

# PEKING REVIEW

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August 29, 1969

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## **Firmly Grasp Revolutionary Mass Criticism**

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

## **Advancing in the Direction Pointed Out by Chairman Mao**

**Soviet Revisionism and U.S. Imperialism  
Step Up Global Counter-Revolutionary  
Collaboration**

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# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism.

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

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Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law.

# Firmly Grasp Revolutionary Mass Criticism

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

**R**EVOLUTIONARY mass criticism is virtually completed." Is this a correct view? No. It does not conform at all to the actual situation on the ideological front. Such a view is in essence a manifestation of the theory of "the dying out of class struggle"; it only helps the handful of class enemies benumb the revolutionary people and obstruct and sabotage the efforts of the revolutionary masses to fulfil the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation under the leadership of the proletariat.

Revolutionary mass criticism has continued throughout the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. We have criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the handful of renegades, enemy agents, absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders and counter-revolutionary double-dealers, the reactionary theory of "many centres," that is, the theory of "no centre," and the erroneous Right and extremely "Left" tendencies and ideas which run counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In this way, we have facilitated the advance of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution at different stages. The socialist revolution is continuing. We have now entered the stage of **carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously** in every unit. The struggle between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook has developed in depth in all spheres. How can we say that "revolutionary mass criticism is virtually completed" when the situation demands that we hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and energetically criticize all sorts of reactionary ideas obstructing struggle-criticism-transformation? In fact, though the handful of class enemies have constantly changed their slogans and forms of struggle, the bourgeoisie has never ceased its ideological struggle against the proletariat. Therefore, the proletariat should on no account cease its ideological struggle of criticizing the bourgeoisie.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Marxism can develop only through struggle, and not only is this true of the past and the present, it is necessarily true of the future as well.**" What is correct develops in the course of struggle with what is wrong. It is in the course of struggle with all sorts of bourgeois ideas and with the bourgeois reactionary line that Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian

revolutionary line have developed. There is no construction without destruction — this is a revolutionary truth. If the proletariat does not use Mao Tsetung Thought to criticize all sorts of reactionary anti-Marxist, revisionist ideas and the reactionary bourgeois world outlook in the political, economic and cultural fields, it cannot really occupy the positions in the ideological and cultural fields; even if it has occupied these positions, there will be the danger of their being recaptured by the bourgeoisie if no effort is made to carry on revolutionary mass criticism. Chairman Mao has called on us: "**Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school.**" To ensure that this great call of Chairman Mao's will be truly carried out, we must firmly grasp mass criticism.

What are the targets of revolutionary mass criticism?

First, we must further criticize revisionism. We must further criticize and eradicate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the political and economic spheres and in all the spheres of culture. Over the past three years, we have carried out widespread mass criticism of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line and achieved great successes. Nevertheless, we must continue to develop this criticism in depth. Only by doing a good job in revolutionary mass criticism can we have a clear political orientation and advance unswervingly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. In all departments of literature and art, there are still a number of poisonous weeds and we must choose the typical ones and subject them to more deep-going criticism. In philosophy, history, education, journalism, health work, theories of literature and art, theories of economics and research in natural sciences and other spheres, the revisionists inside and outside the Party disseminated a great deal of anti-Marxist fallacies. We must use Mao Tsetung Thought to criticize these revisionist fallacies and use Chairman Mao's world outlook of materialist dialectics to criticize the reactionary idealist and metaphysical world outlook of the bourgeoisie so as to clear the way for the struggle-criticism-transformation in these spheres. The bourgeois ideology exists objectively; if

you do not criticize it, it will spread poison to infect the youth and the masses. Our principle is to turn poisonous weeds into fertilizers and, through revolutionary mass criticism, to enable people to see clearly in all spheres what is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, what is revisionism, what is socialism, what is capitalism, what is a fragrant flower, what is a poisonous weed, what is revolution and what is counter-revolution. In this way, people will become more deeply aware of the harmful effects of counter-revolutionary revisionism represented by Liu Shao-chi and will raise their class consciousness and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, so that when these poisonous weeds or similar poisonous weeds appear in disguise, the broad revolutionary masses will be able to detect them promptly and to criticize and expose them consciously.

