theories" and slogans. Doesn't this make it sufficiently clear that the Soviet renegades, who suit U.S. imperialism perfectly, are out-and-out U.S. imperialist stooges?

The tougher the going for imperialism, the more it needs revisionism, and the tougher the going for revisionism, the more it needs to hire itself out to im-

perialism. This is an inexorable law. While the Soviet revisionist renegade clique publicly fawns and waits on the new boss of U.S. imperialism, the latter publicly accepts and peddles part of the Soviet revisionist junk. This state of affairs vividly proves that for both U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, the going is getting very tough, that they are passing through crisis after crisis, and that they have run into a blind alley and are "ragged in spirit." So they must go in for this sort of counter-revolutionary clubbing together to intensify their counter-revolutionary collaboration.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "This is the period of the final struggle of dying imperialism." U.S. imperialism will not last long; nor will the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which clings to it. Like two fish out of water, each tries to prolong the life of the other with spittle. But neither can save the other in the end. The varied farcical exhibitions by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism at the time of Nixon's assumption of power merely show that they are "going forward together" to their graves at a quickened tempo.

(February 2)

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