

PEKING REVIEW

13

March 24, 1967

C.P.C. CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S LETTER

To Revolutionary Workers and Staff and Revolutionary
Cadres in Industrial and Mining Enterprises
Throughout the Country

Firm Support for the Vietnamese
People to Completely Defeat
U.S. Imperialism

People of all circles in the capital hold rally.

*Successful Conference of Peking's
Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants*

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報

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The widespread movements for rectification and for production which began in 1942 and 1943 respectively have played and are still playing a decisive role, the one in our ideological and the other in our material life. Unless we grasp these two links at the right time, we shall be unable to grasp the whole chain of the revolution, and our struggle will not advance.

On Production by the Army for Its Own Support and on the Importance of the Great Movements for Rectification and for Production

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People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.

Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L.) Against U.S. Aggression

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Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!

On Coalition Government



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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



Letter From the Central Committee Of the Chinese Communist Party

To Revolutionary Workers and Staff and Revolutionary Cadres In Industrial and Mining Enterprises Throughout the Country

- Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee call on you to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the very end; and hope that in this great proletarian cultural revolution and in this new situation, you will exert even greater efforts to go all out, aim high and at the present stage become the most outstanding models for the working masses of the whole country in taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production.
- The Party's Central Committee calls on all revolutionary cadres working in factories and mines to take the lead in doing all work well and do their best to fulfil and overfulfil state plans for production and construction. The Party's Central Committee believes that in all factories and mines the great majority of cadres are good or comparatively good. Comrades who have committed mistakes should make a serious self-criticism; they should, in the course of the great cultural revolution, make a diligent study of Chairman Mao's works, try hard to be good pupils of the masses, remould themselves in the course of their work and make amends by good deeds for their mistakes.
- The Party's Central Committee has decided that the People's Liberation Army should make great efforts to help civilians and support the work of industrial production. You should co-operate well with the comrades from the People's Liberation Army.

Comrade Workers and Staff!

Comrade Revolutionary Cadres in Factories and Mines!

The working class is the leading force in our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee call on you to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the very end; and hope that in this great proletarian cultural revolution and in this new situation, you will exert even greater efforts to go all out, aim high and at the present stage become the most outstanding models for the working masses of the whole country in taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production.

We hope that you will become models in firmly carrying out the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and in criticizing and repudiating the bourgeois reactionary line.

We hope that you will become models in firmly carrying out the Decision of the Party's Central Committee Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

We hope that you will become models in the struggle against the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road.

We hope that you will become models in bringing about the great revolutionary alliance and in opposing the "small group" mentality, anarchism, the tendency to grab the limelight, economism and selfishness.

You should strengthen labour discipline, firmly uphold democratic centralism and establish good order in socialist production and the great cultural revolution.

You should, in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Party's Central Committee, firmly uphold the eight-hour work day and carry on the cultural revolution during the time outside the eight hours of work. During working hours it is impermissible to absent oneself without good cause from one's production or work post. A struggle should be waged against any unhealthy tendency towards absenteeism or a perfunctory attitude to work.

In the cultural revolution, you should, in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Party's Central Committee, promote the revolutionization of your own thinking, carry on production according to the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, guarantee the quality of products and strive for high quality. A struggle should be waged against any unhealthy tendency to disregard the quality of output or waste state funds and materials.

All workers and staff in factories and mines must, in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, study experience in getting "better troops and simpler administration." It is necessary to greatly reduce the number of personnel detached from production and raise work efficiency. Attention must be paid to practising economy in carrying out revolution. Generally speaking, staff members of workers' organizations should not be detached from production.

All workers and staff in factories and mines must, in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, heighten their great sense of responsibility as masters of the country and protect state property effectively. Anyone destroying state property should be severely punished according to the law.

The Party's Central Committee calls on all revolutionary cadres working in factories and mines to take the lead in doing all work well and do their best to fulfil and overfulfil state plans for production and construction.

The Party's Central Committee believes that in all factories and mines the great majority of cadres are good or comparatively good. Comrades who have committed mistakes should make a serious self-criticism; they should, in the course of the great cultural revolution, make a diligent study of Chairman Mao's works, try hard to be good pupils of the masses, remould themselves in the course of their work and make amends by good deeds for their mistakes. As long as cadres who have made mistakes act in this way, the worker masses should show understanding and support them in their work. The attitude to be taken in criticizing them must be that which Chairman Mao has always instructed us to

follow — "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient."

Landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, who have sneaked into factories and mines, should never be allowed to be unruly in word or deed, to sabotage production, undermine unity among workers and staff, or create or incite factional disputes. They should be handled differently according to their political stand, attitude to work and concrete conditions in the factories and mines.

The Party's Central Committee has decided that the People's Liberation Army should make great efforts to help civilians and support the work of industrial production. You should co-operate well with the comrades from the People's Liberation Army.

We suggest that all workers and staff in factories and mines should, in their spare time, seriously discuss this letter sent to them by the Central Committee.

Unite under the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Fight valiantly to win a bumper harvest both in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in industrial production!

(This letter should be read and posted up in all factories, mines and capital construction units.)

**The Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Party**

March 18, 1967

Successful Conference of Peking's Poor And Lower-Middle Peasants

THE Representative Conference of Peking Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants convened successfully on March 19 in the midst of the triumphs of the great proletarian cultural revolution and when Chairman Mao's great strategic principle of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production" has won one mighty victory after another. More than 2,500 poor and lower-middle peasant representatives from 13 suburban counties and districts of the capital were gathered in the magnificent Great Hall of the People to work out plans for the cultural revolution and agricultural pro-

duction. This is a conference of the great alliance and unity of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Peking's suburbs, a conference to mobilize all forces for a great victory in spring farming around the capital. The convening of this conference is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and a new victory for the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao.

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, greeted the conference and gave

it important instructions on behalf of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, the Party's Central Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee, and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee.

Comrade Chen Po-ta, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Leader of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee; Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Advisor to the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee; Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Comrade Chiang Ching, First Deputy Leader of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, and others also greeted the conference. The conference was also addressed by Comrade Chen Po-ta.

In his speech, Premier Chou En-lai said: We congratulate you, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants and of commune members from the various suburban counties of Peking who are meeting here today. You have successfully elected representatives to the organ of power of the Peking municipality. In answer to the call of Chairman Mao and of the Party's Central Committee, you are mobilizing all forces to do the spring farm work well. We believe your conference will become the biggest mobilization meeting. We believe that agricultural production will be still more successful this year. We are confident that you will not only have a good spring farming season, but a good summer harvest and a good autumn harvest as well. Premier Chou then pointed out: Politics commands everything. We must first of all rely on the poor and lower-middle peasant activists and really take firm hold of the revolution and promote production. In the busy spring farming season, power at the production team and production brigade level should not be seized even in cases where power needs to be seized. Spring farm work should be done well. Those cadres who were removed from office during the "four clean-ups" movement* must not be allowed to stage a come-back and launch a counter-attack in revenge. Landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists should be put under your supervision and should not be allowed to be unruly in word or deed or to sow discord among the revolutionary masses or create factional disputes. The Peking Garrison Command has sent many people to help with the spring farm work. They are not only fine sons of the people, but belong to the great army which is led personally by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and holds high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have been most successful in the creative study and application of Chair-

*The socialist education movement to clean things up in the fields of politics, ideology, organization and economy. — Ed.

man Mao's writings. We trust that with their help, you will be more successful in your study of Chairman Mao's works and the quotations from his writings. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, you will have inexhaustible strength.

Comrade Chen Po-ta said: The holding of this representative conference of Peking's poor and lower-middle peasants is a great event in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a great event which shows that, responding to the call of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, the poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the country are bringing about a great alliance and are taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production. He said: Chairman Mao has always told us that agriculture is the foundation of the socialist national economy in our country. Chairman Mao has always given the fullest and most complete estimate of the great role played by the peasants in the different stages of the revolution and of their great role in the building of the revolutionary base areas and in socialist construction. The facts bear this out. It should be especially pointed out that the poor and lower-middle peasants, uniting with the middle peasants and other working masses in the rural areas, have made great contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country. It is hoped that after Chairman Mao's call to all of you to carry out the socialist education movement, you will make even greater contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution. Your contributions will be a great support to your working brothers, the working class. Your contributions are essential for the vigorous developments on the front of socialist industry in our country. This also means that your contributions will create still better conditions for the working class to supply you with more agricultural machines, and greater amounts of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and various other industrial products needed in the countryside.

Comrade Chen Po-ta expressed the hope that the representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants at the conference would resolutely carry out the policy of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production" put forward by Chairman Mao, smash the plots of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists in their vain attempt to stage a capitalist come-back, and protect the great fruits of the "four clean-ups" movement. The representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants should, he said, respond to the great call of Chairman Mao, work out plans through discussions among all those concerned and in a practical way and launch a new upsurge in spring ploughing and production on the outskirts of Peking where our great leader Chairman Mao lives. He added that revolutionary cadres at all levels in the rural people's communes should respond to the call of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, defy hardships, be fine sons and daughters of the people, do a good job of helping the poor and lower-middle peasants and uniting with the middle peasants and fulfil the

production plans of the socialist collectives. He said that cadres at all levels should co-operate well with the People's Liberation Army and struggle to win a twin victory in the great cultural revolution and the spring ploughing and production.

Since publication of the Draft Directive of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the Rural Areas, the broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in Peking's rural suburbs, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, have firmly adhered to the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, rebelled in a big way against the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road and those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who cling to their reactionary stand; thoroughly criticized and repudiated the bourgeois reactionary line and halted the counter-revolutionary evil wind of economism; vigorously destroyed the "four olds" [old ideas, culture, customs and habits] of the exploiting classes and established in a big way the "four news" of the proletariat; and have put their soaring enthusiasm inspired by the great cultural revolution into production, to create a lively scene of spring activity on the farms. Publication of the Letter From the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants and Cadres at All Levels in Rural People's Communes All Over the Country [see *Peking Review*, No. 9] has pointed out still more explicitly to the broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres at all levels in Peking's rural suburbs the correct way to go in "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production." Thus armed with clearer sight and, with big support from the People's Liberation Army, in all the counties (districts), communes and production brigades they have rapidly set up front-line command posts to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production. Exercising proletarian authority and mobilizing all positive factors, these posts are bringing about an upsurge in spring farm work. With boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao and in an enthusiastic, militant mood, they held this grand rally to celebrate the brilliant victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Peking's rural suburbs.

The meeting adopted "The Resolution of the Representative Conference of Peking Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants," which declared: We will hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. We poor and lower-middle peasants know full well that the socialist road is the only bright, broad road for us. Our one thought is to follow this road to the end, dig out the very roots of revisionism, block the path of capitalist restoration and ensure that our socialist land will never change colour.

To do the spring farm work well, it declared, will be an important step in carrying out the policy of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting pro-

duction." Great attention must be paid to doing the spring farm work well.

The Resolution expressed the determination to learn from the people of Tachai, take the Tachai road and build new rural areas of the Tachai type.

The Resolution finally stated that poor and lower-middle peasants should creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command over everything. Poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of all levels should take as maxims the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*], destroy the concept of "self-interest" and promote devotion to the public interest in a big way, and revolutionize their ideology well. Through the cultural revolution we will turn the countryside into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, it declared.

Representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the suburban counties and districts of Peking spoke at the conference. They declared that following Chairman Mao's teachings most earnestly, in this great cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to stand firm on the side of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, to direct the spearhead of their attack unerringly against the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road as well as those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who clung to the reactionary stand, and thoroughly smash the latest counter-attack of the bourgeois reactionary line. While grasping revolution well, they would vigorously promote production and get the spring farm work off to a good start. The poor and lower-middle peasants must become the main force in taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production. They must diligently study Chairman Mao's works, struggle hard against self-interest in the very depth of their souls, completely sweep away self-interest, vigorously promote devotion to the public interest, always remember the public interest, and effectively carry out the revolutionization of their thinking.