What we say here about criticizing revisionism also applies to the criticism of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. We must do more to eradicate the poison spread in the past by the Soviet modern revisionists in the cultural, ideological and scientific fields in China. We must continue to expose all the frantic statements spread recently by the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists for the purpose of aggression so that people will be able to see more clearly the fascist features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism — an accomplice of U.S. imperialism — and its paper-tiger nature, and so that they will heighten their revolutionary vigilance to the full and become mentally prepared for smashing U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist aggression.

Secondly, we must criticize all erroneous tendencies and mistaken ideas within the Party and the revolutionary ranks, that run counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, strengthen the proletarian Party spirit, eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, and continue to promote the great revolutionary unity of the whole Party and of the people of the entire country on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought.

It must be pointed out that the erroneous tendencies which a small number of comrades show and which exist within the revolutionary ranks, such as sectarianism, the mountain-stronghold mentality, the small-group mentality, anarchism, liberalism and individualism, are harmful to the revolutionary cause. They undermine revolutionary unity and corrode the revolutionary will of the people, and therefore must be resolutely overcome. Sectarianism, the mountain-stronghold mentality and small-group mentality will lead to confusing the enemy with ourselves, so that one will take enemies for friends and friends for enemies, and will be led astray. Anarchism will lead to "putting me at the core" in everything. It will undermine the socialist revolution and socialist construction, sabotage the dictatorship of the proletariat and lead to "independent kingdoms." We must oppose all these tendencies. All Communist Party members and revolutionary people must take the

interests of the whole into account, firmly give first place to the interests of the Party and the people, and never put the interests of sectarianism, that is, bourgeois factionalism, first. Both new and old cadres must work hard, forge close ties with the masses and continue the socialist revolution.

Of course, these erroneous tendencies will not perish of themselves. They will be overcome only when we criticize them resolutely and appropriately in the light of Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for ensuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight. Every Communist and revolutionary should take up this weapon."** Here, Chairman Mao clearly points out that we must use the weapon of ideological struggle to overcome erroneous tendencies so as to ensure unity within the Party and unity within the revolutionary ranks. That is to say, we must start out from the desire for unity, resolve contradictions through criticism and self-criticism and arrive at a new unity on a new basis. It must be pointed out, however, that no one is allowed to distort the Party's policies from a sectarian point of view in order to suit his own needs, or to comply with them in public and oppose them in private. It is wrong to distort the Party's policies, whether from the Right or from the "Left," and this must be resolutely criticized. At all times we must carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian policies in an all-round way and execute to the letter every battle order from the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader so as to attain **"unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action"** on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Thirdly, we must criticize capitalist tendencies in society. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Political work is the life-blood of all economic work. This is particularly true at a time when the social and economic system is undergoing fundamental change."** The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has dealt telling blows to all capitalist forces, especially to the handful of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party with Liu Shao-chi as their representative. However, class struggle exists objectively. There are always some people, namely, unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, reactionary bourgeois elements and a handful of hidden counter-revolutionaries, who are not reconciled to their defeat. They seize every opportunity to stir up trouble and to attack the proletariat at what they consider to be relatively weak spots. They try to sabotage the socialist ownership, use various methods to corrupt our old and new cadres and the youth, whip up the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism to disrupt socialist production and the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, engage in speculation to sabotage the state economic plan, and try to use feudal religious superstitions to undermine unity among the various nationalities. In everything they do they promote capitalism and oppose socialism.

When we criticize Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line we can and should criticize these capitalist tendencies so that the revolutionary masses will become more clear-sighted, condemn the capitalist tendencies in speeches and in writings, resolutely resist and expose them and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, in order ceaselessly to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

In his work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Chairman Mao points out: **"To maintain public order and safeguard the interests of the people, it is likewise necessary to exercise dictatorship over embezzlers, swindlers, arsonists, murderers, criminal gangs and other scoundrels who seriously disrupt public order."** We will resolutely do this. What if proven bad elements come out to reverse correct verdicts? Vice-Chairman Lin says in his political report to the Party's Ninth National Congress: "What if the bad people get unruly again? Chairman Mao has a well-known saying: **'Thoroughgoing materialists are fearless.'** If the class enemies stir up trouble again, just arouse the masses and strike them down again." We will act according to this instruction. Wherever proven counter-revolutionaries attempt to reverse correct verdicts, we will arouse the masses and strike them down again with the weapon of revolutionary mass criticism.

The task of revolutionary mass criticism at present is to deepen the criticism of revisionism, of the erroneous tendencies and ideas within the Party and the

revolutionary ranks that run counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, and of the capitalist tendencies in society — in a word, the great task, **"fight self, criticize revisionism,"** which Chairman Mao set before us. The sound development of revolutionary mass criticism calls for combined efforts by the leadership and the masses. Attention must be paid to drawing a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions. Deep, careful ideological work should be carried out among the masses, so that the proletariat can **unite the overwhelming majority of people around itself so as to isolate the handful of enemies to the maximum and attack them.** Attention must be paid to implementing all Chairman Mao's proletarian policies conscientiously, including all the economic policies. We must arouse the masses and develop mass criticism, and at the same time organize small groups of people to collect abundant material, study it in a deep-going way in the light of Mao Tsetung Thought, and write convincing analytic articles of comparatively high quality which strike home, so as to promote the development of mass criticism. So long as the leadership at all levels take a firm grasp of revolutionary mass criticism, we can constantly consolidate and add to the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, discover, temper and cultivate a contingent of proletarian intellectuals, and continue to push forward the great mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the course of revolutionary mass criticism.

(August 25, 1969)

# Advancing in the Direction Pointed Out by Chairman Mao

## — How Young Red Guard Fighters Are Tempered and Grow Up in the Great School That Is the Chinese People's Liberation Army

A number of Red Guards tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution were among the delegates attending the 4th Congress of Activists in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tsetung Thought held by the Chinese People's Liberation Army units under the Shenyang Command. These young revolutionary fighters, who had experienced the joy of being reviewed by our great leader Chairman Mao and his

close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin, had made contributions in the past in launching attacks against the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. Now advancing on the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers pointed out by Chairman Mao, they are conscientiously tempering themselves and growing up sturdily. They have become outstanding fighters who

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continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## Steadfastly Taking the Road of Integrating With Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

**A**UGUST 18, 1966 was a red-letter day for Lin Shang-chen and his schoolmates in the Central Institute of Nationalities. That was the day they all went to Tien An Men Square to be reviewed by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and to hear Vice-Chairman Lin's speech. Moved to tears, Lin Shang-chen solemnly pledged: I'll follow the great supreme commander Chairman Mao closely and courageously march forward in the tempest of class struggle!

True to his word, this poor peasant's son of Korean nationality closely followed the great supreme commander Chairman Mao in going ahead courageously, whether it was in the fight to destroy Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters, during those days of seizing power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, or in the high tide of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. Last fall, he responded to Chairman Mao's great call to the intellectuals that they should **"be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers"** and firmly went to work for that purpose on a stud farm of a P.L.A. unit. For miles around there was only a limitless expanse of uninhabited grasslands. The weather was treacherous. In a matter of minutes, violent winds and sandstorms would suddenly erupt in skies that had just been blue and calm. Despite the rugged natural conditions, Lin Shang-chen put in his daily stint of work, surrounded by fodder and horse dung. He kept firmly in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"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."** He made strict demands on himself and tempered and remoulded himself. Often when he went to the stables to shovel up horse dung to be carted away, the wind would be so strong that particles of dung flew about in the air. After a few shovelfuls, his face and neck would be covered by a thick layer of dung. However, Lin paid not the least attention to this, but worked on with greater enthusiasm. Winter on the grasslands meant a constantly howling north wind and water instantly turning to ice. In the depth of winter, Lin took on the work of boiling water for the whole company. At first, there wasn't even a door to the room where he boiled the water. The wind whistled through the cracks in the mud walls. Without a word of complaint, Lin plastered the walls with mud inside and out and put up a door. Getting up early every morning, he carried