Speakers at the conference also included representatives of the Peking Garrison Command of the People's Liberation Army, of the Congress of Red Guards of Universities and Colleges in Peking, and of middle schools. They all pledged to fight resolutely and win victories together with the mass of poor and lower-middle peasants, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

A letter saluting Chairman Mao was adopted amid stormy applause. It says: Most, most respected and beloved Chairman Mao, we poor and lower-middle peasants are dauntless people who can neither be suppressed nor beaten down. We have only one aim in mind, to be for ever loyal to you and your brilliant thought and follow you always in forging ahead valiantly through storm and stress! We will not be

Firm Support for the Vietnamese People To Completely Defeat U.S. Imperialism

MARCH 19 this year was the 17th anniversary of the Vietnam Day of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism. This day 17 years ago, Saigon students and residents held a mighty anti-U.S. demonstration in a protest against U.S. imperialist provocations and finally forced an intruding U.S. destroyer to leave Saigon waters. This was the first victory of historic significance won by the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention.

On this anniversary day, a Peking rally roundly denounced U.S. imperialism for its latest escalation of the war in Vietnam and for its latest "peace talks" intrigue. The rally was a gathering of proletarian revolutionaries of all circles in the capital, who are forging ahead following their victories in the current great proletarian cultural revolution, of commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and friends from the five continents residing in Peking. Attended by Vice-Premier Chen Yi of the State Council and Kuo Mo-jo, a Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and Chairman of the China Peace Committee, the rally expressed its firm support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people to resist U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The meeting was also attended by Nguyen Minh Phuong, Acting Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China; Le Chung Thuy, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in China; and other Vietnamese comrades in Peking.

Among the other foreign friends present were: Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association; Frank Johnson of Australia; Mrs. Rita Smith, Rewi Alley and James Casey of New Zealand; Kinkazu Saionji of Japan; Robert Williams, Afro-American leader; Ahmed Mohamed Kheir of the Sudan; P. V. Sarma, Chief Representative of the Mission of the Malayan National Liberation League in China; Mon Kon Nanakon, Assistant Permanent Repre-

sentative of the Thailand Patriotic Front; Madame Quinim Pholsena of Laos; Rashid Said Gerbou, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking; Sidney Rittenberg of the United States; and Willy Hariandja of Indonesia.

The meeting began with all those present reading aloud in unison a quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung: **"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."**

Declaring the meeting open, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, said that Peking citizens from all walks of life fully endorsed the March 5 statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry (see *Peking Review*, No. 11, March 10, 1967) and lent their firm support to the recent statements by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam **and to the Vietnamese people vowing to carry the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.**

Kuo Mo-jo made a long speech in which he warmly praised the valiant anti-U.S. struggle of the Vietnamese people in the last 17 years and the great victories they have scored. He also strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for recently having frenziedly expanded its war of aggression against Vietnam.

The latest crime of U.S. imperialism in escalating the war, Kuo Mo-jo said, provided further evidence that its so-called peace talks were nothing but a smoke-screen. It resorted to cheating when it found it hard to carry on the war, but would continue the fighting when cheating got nowhere. In dealing with the revolutionary people, it was the policy of U.S. imperialism to certainly wipe them out if it could and to get ready

struck down by sugar-coated bullets; we will not be deceived by sweet words or succumb to plots and intrigues. Be assured that we are determined to raise the great red banner of your brilliant thought over every inch of land of the rural people's communes in Peking and build these people's communes to create a

new countryside that will shine for ever with the brilliance of your thought.

The conference unanimously adopted the slate of members of its standing committee, and of representatives who will attend the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

to wipe them out later if it could not do so at present. Its vain hope was first to tie northern Vietnam hand and foot by means of "peace talks" so that it could go all out to do what it liked in southern Vietnam; and once its wounds were healed, it would fiercely fall upon northern Vietnam. This scheme had become ever more apparent. By its own actions U.S. imperialism had made it clear that its aggressive nature would never change; it would never lay down the butcher's knife and become a Buddha, as a Chinese saying goes.

Now that U.S. imperialism in southern Vietnam was at the end of its rope, Kuo Mo-jo went on, it was stepping up the bombing of the north in a vain attempt to force peace talks with the use of a few bombs. In expanding its war of aggression, U.S. imperialism could only meet with an even more powerful rebuff from the Vietnamese people and suffer still greater defeat.

Kuo Mo-jo pointed out that Washington had all along had the close collaboration and encouragement of the Soviet revisionist leading group in its vigorous campaign of war blackmail and "peace talks" fraud. To cover up its criminal betrayal, the Soviet revisionist leading group had tried to sow discord in the relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples by cooking up anti-Chinese rumours on the question of "the transit of aid supplies to Vietnam." Its sinister activities had once again fully shown it to be the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism, an arch renegade betraying the Vietnamese people and the most treacherous enemy of their cause of resisting U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Quoting the teaching of the Chinese people's great leader, Chairman Mao, Kuo Mo-jo said: **"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."** He said that U.S. imperialism in Vietnam had entered a blind alley and the Vietnamese people, as long as they pressed on by following up their victories and carried on a protracted people's war, would certainly be able to throw the U.S. aggressors out of their country and win final victory.

Thanks to the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao, Kuo Mo-jo observed, the Chinese people had further revolutionized themselves, and become ever more militant and high-spirited, thus bringing still greater strength into play to support and aid the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people were closely following the developments of the Vietnamese situation. **They had made up their minds not to flinch from maximum national sacrifices in resolutely helping the fraternal Vietnamese people defeat the U.S. aggressors completely.**

Nguyen Minh Phuong said that the people in southern Vietnam, carrying on the heroic "March 19" tradition and displaying valiant militancy, had won

tremendous victories. Today, a people's war was growing with vigour there and the armed forces and civilians had taken firm hold of the initiative on the battlefield. **No matter how U.S. imperialism tried to threaten and fool the people, the south Vietnamese armed forces and people, with all-out efforts and determination, would resolutely defeat it and realize their sacred aspiration to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify the fatherland.**

The victories of the Vietnamese people, Nguyen Minh Phuong added, testified to the incontrovertible truth of our time that **a nation, however small and weak it may be, when it pursued a correct political line, carried on people's war, was united and resolved to fight for national independence and the reunification of the fatherland, was strong enough to smash all imperialist schemes and acts of aggression.**

He praised the Chinese people who, with a high internationalist spirit and sparing no sacrifice to support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, had given the south Vietnamese people extremely great and effective help. The Vietnamese people, he said, highly valued this most precious support.

Le Chung Thuy in his speech vehemently denounced U.S. imperialism for its recent and still more serious moves to escalate the war and its many fresh crimes against the Vietnamese people. He declared that the people in the north fully supported and responded to the February 28, 1967 statement of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and were resolved to fulfil under all circumstances their obligations as the rear for their kinsmen, the compatriots in the south. This, he stressed, represented the unshakable will of the 31 million countrymen of Vietnam to fight and win; such was the necessary answer to the latest war escalation by the U.S. aggressors.

At present, Le Chung Thuy said, the Vietnamese people's war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation had entered a tense and violent stage. The whole nation, resolutely responding to President Ho Chi Minh's sacred call made on July 17, 1966 and united as one, were marching forward courageously to defend the north and liberate the south with a view to reunifying the fatherland and frustrating the aggression of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of modern imperialism.

The 700 million fraternal Chinese people, who are armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and who are vigorously engaged in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have all along stood at the side of the Vietnamese people, sincerely rendering both spiritual and material aid to their cause against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The fraternal Chinese people would remain for ever the close comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people, Le Chung Thuy stated.

Representatives from the Congress of Red Guards of Peking Universities and Colleges, the Chinese Peo-

ple's Liberation Army, and Peking's workers and peasants also spoke. They warmly congratulated the Vietnamese people on their brilliant victories in the anti-U.S. struggle and strongly denounced U.S. imperialism for its expanded aggression against Vietnam and the Soviet revisionist leading group for acting as the accomplice of U.S. imperialism.

The representative of the Red Guards told the rally:

"Under the leadership of our supreme commander Chairman Mao, the entire body of the Chinese Red Guards fighters are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end. Our soaring spirit of revolutionary rebellion will smash to smithereens the conspiracy of imperialism and all reactionaries to restore capitalism in China. China's Red Guards vow to provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people and, whenever needed by them and the moment Chairman Mao gives the word, will immediately march to the Vietnamese battlefield and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people to drive out the U.S. imperialists, to beat them down and trample them underfoot so that they can never, never rise again!"

The P.L.A. representative said:

"Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, solemnly announced some time ago: **'We have made every preparation. Not flinching from maximum national sacrifices, we are determined to give firm support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.'** The Chinese P.L.A., all its commanders and fighters, have long ago made up their minds and fear no sacrifice. Whenever the interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese people call for it, and on the order of Chairman Mao, our great leader, we will instantly go

into action and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely."

The workers' representative said:

"The Chinese workers who are loyal to proletarian internationalism, have always regarded the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own struggle and have consistently supported in various ways and with concrete action their Vietnamese brothers. Right now, **Chinese workers are enthusiastically responding to Chairman Mao's call to 'take firm hold of the revolution and promote production'**; with the revolution in command of production, they are carrying the proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, thus carrying industrial production forward with giant strides. This will greatly increase our strength to support Vietnam against U.S. aggression. The Chinese workers, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, will always give powerful backing to the Vietnamese people."

The representative of the peasants said:

"We are commune members armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. We will for ever stand at the side of the heroic Vietnamese people. **We resolutely respond to the great call of Chairman Mao 'to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production.'** We have mobilized all forces to create an upsurge in spring ploughing. We are determined to work hard for higher crop yields so as to support the Vietnamese people in carrying on their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until final victory."

A message of support for the Vietnamese people's struggle was read at the rally.

On the same day, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial saluting the heroic, fighting Vietnamese people.

解放軍報

JIEFANGJUN BAO

Let the Militia Play Its Full Role in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

Following are excerpts from the "Jiefangjun Bao" (Liberation Army Daily) editorial of March 16. — Ed.

THE building of a powerful militia is a standing strategic concept of Chairman Mao, our great supreme commander. On many occasions since the founding of the People's Republic of China, he has directed us to build militia divisions in a big way and to turn all the people into soldiers. He has given instructions that the work of the militia must be put on a solid basis or-

ganizationally, politically and militarily. At all times and in all circumstances, we must unswervingly carry out these instructions.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has now entered a key stage in which the proletarian revolutionaries are waging a struggle to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. In the course of this sharp and complicated class struggle, the work of the militia

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has become more and not less important; its tasks have become heavier and not lighter; and its role has become greater and not smaller. Militiamen and women throughout the country should firmly follow the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and play their role fully in the great proletarian cultural revolution in accordance with Chairman Mao's repeated instructions and the demands which the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has put forward in line with Chairman Mao's instructions, that is, to take firm hold of the revolution and promote preparedness against war, promote work and production.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out recently that in those places and organizations where power needs to be seized, the policy of the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination must be carried out in establishing a provisional organ of power that is revolutionary and representative and has proletarian authority. This organ of power should preferably be called a revolutionary committee. The editorial entitled "On the Revolutionary 'Three-in-One' Combination" in issue No. 5, 1967 of the journal *Hongqi* points out: "At various levels, in those departments where power must be seized, representatives of the armed forces or of the militia should take part in forming the 'three-in-one' combination. This should be done in factories and rural areas, in financial, trading, cultural and educational departments (universities, middle schools and primary schools), in Party and government organizations and in people's organizations. Representatives of the armed forces should be sent to the county level or higher and representatives of the militia should be sent to the commune level or lower. This is very good." The participation of the militia in the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination in the struggle to seize power shows Chairman Mao's greatest concern for and greatest trust in our militia. It is also the greatest encouragement to us. We must never be unworthy of Chairman Mao's concern and trust; we must most resolutely carry out this new, important and glorious political task. We must firmly unite with the proletarian revolutionaries and carry on the fight shoulder to shoulder with them. We should take an active part in the struggle of the proletarian revolutionaries to seize power as well as in the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, completely overthrow the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road and win complete victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Our state system of the people's democratic dictatorship is a powerful weapon for safeguarding the fruits of the victory of the people's revolution and for opposing the plots of the foreign and domestic enemies to stage a comeback, and we must firmly grasp this weapon." The great proletarian cultural revolution is an unprecedentedly great revolutionary mass movement, a very sharp and complicated class struggle. Our class enemies both at home and abroad are scheming their hardest to make trouble and sabotage it. To guarantee its vic-

torious advance, it is imperative to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. The militia is an important instrument of that dictatorship; it is a revolutionary armed force of a mass character, a powerful assistant and strong reserve force for the People's Liberation Army. The broad masses of the militia must not only take an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution, but must vigilantly and heroically safeguard it. The militia should, together with the People's Liberation Army, enthusiastically respond to **Chairman Mao's great call to the People's Liberation Army to give active support to the broad masses of the Left**, and be ready at all times to smash the counter-revolutionary adverse current stirred up by the handful of Party people in authority who are taking the capitalist road. The militia should work energetically together with the public security organizations in resolutely suppressing the counter-revolutionary activities of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. The militia should maintain keen vigilance against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries, conscientiously strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at any time to operate in co-ordination with the People's Liberation Army in wiping out any enemy daring to invade us.

Our great supreme commander Chairman Mao calls on us to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production." The 16-point decision [Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution] drawn up under the personal direction of Chairman Mao, points out: "The aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to revolutionize people's ideology and as a consequence to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in all fields of work." We, of the militia, must respond to Chairman Mao's call most enthusiastically, carry out the 16-point decision most energetically and wage a resolute struggle against those scoundrels who try to sabotage our efforts to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production." We must be path-breakers in revolution and at the same time be models in production. We must play a still greater role as shock forces in production to promote industry and agriculture.

In order to fulfil these important and glorious tasks, the most fundamental thing is for the militia to make still greater efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively. They must arm their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought, raise their level of consciousness in carrying out the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and follow Chairman Mao's teachings in dealing with the various complicated problems that arise in the course of the struggle. The militia must use Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon in successfully carrying the revolution to the depths of their souls, in destroying the concept of self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest and in strengthening their revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline in order to become real proletarian revolutionaries.

Only the Selfless Can Be Fearless

*Sun, rain and dew nourish the pine-trees,
The thought of Mao Tse-tung nurtures heroes.*

Nurtured in the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, millions of young proletarian revolutionary fighters are growing up sturdily and quickly in China. They are boundlessly loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and bravely defend it. They seek neither fame nor personal gain; they fear neither hardship nor death. In the course of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and in the unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution they have performed countless heroic deeds, deeds which are deeply moving and mighty, deeds which are deserving of their highest praise.

Kuo Chia-hung, who gave his life, is a typical proletarian revolutionary fighter nurtured in the thought of Mao Tse-tung. He grew to manhood in the midst of acute class struggles and was tempered in the great storms of the battles between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line. He is an outstanding representative of millions of proletarian revolutionary fighters.

When the country called on young people to bend their efforts to farm production, he gave up all thought of "personal future" and "family considerations" and became a model on the production front. When a handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road stirred up trouble, he stepped forward and fought resolutely, becoming a revolutionary path-breaker in the great proletarian cultural revolution. When a fierce fire threatened property belonging to the country he dashed into the sea of flames at the risk of his own life and died a heroic death protecting state property.

A good fighter of Chairman Mao's, he was nevertheless attacked and branded as an "anti-Party element," one of the "ghosts and monsters," and an "active counter-revolutionary" by a handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road within the Municipal Party Committee in Chin-kiang! He was even illegally detained and subjected to a harsh struggle for four months. He was not exonerated before his death, only after! This is how the bourgeois reactionary line turns things upside down, confusing right and wrong! How vile it is!

In the days when he was being persecuted by the "white terror" of those carrying out the bourgeois reac-

tionary line, Comrade Kuo Chia-hung did not waver but struggled on bravely in the face of the enemy's frenzied attack. He declared: "We have Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party backing us. . . . Victory will be ours!" Now his hopes are already realized!

Kuo Chia-hung's fighting deeds are a most powerful denunciation of the bourgeois reactionary line and the warmest praise for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Whence came the dauntless, revolutionary spirit of Comrade Kuo Chia-hung?

It came from the great, invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung with which he armed himself. It came from his perseverance in carrying the revolution to the very core of his being and his constant efforts to uproot self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest.

Only the selfless can be fearless.

Only the selfless can become thoroughgoing materialists who, with a firm stand and clear-cut viewpoint, fear nothing. In the defence of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, they have the revolutionary courage to vanquish all enemies, the heroic spirit of "he who is not afraid of death by a thousand cuts dares to unhorse the emperor."

Only the selfless can become staunch revolutionary fighters of the proletariat, always firm in withstanding attack and corrosion by the ideas of the exploiting classes and constantly clearing away the dust and dirt in their own thinking. They will neither be borne down by the bourgeois "fragrant" winds nor struck down by sugar-coated bullets. To them money and property are nothing, nor are fame and position. To uphold the noble ideal of communism and the cause of the people, they will always preserve the revolutionary qualities of modesty, prudence, plain-living and hard struggle.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfilment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world—to change their cognitive ability and change the relations between the subjective and the objective world." Comrade Lin Piao also points out: "We should regard ourselves as a part of the strength in the revolution and at the same time constantly make ourselves a target of revolution. We

should revolutionize ourselves in the revolution. Without doing this, it is impossible to make the revolution a success." The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution which touches the people to their very souls, a great revolution to get rid of self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest, and a great revolution in which people use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to sweep away all manner of non-proletarian ideas.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has now entered the stage of seizing power from a handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. Representatives of various classes are stepping forth to assert themselves, and so are the trends of thought of various social strata. In such circumstances, it is even more important for us to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's

thought and resolutely resist attack and corrosion from diverse non-proletarian ideas. The broad masses of proletarian revolutionaries must earnestly learn from Comrade Kuo Chia-hung's selfless and dauntless communist spirit, carry the revolution to the depths of their souls, completely discredit anarchism, the tendency to grab the limelight, the "small group" mentality and individualism, bring about a great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, and meet the new and greater struggles ahead with still firmer unity and fighting spirit.

"Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!"

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, March 18.)

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Fosters Heroes

Kuo Chia-hung—Staunch Proletarian Revolutionary Fighter

COUNTLESS proletarian revolutionary fighters have come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are revolutionary path-breakers nurtured by the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Of all people, they are the most selfless, the most courageous, and the staunchest. They dare to think, to speak, to forge ahead, to make revolution. Their senses are the sharpest, their fighting will the most resolute, their stand the most clear-cut. For the sake of the revolution, they charge to the forefront of the rebellion against a handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, against the bourgeois reactionary line, and against the old order of things. When the revolution demands it, they are the first to step forth, to give up everything, even their lives. Comrade Kuo Chia-hung is an outstanding representative of such proletarian revolutionaries.

Hero in Saving State Property

On the afternoon of January 19, a make-shift shelter at a Peking construction site accidentally caught fire. The roof was covered by pieces of canvas, and underneath, the ground was stacked with oil drums, coils of electric wire and other inflammatory material. A northwesterly wind soon turned one end of the shelter into a raging blaze. The whole site as well as the buildings flanking it was threatened with destruction if the fire spread.

Nearby People's Liberation Army men, office workers and residents rushed to the scene. In co-ordination with fire engines which had arrived, they pitched into the battle. Teng Liang-wen, a deputy platoon commander of the P.L.A., was one of the first to get up on to the roof of the shelter. At a glance, he saw that the first two pieces of the canvas roofing were ablaze, and the flames were heading swiftly for the third. He immediately started to roll up the third piece of canvas to stop the advancing flames. Each piece of the thick canvas weighed about 300 kilogrammes and it was only with all his strength that Teng was able to unfasten the wires connecting the second and third pieces, after which he was able to lift the unburnt canvas at his end so as to roll it up. But at the other end, the wires still fastened the two pieces of canvas tightly together. By now the onrushing flames were only one metre from the unburnt canvas. The wooden frame below was already crackling from the heat. To get across and roll it up at the other end had become impossible. Suddenly, in the light of the flames opposite him, Teng saw the shape of a young man leap into their midst. As the P.L.A. man later described it: "He was loudly shouting **Chairman Mao's quotation: 'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,'** as he began to lift the unburnt canvas. Through the flames and the smoke, I could clearly see his tall figure. Enveloped by the blaze, he was swiftly

rolling up the canvas with all his strength on the tottering frame of the shelter. Ordinarily, it would have taken more than three men to roll up the canvas roofing, but he was doing it by himself! Suddenly, the frame sloped to one side. The revolutionary people all around fighting the fire began to yell: 'Hey, you comrade up there, you better come down! The frame is going to collapse, get down quickly!' But the young man didn't seem to hear them. Sweat was dripping down his face, and he was still shouting with a voice now grown hoarse: **'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'** Finally, he succeeded in rolling up the unburnt canvas and stopped the advance of the fire, and with it, the threat to the whole work site."

But, at this moment, the burnt up shelter frame crumbled to the ground. The young man tottered in the light of the flames, crashed down from the roof and fell on a spike. He had heroically given up his life.

From his blood-stained pockets, people removed a copy of the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, a notebook, a letter, and a petition.

Path-Breaker in the Great Cultural Revolution

Who is this martyr?

His name was Kuo Chia-hung. He was the 24-year-old production team leader of a silk-worm breeding farm on the Xiangsan Horticultural Plantation on the outskirts of the city of Chinkiang, Kiangsu Province. He was not only a hero in saving state property, but a path-breaker in the great cultural revolution. He also was a victim of the bourgeois reactionary line.

Early in the cultural revolution, because Kuo had courageously risen up in rebellion, he had been falsely

accused of being an "anti-Party element," a "monster," and a "counter-revolutionary" by a handful of persons in authority in the Chinkiang Municipal Party Committee who were taking the capitalist road. He was held in confinement for four months. Confronted by this bourgeois reactionary line, he waged an unrelenting struggle. Now he had been asked by the revolutionary masses of Chinkiang to go to Peking, where he reported on the state of affairs in Chinkiang to departments concerned under the central authorities. Seeing the fire, Kuo had fearlessly rushed into the fight which resulted in his untimely death.

His heroic death is a most penetrating exposure of a handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road and of the bourgeois reactionary line; it is the strongest accusation and the most powerful indictment against them. A man they maligned as a "counter-revolutionary" was a true hero. Such vivid facts have made the revolutionary people of the whole country even more bitterly hate the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road and the bourgeois reactionary line. They have made the people more resolute than ever to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

A Good Student of Chairman Mao

Coming from a poverty-stricken family in Chinkiang, Kuo Chia-hung had a bitter childhood which sowed in him hatred for the old society and warm love for the new one. Liberation gave him the chance to go to school. It was in his senior high-school years that Kuo began to study Chairman Mao's works diligently. Gradually, Mao Tse-tung's thought became the powerful motive force for his political advance. After studying *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, for instance, he had said with great emotion: "Even a foreigner could adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own. What is there that I, a youth of New China, cannot give up for our great cause of socialist construction?"

In 1964, Kuo's graduation from senior high school coincided with the Party's call to educated youth to take part in building a new socialist countryside. Chairman Mao's teaching quickly helped him make up his mind. **Chairman Mao says: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice."** Kuo was the first among his classmates to enlist to aid agriculture.

Not long after, Kuo and 160 other senior high school graduates came to the Xiangsan Horticultural Plantation's silk-worm breeding farm along the banks of the Yangtse River. Kuo was elected one of the pro-



Kuo Chia-hung (second from right) and other young people studying mulberry-growing

duction team leaders. Working with might and main, the young people built the farm up from scratch through arduous labour. In one year, they turned a stretch of desolate river bank into a farm criss-crossed with irrigation ditches and canals and rows of mulberry trees.

Kuo Chia-hung encountered all kinds of difficulties in his work. Again, it was Chairman Mao's words that gave him boundless courage and will power. **Chairman Mao says: "... [some comrades] leave ease and comfort to others and take the heavy loads themselves; they are the first to bear hardships, the last to enjoy comforts. They are good comrades."** Kuo Chia-hung pledged to himself: "I'm going to take the heavy loads, and do my best. I will not fail the Party. I will not be a shameful coward."

With autumn of 1965 came a typhoon threatening the fruit of their hard labour—the new dyke. Sick with fever, Kuo Chia-hung would not be kept in bed. With his comrades, he struggled against the raging storm for 36 hours until the dyke was saved.

Kuo's outstanding contributions elected him an "activist in studying Chairman Mao's works" and an "outstanding farm worker" in Chinkiang.

Fight Against Bourgeois Reactionary Line

On June 15, 1966, the great proletarian cultural revolution swept over the farm. The revolutionary masses there put up a mass of big-character posters exposing the person in the Party who was in authority on the farm and was taking the capitalist road. Indignantly they crowded around him and an impromptu accusation meeting took place. Kuo Chia-hung led it and kept it in order.

The next day, a handful of persons in authority in the Chinkiang Municipal Party Committee taking the capitalist road incited a throng to attack and beat up Kuo and those who had held the meeting. Under the pretext of putting Kuo and some others under "protection," they locked them up. That gang charged that the revolutionary action on June 15 was "a meeting of violence aimed at counter-revolutionary restoration" and that Kuo Chia-hung was the "ringleader."

Through the next four months, those who clung to the bourgeois reactionary line cruelly persecuted Kuo. He was not only threatened and abused to his face, but many malicious rumours were started behind his back. He was not allowed to read the newspapers, listen to broadcasts or write letters; he was even stopped from studying Chairman Mao's works. But Kuo was not put off. Breaking through the barriers, he managed to study the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* from cover to cover during that period. Thus, he gained a deeper understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought and held a sharper weapon for the struggle in his hands. Kuo Chia-hung wrote a petition in which he said: "The respected and beloved

leader Chairman Mao saved me. Time and again, he enabled me to endure their torment. . . ." "It was Chairman Mao who told me: **'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'**" "It was Chairman Mao who taught me that **'rebellion is justified.'** You bourgeois lords had better not be pleased too soon. Don't think that because you have branded me a 'counter-revolutionary' and an "anti-Party element," I no longer dare to speak and act, and rebel against you. No! Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee are there to back me up . . . victory belongs to us!"

Last October, Kuo fled from Chinkiang and managed to make his way to Peking. There he met up with his comrades-in-arms, and together they won the concern and support of the central authorities. On November 3, they were among those who were reviewed by the most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao in front of Tien An Men. For Kuo, this was the greatest encouragement. He wrote in his diary: "Chairman Mao seemed to be saying to me: 'Young fellow, don't hold back! Go on and forge ahead bravely!'" From this day on, his eyes became even sharper and his mind reached out further. He decided to go back to Chinkiang, do his best to help promote the great cultural revolution there, and unite with the proletarian revolutionaries.

This January, Kuo again came to Peking, and this time he was the representative of twelve revolutionary Chinkiang mass organizations. His two trips to Peking reflected the change in Chinkiang's revolutionary situation. After going forward in the dark, dawn was ahead. Those people who had dubbed revolutionaries "counter-revolutionaries" were now under the watchful eyes of the revolutionary masses and surrounded by them.

On January 19, Kuo and his comrades were on their way to a university to establish revolutionary contact and gain the support of the revolutionary students when they came upon the fire at the construction site. There he steadfastly performed the last feat of his life and died gloriously in the cause of socialist construction.

Kuo Chia-hung has died, but countless proletarian revolutionaries are fighting their way forward. In Chinkiang, where Kuo lived, worked and fought, the proletarian revolutionaries are forming great alliances. Their struggle to seize power from the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road is unfolding vigorously.

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A circular was issued recently by the Municipal Party Committee of Chinkiang which formally redressed the wrongs done to Kuo Chia-hung. In accordance with his wish and his feats, he was also accepted as a full member of the Chinese Communist Party posthumously.

Soviet Revisionist Leaders Are the Greatest Traitors in History

— Says Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (M.-L.)

COMRADE E.F. HILL, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in an article carried in the *Vanguard* of March 2, strongly condemns the Soviet revisionist leading clique for betraying the Soviet people, Lenin and the October Revolution, for opposing China in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and for selling out the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The article says: "The Soviet leaders have utterly betrayed the Soviet Union, Lenin and the October Revolution. They are the worst traitors in all history. Traitors of the past pale into insignificance alongside the supreme treachery of Khrushchov, Kosygin and Brezhnev."

The article, entitled "Soviet Revisionist Leaders Are the Greatest Traitors in History," says that "the Soviet leaders betray the whole cause of socialism. It is treachery going beyond the bounds of a single country. . . . History will never, never forgive such traitors. Treachery of such immeasurable dimensions has never before been seen."

The article stresses: "We are accused of being anti-Soviet. But this is only a slander. We love the Soviet Union. We uphold the titanic genius of Lenin and his views. We firmly defend the October Revolution. We love the Soviet people. . . . But it is just that love and respect that makes our anger burn more fiercely at the monumental treachery now being perpetrated by Kosygin and Brezhnev. It is they who are anti-Soviet: they who have betrayed Lenin, the October Revolution and the Soviet Union."

The article points out that more and more irrefutable facts have proved that the Soviet revisionist leading clique is working energetically for the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. "Things characteristic of capitalism can be immediately pointed to in the Soviet Union. The Soviet leaders bought a two-page advertisement in the *New York Times*. It invited the American monopoly capitalists to exploit the Soviet people. The Soviet leaders sold to the Italian monopoly Fiat, the right to set up its factory in the Soviet Union to exploit the Soviet workers. They are doing the same with Japanese monopolists in respect of Siberia. They are talking now with U.S. monopolists to do the same. That is capitalism, pure and simple."

The article says: "The revisionists give all this a 'Marxist-Leninist' cover. They say it is to help develop socialism. . . . Still the facts remain. They accumulate. They point in one direction only — capitalism."

In the international scene, the article points out, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has become an "active collaborator with U.S. imperialism. It has an economic, military and political partnership with the U.S. imperialists."

The article points out in particular that on the Vietnam question the Soviet revisionist leading clique is doing its utmost in collaborating with U.S. imperialism in carrying out the "peace talks" scheme and trying to force the Vietnamese people to surrender. The article says that "there is the clearest collusion between the Soviet revisionist leaders and the U.S. imperialists. They are conspiring to bring 'peace' to Vietnam. The Soviet leaders say to the U.S. imperialists: Stop bombing and we will get you 'negotiations' in Vietnam, i.e., U.S. occupation. When peace doesn't come, the logic of the Soviet revisionist position is of necessity 'resume bombing so that you can again stop it for us to get negotiations.'"

The article points out that "the central point of U.S.-Soviet collaboration is their anti-China policy. No one can deny this is a fact." Kosygin, Brezhnev and their like have joined the anti-China chorus of U.S. imperialism, and have even manufactured new lies to add to the chorus, it says. The article strongly denounces the Soviet revisionist leading clique's anti-China crimes, such as its brutal suppression of the Chinese students at the Red Square in Moscow and its organization of gangsters to attack the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

Mao Tse-tung, the article says emphatically, is indeed the Lenin of our times. The Chinese people, headed by Mao Tse-tung, are the firmest champions of Lenin, the October Revolution and socialism in the Soviet Union.

The article expresses the conviction that the Soviet people will unite with the Chinese people. They will throw off their revisionist leaders. It calls on all revolutionary people to rise up to fight against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Long Live China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!

— Article (excerpts) by the Editorial Department of *Pruga e Partise*, theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

The great proletarian cultural revolution unfolding in China under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought is a valuable contribution to the theory and practice of scientific socialism. It is a struggle for the complete victory of socialism and communism and for blocking the path leading to the emergence of revisionism and capitalist restoration in China. It is a vital problem involving the destiny of the world proletarian revolution. This revolution has shaken the rule of imperialism, modern revisionism and international reactionaries to its very foundations.

PRUGA E PARTISE (Road of the Party), theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, points out in a recent article by its editorial department that the great proletarian cultural revolution, which is going on in China under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, is a valuable contribution to the theory and practice of scientific socialism.

Entitled "Long Live China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!" this article published in *Pruga e Partise* says: Today the entire world is paying great attention to China's great proletarian cultural revolution which is unfolding with the momentum of an avalanche and the power of a thunderbolt. The Albanian Communists and people, together with all Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries the world over, fully support and sympathize with this revolution. But the imperialists, modern revisionists with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as the centre and reactionaries of all countries are working hard to slander, distort and attack it. This is because China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a struggle for the thorough victory of socialism and communism, and for blocking the path leading to the emergence of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism in China. This is a vital problem which involves the destiny of the world proletarian revolution. This revolution has shaken the rule of imperialism, modern revisionism and international reactionaries to its very foundations.

China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a fierce class struggle between the two roads—the socialist and the capitalist roads. It is a powerful movement which the hundreds of millions of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals, revolutionary youth, students and cadres, guided by the great Marxist-Leninist thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have

launched to oppose the attempt to drag China back to the capitalist road.

A mighty mass movement to study Mao Tse-tung's thought, to take it as the guide to action and to apply it in practice is rapidly developing among the hundreds of millions of Chinese workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals.

China's great proletarian cultural revolution has achieved a brilliant victory, while its enemy has met with ignominious defeat. The Soviet revisionist leading group has to change its "tactics of keeping silence" into the bankrupt tactics of open attack used by Khrushchov. By so doing, it attempts to slander China's great proletarian cultural revolution and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to isolate the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China in the world communist movement and on the international scene, to intimidate the revolutionary people all over the world into keeping away from the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China. But the vain hopes of the Soviet revisionist leading group have not been realized and will never be realized. China's great proletarian cultural revolution has the enthusiastic support of the revolutionary people of all countries and is inspiring them to rise up more courageously in revolution and liberation struggles to overthrow the capitalist, imperialist and colonialist systems of exploitation and oppression.

The great proletarian cultural revolution which is now unfolding in China under the radiance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teachings is a valuable contribution to the theory and practice of scientific socialism. Its experience is of great significance to all Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries in the world, who are fighting for socialism, in advancing the cause of socialism to complete victory.

The article then gives an account of the historical experience of China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

First. China's great proletarian cultural revolution shows very clearly that class struggle is also unavoidable in socialist society. It is a struggle for the complete victory of socialist revolution and socialist and communist construction, and to block the way leading to the restoration of capitalism. This is because, as the whole course of the historical development of socialist society has proved, there still exists the danger that the socialist system may go back again to capitalism as a result of foreign invasion, internal armed counter-revolutionary violence or "peaceful evolution."

The class struggle between the forces of socialism and capitalism is unfolded on all fronts in different forms. Under certain conditions, it may take a most violent form. The class struggle on the ideological and cultural front has a vital significance for the destiny of socialism. In order to strive for the victories of socialism and communism, it is not enough to merely overthrow the exploiting classes, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, confiscate the property of the bourgeoisie and other exploiters and transform the economy on a socialist basis. It is also essential to smash and eliminate the influence of the ideas of the exploiting classes which have been left over by the old society and nourished by the domestic enemies of socialism and the foreign capitalist world and to effect fundamental changes in people's thinking on the basis of communist ideas. That is to say, it is essential to carry out socialist revolution in the ideological and cultural sphere. The class struggle in this field is particularly acute, arduous, complex and of long duration. Just as **Comrade Mao Tse-tung has emphatically pointed out: "The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute. The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled."**

All the enemies of socialism at home and abroad, imperialism, the international bourgeoisie, modern revisionism and all the counter-revolutionaries are vainly hoping to eliminate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist state and restore capitalism. First and foremost they exert their utmost to corrode the minds of the people, spread their poisonous influence and carry out counter-revolutionary activities in the ideological field in order to create conditions for political counter-revolution and usurpation of state power. This was what the Khrushchov renegade clique did in the Soviet Union. This was what the counter-revolutionaries did in Hungary in 1956. This is also what the Chinese bourgeoisie and revisionist elements have been endeavouring to do. To be keenly vigilant ideologically and to unfold class struggle correctly on the ideological

and cultural front are therefore of paramount importance to the socialist cause, to the uninterrupted promotion of the socialist cause and to the blocking of the road leading to the emergence of revisionism and capitalist restoration. Herein lies the extremely important significance of China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

Second. The launching of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China clearly shows that in order to promote the victory of the socialist and communist cause and to block the way to the degeneration of the socialist system and its return to capitalism, it is imperative for a proletarian Party leading the whole life of a state to always adhere to the Marxist-Leninist stand, defend the purity of the Party ranks and preserve its revolutionary characteristics for ever. This is of decisive significance. Experiences in many years and in particular, the bitter lessons of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, show that in order to wipe out the socialist system, its enemy first of all directs its spearhead of attack against the proletarian revolutionary Party and attempts to sneak into the Party to corrupt it from within, thereby turning it into an instrumentality for counter-revolution. This lesson also shows that under the conditions of peaceful construction, there exists the danger of the Party and its cadres at all levels becoming bureaucratic and gradually losing their revolutionary characteristics. This will create favourable conditions for the spread of the revisionist trend, the emergence of bourgeois and revisionist elements and their usurpation of state and Party power. Therefore, to maintain high political and ideological vigilance against the various currents and trends which are alien to Marxism-Leninism and which may manifest themselves within the Party, to wage a relentless and principled struggle against the Right or "Left" opportunism, to defend and implement the Party's Leninist principles and to make a clean sweep of those anti-Marxist elements, revisionists and bourgeois elements who may have wormed their way into the Party or degenerated — all these are necessary conditions for enabling the Party to remain pure and revolutionary for ever and lead the socialist revolution and socialist construction on a reliable basis. One of the fundamental aims of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China is to rid the Party of those revisionists and bourgeois elements who have wormed their way into it.

Thirdly. The experience of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and all the experience of socialist development in the past show that state power and the dictatorship of the proletariat remain the fundamental questions of a socialist society. Under socialist conditions, class struggle including that in the ideological and cultural field, is, in fact, the struggle to seize state power and also to safeguard and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and to make it the principal weapon to advance the socialist and communist revolution and construction. In a socialist society, the fundamental political aim of all the open or hidden enemies is to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat by violence or to bring about its "peaceful" evolution. That

is why the Marxist-Leninist proletarian Party should always concentrate its attention on safeguarding and constantly strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing it from becoming bureaucratic and separating themselves from the masses of the people and constantly purging itself of all the anti-socialist elements and revisionist and bureaucratic bad elements who may have wormed their way into state organs and usurped key posts under certain conditions. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is precisely a fierce revolutionary struggle being waged by hundreds of millions of people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the brilliant illumination of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theories. The aim of the struggle is to dethrone these enemies so that the revolutionary people may take power in every area into their own hands, to defend and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in all fields of the country and to further revolutionize this power.

Fourthly. One of the most important and most profound experiences of China's great proletarian cultural revolution is that only when the broad masses of working people in both cities and the countryside under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party take conscious actions and become the masters of the destiny of revolution and socialism can the socialist revolution and socialist construction make steady progress and the road leading to the emergence of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism be blocked.

In socialist revolution and socialist construction, the revolutionary Party of the working class should steadfastly carry out the mass line. This requires such a Party to have an unwavering faith in the masses, in their revolutionary spirit and creativeness, and place firm reliance on the masses, whether in socialist revolution or in socialist construction, and to go all out to inspire, promote and support the revolutionary movement of the masses. To have no faith in the masses, to be afraid of their revolutionary drive, to limit and control their activities and to take everything into one's own hands are all alien to Marxism-Leninism and liable to bring serious harm to the socialist cause. For all this will help foster bureaucracy and entail the danger of bringing about the degeneration of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a regime ruling supreme over the people and opposing the people. This will create favourable conditions for the bourgeoisie and revisionists to usurp state power.

China's great proletarian cultural revolution is an unprecedented movement involving hundreds of millions of people who are developing revolutionary struggles under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

It is necessary to spread Marxist-Leninist ideas among the masses on a wide scale so that they can grasp these ideas and use them as a guide to their action. Once grasped by the masses, these ideas will become a tremendous material force to change the world. The

powerful campaign developing among hundreds of millions of the Chinese people to study and apply the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and their struggle to take an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution and to smash the bourgeois reactionary line are a shining example in this respect.

Fifthly. The training of the younger generation through their active participation in revolutionary activities is an important experience gained in China's great proletarian cultural revolution and is one of the most pressing questions for the development of socialism. This is because it is precisely the younger generation which is taking over the baton of revolution and socialism and passing it on. The question is whether to inspire and arm the youth with revolutionary ideas and educate them to be loyal to socialism and the interests of the people, to be ready to make all sacrifices for the complete victory of the cause of revolution and socialism in their own country and the world or to spread among the youth the decadent thought of the bourgeoisie, petty bourgeoisie and revisionism as well as egoism, individualism, love of an easy life and reluctance to work and the ideas of seeking personal gains. This determines the future of socialism, that is, whether the youth will staunchly take the road of socialism and communism or not, whether the cause of revolution will ceaselessly advance until complete victory or whether the cause of socialism will be led to the restoration of capitalism.

Studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively and inspired by the revolutionary ideas, the Red Guards are in the van of China's great proletarian cultural revolution. They are tempered like real revolutionaries in the revolutionary struggle, in the struggle against the enemy and against all that is old and outworn which tries to prevent the wheel of history from rolling on and to put socialism in China into reverse gear. The Red Guard movement is an illustrious example for the training of the successors to the revolution and is a reliable guarantee for the irresistible advance of the great Chinese revolution and socialist cause.

These experiences of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China cannot but draw the attention of the Marxist-Leninists in the world and all the truly revolutionary fighters for the cause of socialism.

The article concludes by stressing that the successful unfolding of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China is a major historic victory in the decisive struggle waged by the socialist and revolutionary forces of China and the entire world against capitalism, imperialism, reaction and modern revisionism. This is because People's China and the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our times, are the main bulwark and strong pillar of the revolutionary struggle of the world's people and socialism. That is the reason why the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries of the world support this revolution in China wholeheartedly and acclaim "Long live China's great proletarian cultural revolution!"

Reiterating That 5th Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference Will Be Held in Peking This Year

- Strongly condemns the Soviet revisionists for splitting the Afro-Asian peoples' movement for solidarity against imperialism.
- Declares that the Chinese Preparatory Committee for the Conference has been officially set up and that it will undertake preparations for the 5th Conference with friends from Asian and African countries.
- Declares that henceforth it will have nothing to do with the Soviet revisionist-manipulated Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

Following is the full text of the statement of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued on March 17. — Ed.

IN defiance of the strong opposition by many member organizations of the Council of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization and the revolutionary people in Asia and Africa, the illegal 8th Council Session of the organization held in Nicosia under the manipulation of the Soviet revisionists blatantly threw overboard the resolution adopted by the 1965 Winneba Conference on the convocation of the 5th Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Peking in 1967, and arbitrarily decided to hold a bogus 5th conference in Algiers. In this way, the Soviet revisionists have openly split the Afro-Asian peoples' movement for solidarity against imperialism, completely unmasked themselves and exposed their counter-revolutionary features to the broad light of day.

Worming their way into the Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity movement, the Soviet revisionists have consistently followed a counter-revolutionary line of sham opposition to imperialism but real capitulation, sham support but real betrayal, sham unity but real split, and have done no end of evil. At the above-mentioned meeting they went to the lengths of using the most unscrupulous means, like a dying man in his last struggle. Making use of this illegal meeting, they conducted a counter-revolutionary, anti-popular and anti-Chinese farce. They caused this meeting to assume a hypocritical posture of "supporting Vietnam" to cover up their double-dealing in peddling the "peace talks" scheme for U.S. imperialism and splitting the Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity movement. Organizationally, they recruited turn-coats and renegades, drawing some people in while pushing out and attacking the revolutionaries. They even called the police to the meeting hall to intimidate revolutionary delegates, practising fascist dictatorship over them. The Afro-Asian people will never tolerate this.

March 24, 1967

In order to change the venue of the 5th conference and accomplish their scheme of creating a split, the Soviet revisionists, in the course of the meeting, frantically slandered and attacked China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. But they are like "mayflies lightly plotting to topple the giant tree." The world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution in China is encouraging the oppressed nations and peoples to rise up in rebellion and defeat imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. The infinitely brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung is increasingly winning the hearts of the people. It has illuminated the path of struggle for the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world and is guiding the world's people to complete liberation. Even at this schismatic and anti-Chinese Nicosia meeting manipulated by the Soviet revisionists, delegates from such organizations as the South West African National Union, the Bechuanaland People's Party, the Swaziland Progressive Party and the Basutoland Congress Party, inspired by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, justly and sternly denounced the Soviet revisionists' crime of splitting the Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity movement and unhesitatingly withdrew from the meeting. They held high the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and spoke out the common desire of the Afro-Asian people: "We want to be in Peking for the 5th Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference; we want to meet Chairman Mao!"

The Chinese people send revolutionary greetings to the African freedom fighters who are fearless before violence and dare to struggle!

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity reaffirms its statement issued on February 3, 1967: The Chinese people will not fail to meet the expectations of the Afro-Asian peoples and are determined to convene the 5th Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Peking in 1967. We hereby formally announce that

(Continued on p. 31.)



The World's People

Love Chairman Mao

Advance Victoriously Under the Brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The great thought of Mao Tse-tung, like a giant torchlight and radiant red banner, is lighting up the whole world. It is taking hold of the world's hundreds of millions of revolutionary people and becoming an inexhaustible source of strength for them in their revolutionary struggles; it is the most powerful and all-conquering weapon in the world.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the compass for the people's revolution. It guides the army of the world revolution to advance always along the correct path towards victory.

Studying Mao Tse-tung's thought—a task of paramount importance for revolutionaries. Revolutionaries in many countries have described Mao Tse-tung's thought as "daily spiritual sustenance." Mexican revolutionaries have said that their "first need in life" is to study and apply Chairman Mao's works, while those from Botswana (Bechuanaland) have declared that "a paramount task for all the revolutionaries of the world is to study Mao Tse-tung's thought." As more and more revolutionaries share this same earnest desire, an enthusiastic movement to study Chairman Mao's works is rising in many countries of the world.

Speaking of their impressions of Chairman Mao's works, revolutionaries in many countries have said, each in his own way, that "they are as essential to revolutionaries as water is to fish," that they "bring warmth and light to my heart" and that they give them the courage to "defy fire and sword." They said that "Chairman Mao's works are universal truth and a treasure-house," that "every word in his works shines forth as only truth can," that "like red seeds, Mao Tse-tung's works will take root, sprout, blossom and bear fruit in the hearts of the people of the world," and that "Mao Tse-tung's works are a great treasure-house of theory on proletarian revolution. One must study and apply them all one's life with all his power." Taking Chairman Mao's writings as their "manual" and "textbook," revolutionaries in many countries carry these works with them all the time and study them whenever they face problems or have a spare moment. When many African freedom fighters return to their fighting bases from abroad, they carefully carry as many copies of Chairman Mao's works as they can, risking their lives

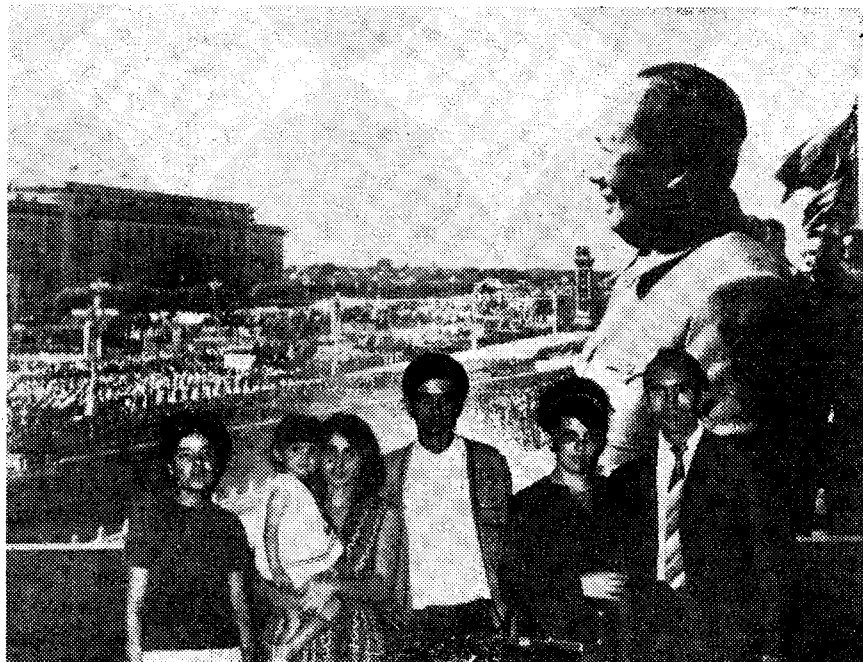
on a long journey through enemy cordons and blockade. Upon receiving these works, their close comrades-in-arms at the bases in mountains and jungles kissed the books as the most precious gift and began to read them at once.

Distribution of Chairman Mao's works abroad is big news heartily welcomed all over the world. Revolutionary people all over the world are most anxious to own a copy of Mao Tse-tung's works. After the great proletarian cultural revolution began in China, the demand became still more pronounced. To date, orders for Chairman Mao's works have been received from more than 150 countries and territories. The number of copies of Chairman Mao's works published in China and distributed abroad in 1966 was 100 times that of 1952, and the greatest in any year since liberation. Still, the supply lags far behind the demand abroad. People in many countries are pressing for increased distribution. In many countries, Chairman Mao's writings have been translated and published in the languages of those countries. According to incomplete statistics, individual works of Chairman Mao have been translated into over 60 languages in more than 50 countries and territories, and the number of such pamphlet titles totals more than 670. In addition, the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* have been published in more than 30 countries. Of late, many fraternal Parties and Marxist-Leninist organizations have decided to vigorously speed up the translation and publication of Mao Tse-tung's works. Some have appointed special committees and drawn up long-range plans for this purpose.

The book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* has been distributed abroad in many languages recently. This was big news that was heartily welcomed throughout the world. Revolutionaries in all countries have eagerly been buying and studying it, acclaiming its publication as a long-awaited happy event. Bourgeois newspapers in Western countries have reported with alarm that it is the world's best-seller. They refer to it as the "book to conquer the world."

Mao Tse-tung's thought provides revolutionary people with courage and strength in struggle. Numerous revolutionary people throughout the world are eagerly studying Chairman Mao's works with strong revolu-

tionary feelings. Many people study "the treasured book of Chairman Mao" with such devotion that they often forget their meals and sleep. Many people carry "the red book of Chairman Mao" with them and study and apply it to their daily lives and struggle. Carrying Chairman Mao's works with them, the liberation fighters of many countries have gone into the mountains and jungles to wage guerrilla warfare. The revolutionaries of many countries, who have Chairman Mao's works with them, have gone to out-of-the-way places to build revolutionary base areas. Many revolutionary fighters have dauntlessly and assiduously persisted in studying Chairman Mao's works in enemy prisons, under white terror and in the face of death. They declared that it was Mao Tse-tung's thought which provided them with inexhaustible wisdom, courage, confidence and strength in struggle.



Two families of Algerian workers pose for a souvenir photograph before a big portrait of Chairman Mao at the Chinese pavilion of the Third Algiers International Fair

A Latin American friend put it well:

"Wherever the people have taken up arms, there you will find Mao Tse-tung's teachings." The liberation army or guerrilla fighters in Vietnam, Laos, the Congo (L), Mozambique, "Portuguese" Guinea, Nicaragua and Venezuela persistently study Chairman Mao's works even in their battle positions or under fire.

The commander of a front-line air defence unit of the Laotian patriotic forces proudly pointed to the positions on Mount Phou Khouth and said: "The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have dumped thousands of tons of bombs and shells on this mountain and have whittled away its earth by two metres, but to this day it stands firmly in the hands of our heroic people. Has not this proved the correctness of Chairman Mao's statement that man is the primary factor and that victory or defeat in a war is determined by the people and not by weapons?"

Peruvian friends have pointed out that the revolutionaries in Latin America are applying the thesis creatively formulated by Chairman Mao of winning the countryside first and the cities later and encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing nationwide victory. Because the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries have encircled them and the revisionists have sold them out, the Nicaraguan revolutionaries find themselves in extremely difficult circumstances and are confronted with very arduous tasks in their life-and-death struggle against U.S. imperialism and domestic reactionary rule. However, they say that whenever they call to mind Chairman Mao's thesis that "a single spark can start a prairie fire," their confidence increases and their fighting will grows stronger.

The determination to seek truth can never be conquered. Serious wound or incurable disease cannot conquer the determination of revolutionaries to seek truth. A 20-year-old African freedom fighter, bed-ridden by a serious wound received in a heroic battle against colonialist troops, perseveringly studied Chairman Mao's works and made careful notes. He forgot the sharp pains of his wound, and he saw the prospects of victory from Chairman Mao's writings. He wrote to his comrades-in-arms at the front, encouraging them to surmount all difficulties and forge ahead. A Japanese friend had been seriously ill for many years. His deep faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought gave him the strength to persist in studying Chairman Mao's works till his death.

Iron bars cannot block out the light of truth. A Venezuelan revolutionary youth was thrown into jail for taking part in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and domestic dictatorship. He persisted in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought in prison, at the risk of his life. He asked his relatives to secretly send two volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* into the prison, and worked hard at studying them. He ingeniously circulated the books among his fellow inmates and organized discussions.

The imperialists, modern revisionists and all reactionaries greatly fear the spread of truth, and try their utmost to blockade the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. But millions of people are willing to take grave risks to get Chairman Mao's works. In the modern revisionist-dominated Soviet Union, a worker finally succeeded after two years of determined effort in acquiring a set of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, with the help

of a good friend. After studying his works a Soviet youth wrote to Chairman Mao that "only your thought can save my country." He declared: "I don't want to be a sacrifice to modern revisionism. I want to be a genuine revolutionary!"

Revolutionary people study the "three constantly read articles" as a maxim. The enthusiasm of the revolutionary people in different countries for Chairman Mao's works has now seen a new development in that many revolutionaries are beginning to take the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune, The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*] as a maxim, as a powerful weapon in remoulding people's souls. The newspaper *Vanguard* of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) has called on Australian Marxist-Leninists and progressives to seriously study these three articles. It stressed that the message contained in these articles "is boundless." "They show how the remoulding of those who aspire to be Marxist-Leninists and Communists in the real sense can only be achieved in the practice of serving the people and casting aside all selfish individualism." The journal *Espartaco* in Chile pointed out in an article that the "three constantly read articles" "enable millions upon millions of ordinary labourers to realize the revolutionary significance of their work and to integrate their individual desires with the interests of the broad masses of the people and of the world revolution." Of late, the Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations of many countries have made decisions and issued directives calling on all their members and the working people to study, master and extensively apply Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Propagating and upholding the thought of Mao Tse-tung—the duty of every revolutionary. Revolutionaries in all parts of the world not only conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, but also enthusiastically publicize the thought of Mao Tse-tung. A Laotian patriot has pointed out: "The wider the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the faster the development of the world revolution." A Thailand writer has said: "It is the duty of every revolutionary to propagate and uphold Mao Tse-tung's thought." There are many foreign revolutionaries who are willing to take on the glorious task of propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. In Lesotho (Basutoland) and Haiti, many young people are systematically collecting Mao Tse-tung's works in building up their libraries. In other countries, revolutionaries often widely distribute pamphlets of a number of Chairman Mao's famous articles they mimeograph themselves under very difficult conditions. Sometimes they copy quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung in letters to friends and relatives. One of them has taped quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung over Radio Peking for others to hear. A Pakistan writer has said: "My greatest wish has been to translate Mao Tse-tung's works into the Urdu language, so as to introduce Mao Tse-tung's thought to the people of Pakistan. This would be the most meaningful work in my life."

The thought of Mao Tse-tung must not be forsaken, not even at the risk of one's life! The revolutionary people of the world courageously uphold Mao Tse-tung's thought. Many of them have written a pledge to Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "As your pupils, we shall always be true to your teachings; like sunflowers which always face the sun, we shall always adhere to your thought." Others say that Mao Tse-tung's thought is "the life-blood of the revolutionary people of the world" and "the life-line of world revolution." They say that "we must defend Mao Tse-tung's thought as the common treasure of the working people of the whole world," and that "we must treasure it as we treasure our very lives, because it leads us to acquire what is more precious than life." In a letter to respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tse-tung, a youth in the Soviet Union assured him of his unflinching determination to combat modern revisionism. "I wish to be one of your fighters," he wrote. "I vow to fight to the finish modern revisionism which has the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at its centre! I vow that I shall spare no efforts, not even my life, for the triumph of your thought in my country! I vow to strive for the resurgence of true Marxism-Leninism in my country! I firmly believe that your thought will become the guide to work in all fields in my country. The people of the world will some day see the banner of true Marxism-Leninism—Mao Tse-tung's thought—flying above the Kremlin."

In his message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The revolutionary upheaval in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow. The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are convincing proof of this. The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening. The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off."

With this brilliant analysis, Chairman Mao Tse-tung has drawn the eyes of the people of the world to the magnificent vistas of revolution. Undeterred by sacrifices, the revolutionary people throughout the world are now advancing wave upon wave along the path charted by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They are determined to shatter the chains which weigh heavily on them and be the masters of the new age. A brand-new red world will surely be born in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's magnificent ideals, amidst the triumphant and majestic strains of *The East Is Red* and *The Internationale*. Workers of the world, unite! People of the world, unite! Hold high the great red banner of the all-conquering thought of Mao Tse-tung, and boldly advance towards the dawn of victory, towards the magnificent future!

Chinese Foreign Ministry Most Vehemently Protests Against Indian Government's New Provocations

Indian Authorities Use Chinese Tibetan Traitors for Anti-China Activities

THE Chinese Foreign Ministry in a note on March 20 to the Indian Embassy in Peking most vehemently protested against the instigation by the Indian Government of the Tibetan bandit traitors of China, whom it shields and abets, to carry out flagrant anti-Chinese activities outside the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi. The note also protested against the Indian Government's instigation of the traitor Dalai, whom it fosters, to issue a so-called statement viciously attacking and slandering the Chinese Government and people. These two incidents, the note pointed out, were both entirely engineered by the Indian Government and they constituted another crude interference in China's internal affairs and a new deliberate provocation against the Chinese people.

The note reads:

1. On the morning of March 10, 1967, a gang of traitor bandits of Tibet, China, four or five hundred strong, who have been shielded and abetted by the Indian Government, carried out flagrant anti-Chinese activities before the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi. They not only shouted extremely reactionary anti-Chinese slogans and put up a great number of anti-Chinese posters on the compound wall of the Embassy, but rushed to the gate of the Embassy, climbed up the iron gate and, raising a hue and cry, tried to break in. They smashed the flower pots in front of the Embassy and threw the broken pieces, lumps of earth and other things into the Embassy compound, thus gravely menacing the Embassy's security. On the previous day, March 9, the traitor Dalai groomed by the Indian Government issued another so-called statement in which he venomously attacked and slandered the Chinese Government and people and once more vainly attempted to incite the Tibetan people of China to carry out rebellious activities. Obviously, both incidents were engineered entirely by the Indian Government, and they constitute another crude interference in China's internal affairs and a fresh deliberate provocation against the Chinese people by the Indian Government. Against this, the Chinese Government hereby lodges the strongest protest with the Indian Government.

2. The Indian Government has done a great deal of evil against Tibet, China. In the period following the rebellion of the reactionary clique of the Tibetan upper strata, not to mention earlier periods, the Indian Government has come out into the open from backstage manoeuvring to engage in naked interference in China's internal affairs. It has given shelter to elements of the traitorous Dalai clique and a large number of traitor bandits, and openly helped them to establish in India a so-called government in exile and publish a so-called Tibetan constitution. What is more, the Indian Gov-

ernment has been blatantly giving military training to these traitor bandits. In recent years, the Indian Government has on many occasions made plans to have the traitor Dalai go to Southeast Asian countries for anti-Chinese activities, attempting thereby to sabotage the friendly relations between China and those countries. Like all reactionary forces the world over, the Indian Government mortally dreads and bitterly hates the great proletarian cultural revolution now vigorously going on in China. In addition to setting in motion its own propaganda machine for anti-Chinese clamours, the Indian Government has instigated the traitor Dalai to spread a host of lies and slanders. All these are iron-clad facts known to all, which the Indian Government will never be able to deny.

It must be solemnly pointed out that the Indian Government still maintains diplomatic relations with China today. Nevertheless, the Indian Government has accepted tens of thousands of Chinese citizens who were brought to India under coercion by the traitor bandits, and for eight years it has all along supported the Tibetan traitor bandits in carrying out subversive activities against the Chinese Government. This is indeed something rarely found in the history of world diplomacy. People cannot help asking: Does the Indian Government have the slightest regard for the principles guiding international relations?

3. It must also be pointed out that, while indulging in all these evil doings, the Indian Government has pretended that India has sympathy for Tibet "based on sentiment and humanitarian reasons," that India has a "desire to maintain friendly relations with China," that India does not "permit the Tibetan refugees in India to indulge in subversive political activities directed against the People's Republic of China," and so on and so forth. These are glaring lies and the height of hypocrisy. In fact, not a single moment has passed without the Indian Government revealing its true colours by its own action. The sympathy of the Indian Government goes not to the broad masses of the Tibetan people, but to the Tibetan serf-owners who take to eating human hearts and gouging out people's eyes. What the Indian Government has been doing is not the maintenance of friendly relations with China, but the fostering and training of the Tibetan traitor bandits, who are living in exile in India, in the fond hope that some day they could fight back to Tibet and restore serfdom there. In the final analysis, the Indian Government's pipe dream is to drag the new Tibet which is becoming a joyful land of socialism back to the old Tibet which was a hell on earth. This will never come true.

4. In earlier days, the Indian Government inherited the mantle of aggression from British imperialism, and

it is now actively hiring itself out to U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism. It is by no means accidental that the Indian Government is becoming ever more unscrupulous in making use of the so-called Tibet question to oppose China. This is but a manifestation of the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the

Indian Government. The Chinese Government must tell the Indian Government in all seriousness that if the latter clings to its anti-Chinese policy and continues to interfere in China's internal affairs by exploiting the so-called Tibet question, it must be held responsible for the serious consequences arising therefrom.

Indian Reactionaries' Ugly Anti-China Farce

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

OF late, the Indian reactionaries have again been successively interfering in China's internal affairs, making use of the Tibetan bandit traitors from China to carry on wild anti-China activities. Supported by the Indian Government, these traitors in exile tried to make trouble outside the Chinese Embassy in India on March 10. Prior to this, the traitor Dalai, groomed by the Indian Government, audaciously issued a so-called statement viciously attacking and flinging abuse at the Chinese Government and people and openly incited the Tibetan people of China to engage in treacherous activities. This is a deliberate provocation against the Chinese people on the part of the Indian Government. On March 20, the Chinese Government lodged a most vehement protest against these shameless provocations and acts of intervention in a note to the Indian Government. The Chinese people fully support this serious and just stand taken in the Chinese Government note.

India has official diplomatic relations with China. But the Indian Government has gone to the length of sheltering the bandit traitors of China's Tibet region and utilizing them as a tool to carry out subversive activities against China. It has time and again shielded and abetted this gang in carrying out acts of treason against China on Indian soil. We want to question the Indian Government: Do you still respect the most elementary principles guiding international relations? Are you ready to commit yourself to the diplomatic obligations a sovereign state commits itself to?

Indian reaction has an inveterate hatred for the revolution and the rebirth of China's Tibet. Eight years ago, it instigated the treacherous revolt of the reactionary clique of the upper strata in Tibet. And after this criminal treacherous revolt was quelled, Indian reaction, still refusing to give up, carried out subversive activities in a thousand and one ways against China's Tibet region through the elements of the treacherous Dalai group and the bandit traitors in exile. Today, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, and with the support of China's other nationalities, China's Tibetan people have already built a prosperous, socialist, new Tibet. Thus the Indian reactionaries' hatred for this is hundred times stronger. This is determined by the aggressive nature of the reactionary classes.

Use of the Tibetan bandit traitors by the Indian Government to oppose China is part of the anti-China

campaign engineered by U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique. It is common knowledge that the Indian reactionaries live on the charity handed them by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist leading clique. Currying favour with U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique, the Indian Government has been carrying out frantic anti-China activities. It carries out continuous intrusions into China's territory and air space and repeated border provocations, creating as it does tension on the Sino-Indian border. It is responsible for the arrests of large numbers of innocent Chinese residing in India and keeping them in concentration camps and jails in a number of places. It connives with and gives support to Chiang Kai-shek elements conducting anti-China activities in India and hatches a "two-Chinas" plot. And it is trying to slap together a Southeast Asia anti-China alliance. It is clear that by putting on this disgraceful anti-China performance in New Delhi the Indian Government intends to beg alms once more from U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique.

This clumsy performance in New Delhi is an indication that things are getting increasingly tough for the Indian reactionaries. In foreign affairs, the Indian Government has to sell itself and throw in its lot with U.S. imperialism; and at home, it is subjecting the Indian people to cruel exploitation and savage suppression. Reactionary rule in India has brought disaster to the people — famine over the years, people dying from hunger in many parts of the country and mass unrest. Discontent is widespread among the Indian people with resistance growing more vehement than ever. Moreover, the tremendous influence of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has struck terror into the hearts of the Indian reactionaries. In these circumstances the Indian Government has vainly tried to use this ugly anti-China farce to divert the scorn of the Indian people from its reactionary rule and check the influence of China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

Nevertheless, it is futile for the Indian reactionaries to try to do this. How can a few anti-China outbursts save their reactionary rule from a grave crisis? On the contrary, the more frantic the Indian Government becomes in opposing China, the more discontent and opposition against Indian reactionary rule it will cause among the Indian people. The Indian people want to be friends

Comrade Wilcox Leaves for Home After Visiting Kwangchow

Comrade V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, left Peking to visit Kwangchow on March 14. He departed for home from Kwangchow two days later.

On leaving the capital, Comrade Wilcox was seen off at the airport by Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, several hundred representatives of proletarian revolutionaries and New Zealand comrades in Peking.

Holding their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, all warmly waved good-bye and shouted: "Bon voyage to Comrade Wilcox!" "Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese Communist Party and the New Zealand Communist Party!" and "Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

When Comrade Wilcox met the revolutionary masses in Kwangchow, he paid warm tribute to the wise leadership given by the great leader Chairman Mao and pointed out that the mass movement of China's great proletarian cultural revolution was the latest development of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the most correct form.

During his stay in Kwangchow, Comrade Wilcox visited the Tombs of the Martyrs of the 1927 Canton (Kwangchow) Commune Uprising and laid a wreath there. With the wreath were the following words written by him:

"This wreath is laid on behalf of the members of the Communist Party of New Zealand in memory of

the glorious heroic revolutionary fighters of the Canton (Kwangchow) Commune, who laid down their lives in the fight for freedom and socialism in the earlier days of the Chinese revolution. Today, with the development of the great cultural revolution of the young Red Guards and the revolutionary rebels inspired and led by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the ideals and objectives of these earlier heroes brutally murdered by the reactionary counter-revolutionaries led by the Kuomintang are bearing fruit. Socialism is the road taken under the leadership of Chairman Mao, revisionism and bourgeois trends are being defeated, socialist China every day grows stronger. This is a guarantee that China together with the Marxist-Leninists of all countries will defeat imperialism, led by the United States, and its handmaiden, revisionism, led by the traitors to proletarian internationalism, the leadership of the C.P.S.U. Long live the memory of the heroic martyrs of the Canton (Kwangchow) Commune! Long live the Communist Party of China! Long live the young Red Guards! Long live Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of all Marxist-Leninists! Long live proletarian internationalism!"

On the evening of March 15, Comrade Wilcox, accompanied by Comrade Chen Teh and other leading members of the Kwangtung provincial military district of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, received contingents of proletarian revolutionaries who had come to express their firm support for the army's participation in the great cultural revolution so as to give impetus to the early realization of the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination. He was

deeply moved when he saw the revolutionary people holding up portraits of Chairman Mao and placards inscribed with quotations from his writings and shouting "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "We salute the Chinese People's Liberation Army!" He greeted the revolutionary masses by repeatedly waving his own copy of the red-covered *Quotations*.

Turning to Comrade Chen Teh, he said: "This is magnificent. I have never seen a scene like this. It is a concrete manifestation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a new development of your great cultural revolution. This mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution is the latest development of Mao Tse-tung's thought, is the most correct form, the like of which cannot be found anywhere else in the world."

Comrade Wilcox also commented: "To launch a great proletarian cultural revolution you must have the army, the state apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the support of the masses of the people. You have all these." He added with emphasis: "If there were no Mao Tse-tung's thought, if there were no great cultural revolution led by Chairman Mao himself, it would be impossible to launch the mass movement."

Detachment after detachment of the proletarian revolutionaries marched past in an unending stream. Some representatives of the revolutionaries presented Comrade Wilcox with the red arm-bands of their revolutionary mass organizations and paid their respects to the glorious Communist Party of New Zealand. He thanked them all warmly. As he left, Comrade Wilcox again held up his copy of the *Quotations* and, deeply touched, he called out: "Act according to Chairman Mao's teachings and you will certainly win victory!"

with the Chinese people. It is certain that one day they will take the destiny of India firmly into their own hands. **Chairman Mao says: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a Chinese folk saying to**

describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind." The Indian reactionaries will come to the same bad end by their anti-China antics.

Britain's Connivance at U.S. Use of Hongkong as War Base Protested

A responsible member of the West European Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on March 20 summoned D. C. Hopson, British Charge d'Affaires in China, and handed him a note from the Foreign Ministry strongly protesting against the British Government's continuing connivance at the use of Hongkong by the U.S. aggressor troops as a base of operations in their war of aggression against Vietnam.

The note pointed out that since the beginning of this year U.S. warships taking a direct part in the war of aggression against Vietnam have entered Hongkong 70 to 80 vessel/times and carried out a series of war preparations there. This, the note said, constituted a grave provocation against the people of China, Vietnam and Southeast Asia. The note recalled that on September 1, 1965 and on February 1, 1966 the Chinese Government twice lodged strong protests with the British Government for letting the United States use Hongkong as a base of operations in the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, but the British Government has not put a stop to such activities.

The note quoted the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tse-tung's words saying: "Chamberlain started with the aim of injuring others only to end up by ruining himself. This is the law of development which governs all reactionary policies." The note said in conclusion: "The Chinese Government cannot but tell the British Government in all seriousness: You must stop providing the United States with Hongkong as a base of operations in its war of aggression against Vietnam; otherwise, you must be held responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom."

Serious Warning Against U.S. Imperialist Military Provocations

A U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the area east of Huangchi Peninsula in Fukiens Province from 14:30 hours to

22:24 hours on March 20. This U.S. warship again intruded into China's territorial waters in the area east of Chenhai and Tungshan Island in Fukiens Province from 06:26 hours to 10:00 hours on March 21. From 14:43 hours to 16:23 hours on March 21, three U.S. military planes in three sorties intruded into the air over China's territorial waters west of Changhwa on Hainan Island in Kwangtung Province. A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has been authorized to issue the 429th serious warning against such military provocations by U.S. warships and military aircraft.

The continual intrusions into China's territorial waters and air space by U.S. pirate warship and aircraft constitute new and serious military provocations against the Chinese people by the Johnson Administration at a time when it is vigorously escalating its war of aggression in Vietnam and stepping up its plots for military adventures in Southeast Asia. They have aroused great indignation among the entire Chinese people.

The U.S. pirate warship which intruded into China's territorial waters was the Seventh Fleet flag ship, the cruiser *Providence*. Everyone knows that the Seventh Fleet is an important force serving the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. It has taken a direct part in the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam and in slaughtering the Vietnamese people. This fleet entered the Taiwan Straits and occupied China's territory of Taiwan Province in 1950 when it was taking part in the U.S. war of aggression against Korea. Over the past ten years and more, it has incessantly carried out military provocations against China. It has ceaselessly shelled or bombed Chinese fishing boats in the Gulf of Bac Bo, and owes innumerable blood debts to the Chinese people.

The military activities of U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Vietnam have suffered endless defeats and its "peace talks" frauds have failed one after another. Like a desperate dog trying to leap over a wall, the Johnson Administration is making a last-ditch struggle. The

gang of military and government chieftains headed by Johnson recently held a war conference of murderous intent in Guam in an effort to step up their plot to expand their war of aggression in Vietnam and their military adventures in Southeast Asia. The U.S. aggressors are also stepping up their activities to turn Taiwan and Hongkong into bases of operations in spreading their war of aggression. The Johnson Administration has sent to Taiwan Ulysses S. Grant Sharp, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, John J. Hyland, Commander of the Seventh Fleet, and Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, to hold secret "talks" with the bandit chief Chiang Kai-shek and military and political chieftains of the Chiang gang. U.S. warships for aggression frequently enter and leave Hongkong, and carry out a series of war activities. Under such circumstances, it is therefore by no means accidental that the U.S. imperialists' cruiser *Providence* and their military planes violated China's territorial waters and air space for military provocations.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The U.S. imperialists have been creating tension in all parts of the world in an attempt to achieve their aggressive ends and to enslave the peoples of various countries. The U.S. imperialists think that they will always benefit from tense situations, but the fact is that the tense situations created by the United States have led to the opposite of what the Americans wished. They served, in effect, to mobilize the people of the world to oppose the U.S. aggressors." The piratical acts of intruding into China's territorial waters and air space by the U.S. imperialist warship and military aircraft have aroused the Chinese people's strong indignation. We sternly warn the U.S. Government: You must stop your military provocations immediately. The great Chinese people armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung are not to be trifled with. We have made every preparation. If you should dare to persist in your adverse acts and continue your provocations and make trouble, you shall meet with severe punishment.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. IMPERIALISM IN THAILAND

Aggressors Sharpen Their Swords

If the U.S. monopoly groups persist in their policies of aggression and war, the day is bound to arrive when the people of the whole world will hang them by the neck. The same fate awaits the accomplices of the United States.

— Mao Tse-tung

The Thai Government has agreed to the stationing of U.S. B-52s in Thailand from where they can take off to bomb the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This official statement on March 13 by Thanom, chief of the Thai traitorous clique, is a clear indication that U.S. imperialism has turned Thailand into a major advance post for aggression in Asia.

The number of U.S. troops in Thailand is now over 36,000, more than double the U.S. aggressor forces in south Vietnam at the end of 1963. Also stationed in Thailand are over 400 U.S. military aircraft which fly 75 per cent of the sorties made for the wanton bombing of the D.R.V.

With the completion of a "network of modern aerodromes" whose construction began in 1960, the United States has now built scores of military bases in Thailand. It has also set up several secret missile bases and radar networks for missile control in Korat, Ubon, Lampang and the vicinity of Paknampho. A dozen or so naval bases and important harbours have been constructed or expanded. To meet the needs of enlarged war, the United States is stepping up construction of a major aerodrome in Khon Kaen Province. Prepara-



tions have been made to bring in B-52 strategic bombers to the newly finished U-Tapao air base in Sattahip.

U.S. imperialism has already built well over 1,000 kilometres of strategic highways in Thailand, but, according to the Thai press, it is prepared to construct another 5,369 kilometres and expand 4,408 kilometres of this kind of highway between now and 1971.

AFTER THE INDIAN ELECTIONS

A Still More Reactionary Government

They [the reactionaries] are so corrupt, so torn by ever-increasing and irreconcilable internal quarrels, so spurned by the people and utterly isolated . . . that their doom is inevitable.

— Mao Tse-tung

The general election in India is over. The Congress Party, back to power with a small majority, has formed a government which is more reactionary than ever and still more subservient to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. Obviously this government will further impel the Indian people to cast away all illusions and launch bigger struggles till they achieve the complete overthrow of the rule of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie.

Inaugurated on March 13, the new central government was knocked together with some difficulty by the Congress Party which suffered its worst reverses ever in the elections. Congress Party leaders, after days of hectic political haggling, finally decided that Indira Gandhi, who has been working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, should continue as prime minister. Morarji Desai, the notorious pro-U.S. politician, was named to fill the new position of deputy prime minister and was concurrently appointed Minister of Finance. The

All this shows that U.S. imperialism is going all out to prepare for war in Thailand. It wants to make it a major base for stepped up aggression against Vietnam and the rest of Indo-China, and, still more significantly, against China. As the U.S. press has disclosed, a major aim of U.S. imperialism in Thailand is to maintain a nuclear bomber base there for attacks against China.

However, in the situation where the Thai people's struggle to get rid of U.S. imperialism and overthrow the Thanom-Prapas puppet clique is spreading like a prairie fire, the military bases which U.S. imperialism has established in Thailand are nothing but nooses around its own neck. And the Thai reactionaries who obsequiously tail after the U.S. imperialists will end up in the same grave with their masters.

Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Defence remained unchanged. Indira Gandhi however brought two feudal aristocrats into her government.

The day following the inauguration Washington announced a loan equivalent to \$40 million to the new government. Soviet revisionism, which was one step ahead, had, on the eve of the elections and in disregard of its own food difficulties, made the Indian Government a sudden present of 200,000 tons of wheat. It was a move designed to canvass votes for those politicians who favour the Soviet revisionists. And TASS, the Soviet mouthpiece, on March 12 advertised Indira Gandhi's empty talk about the "road of non-alignment and construction of democratic socialism."

Some leading figures of the Congress Party and members of the cabinet caucus were defeated in the elections. They included prominent personages such as Kamaraj, President of the Congress Party, who is known as "the king-maker." The

Congress Party lost control in eight of the 16 states, and thus the one-party monopoly of local political power in India came to an end. These results show that the Congress Party, the handy tool of the big landlord class and big bourgeoisie for 20 years, has now become ineffective in face of the people's resistance.

However, Indian reaction is using other tools to maintain its despotic rule and to continue its cruel exploitation and oppression of the people. The Swatantra Party which represents the comprador bourgeoisie becomes the second largest party and controls Orissa state; the Jan Sangh which represents the feudal and religious forces becomes the third largest party and controls Delhi, the capital. More than 100 feudal lords and aristocrats have been elected to parliament and there is a likelihood of feudal rulers in several states becoming chief ministers in their states.

The Indian Communist Party, together with a number of other parties, won the elections in Kerala and formed the state government. It may be recalled that the Indian Communist Party had formed a state government following the second

general election in 1957, but was prevented from carrying out the few reformist measures which it proposed within the scope of the bourgeois constitution. It was dissolved by the central government after remaining in power for only 28 months.

The general election in India shows that when internal class struggle becomes acute, the reactionary rulers often throw to the winds the sham "democracy" which they use to deceive the people. Recently, when the people of Rajasthan state vehemently protested against the imposition on them by the state governor of a Congress Party government, they were bloodily suppressed by the reactionary authorities. On March 13, the central government proclaimed direct rule by the President over the state.

The Indian people's opposition to the Congress Party is growing stronger and stronger and the crisis in which Indian reactionary rule finds itself is more acute than ever. The whole of India is today littered with dry faggots. It is certain that revolutionary flames will rage throughout the vast territory of India.

INDONESIAN RIGHT-WING MILITARY

Naked Fascist Dictatorship

"The governments of Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo, Franco and Chiang Kai-shek discarded the veil of democracy for the bourgeoisie or never used it because the class struggle in their countries was extremely intense and they found it advantageous to discard, or not to use, this veil lest the people too should make use of it."

— Mao Tse-tung

Led by Suharto and Nasution, the Indonesian Right-wing military clique recently compelled Sukarno to give up his nominal and residual "presidential powers." Suharto himself was appointed "acting president" by the clique's instrument, the Indonesian Provisional People's Consultative Congress.

The transfer was a pure formality. After the counter-revolutionary military coup in October 1965, the group of Right-wing militarists gradually but step by step seized state power. Already, in March last year, a cabinet under Suharto's thumb was formed at bayonet point. Then, at the Pro-

visional People's Consultative Congress held last July, Sukarno was stripped of his "life-long presidency." This was followed by the formation of an anti-communist cabinet with Suharto as its presidium chairman. So, in discarding the Sukarno signboard once and for all, the Right-wing military have decided to cast aside the veil, form an open fascist dictatorship and act as a pawn for the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists in Southeast Asia.

In the international arena, the Indonesian Right-wing military group, acting on orders from their U.S. masters, have joined hands with the

Indian reactionaries to patch up an anti-China Southeast Asian regional alliance. They have also signed a "border security agreement" with the reactionary authorities of "Malaysia" to step up joint military efforts to suppress the just struggle of the North Kalimantan people. What is more, they even tried to whitewash U.S. imperialism's aggressive war in Vietnam and worked for the U.S. "peace talks" scheme. At home, this band of militarists not only handed back to the international monopolies the foreign concerns taken over by the Indonesian Government during the "confrontation" period, but also gave away the country's unexploited oil resources to the imperialist countries. As a result of the group's policies which have seriously harmed the national economy, industrial production has been paralysed, there is runaway inflation and the ordinary people are suffering.

The Right-wing militarists are a group whose hands are stained with the blood of hundreds of thousands of Communists and patriots. Naturally such a fascist dictatorship has the favour and support of the world's monsters. After the Right-wing military group seized power, the U.S. imperialists supplied it with much "economic aid," totalling \$90 million for this year alone. The Soviet revisionist clique is also very eager. In the words of a Western news agency, "The Soviet Union is ready to keep up its supplies for the Indonesian armed forces through loans." What this means is help for the reactionaries to massacre the Indonesian people. Even the Indian Government, which itself can hardly make both ends meet, is giving "aid" to the Indonesian Right-wing regime.

The U.S. imperialists, the Soviet modern revisionists and Indonesian reactionaries all seem to be riding high, but they cannot stop the Indonesian people from making revolution. The fascist dictatorship by the Right-wing military group will only sharpen the contradiction between the Indonesian people and imperialism headed by the United States as well as internal class contradictions. Suharto's reactionary "kingdom" is built on the top of a volcano.

(Continued from p. 21.)

the Chinese Preparatory Committee for the 5th Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference has been officially set up. It will undertake preparations for the 5th Conference with friends from all countries who uphold the revolutionary line of solidarity against imperialism. The Chinese people warmly welcome friends from the Asian and African countries to come to Peking, the bulwark of the world struggle against imperialism, and to make common efforts to ensure that the 5th Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference is revolutionary, militant, united and successful.

It must be pointed out that the present Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization in Cairo is already in the control of the Soviet revisionists. Correct propositions put forth by the secretaries of the different countries who defend the revolutionary line of solidarity against imperialism and stand for what is just have long been arbitrarily suppressed. As a matter of fact, the Permanent Secretariat has already degenerated into a tool of the Soviet revisionists for implementing their counter-revolutionary line. We therefore declare that we shall henceforth have nothing to do with this organ.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique has betrayed the October Revolution, consistently undermined the national-liberation movement of the Afro-Asian people and acted as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism. Now it has split from the Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity movement so that it can be of more use to U.S. imperialism and sell out the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of solidarity against imperialism. With the removal of this cancer, the Soviet revisionists, the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of solidarity against imperialism will certainly have a sounder development and forge ahead more vig-

orously. "Past the sunken boat, a thousand vessels wing; Beyond the withered tree, ten thousand saplings spring." A completely new solidarity movement against imperialism which really gives expression to the revolutionary aspirations of the Afro-Asian people will surely come into being. Let the new tsars in the Kremlin who are in mortal fear of the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of solidarity against imperialism wail and tremble!

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has said: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed." Everywhere in Asia and Africa, there now appears an inspiring vista of militant struggles. The revolutionary people of the two continents are rising, regrouping their forces and advancing rapidly along the road of independence and liberation. With the force of an avalanche and the power of a thunderbolt, they will certainly bring to bear their full strength against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism and all demons and monsters and eventually bury them all. A new Asia and Africa radiant with splendour will certainly appear on the horizon. The 5th Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference to be held in Peking will be a clarion call to the Afro-Asian people to battle for new victory. All people of Asia and Africa who want independence and liberation: unite, form the broadest possible genuine anti-U.S. united front to fight for the realization of our great common goal!

Errata: Page 7, No. 12, 1967, line 3 of the third column and line 2 of the caption, for "Appolinaire" read "Apollinaire."

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A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

The Chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity.

— Address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference (June 15, 1949)

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