in water and coal and boiled water for the comrades, often working late into the night. In his small hut on the vast grasslands, he studied the "three constantly read articles" zealously and applied whatever he had learnt: whenever he had a bit of free time in between his work, for instance, he voluntarily fetched water for the mess squad and prepared vegetables with them, heated the comrades' brick beds and frequently went out before dawn to collect manure. Comrades praised him, saying that he was devoting his limited life to the unlimited cause of serving the people.

In February this year, Lin Shang-chen attended a forum to exchange experiences in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought called by a higher leading organization. When the conference ended, he immediately took the train back to the reception centre where he could get a bus to his stud farm. But there, he found that the bus from the farm had not come for two days. By then dusk had already fallen, and he was 120 li from the farm. Greatly concerned, comrades at the reception centre tried to persuade him to stay, telling him: "You were on the train all day, you must be tired. Today is the first day of the Spring Festival, stay for the festival!" Lin, however, insisted on leaving. Fearing that Lin would get lost on the grasslands, a quartermaster at the stud farm who was also waiting for the bus at the centre decided to go with him. Both set out on foot. Darkness descended on the short wintry day before they got very far. A stronger and stronger northwest wind blew sand and grit in their faces. The temperature dropped to 30°C below zero. Each step in the teeth of the wind called for all their strength. Lin's legs soon began to hurt and he found himself falling behind. But he reminded himself: The harder the circumstances, the more intellectuals are likely to vacillate. I must guard against it and conquer it! With renewed vitality, he caught up with his comrade. After ten hours of hard struggle, they finally got back to the company very early the next morning.

Lin Shang-chen has taken a firm first step forward on the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers. His progress was praised by the leadership and the comrades. But he sternly warned himself: This is only the beginning, I must continue to follow Chairman Mao's instructions and always make thoroughgoing revolution.

## Tempering and Maturing in Class Struggle

**W**HEN the Red Guard movement swept the country by storm in August 1966, Chiao Kuo-ching, the son of Chairman Mao's good pupil Comrade Chiao Yu-



Tempered and growing up in the great school of the P.L.A., a group of university and college students on a P.L.A. farm learns production techniques from a rice-growing expert, an old poor peasant.

lu—the late Party secretary of Lankao County in Honan Province, who had bent his every effort to the people's cause until his dying day—firmly responded to Chairman Mao's great call and joined the Red Guards.

Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"You should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to the end!"** was a source of constant inspiration to Chiao Kuo-ching. Holding aloft the banner of **"it is right to rebel against reactionaries,"** he joined the people of Lankao County in mounting fierce attacks against the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Lankao and winning one victory after another. When the county revolutionary committee was established, he was elected a member of its standing committee.

Chiao Kuo-ching was overjoyed at seeing the great leader Chairman Mao when he went on to the Tien An Men rostrum as a representative of the Red Guards on October 1, National Day.

When the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had gained great and decisive victory, Chiao Kuo-ching, following Chairman Mao's teachings, enlisted in the P.L.A. and took up a fighting post guarding the motherland. He brought with him a set of the *Select-ed Works of Mao Tsetung*, left him by his father. Chiao took the veteran soldiers in this great school as his models in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought

in a living way with specific problems in mind and in studying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. His consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines rose rapidly and he was gloriously accepted as a member of the Chinese Communist Party last year. At the end of that year he was cited as a "five-good" fighter, and this year was promoted to deputy leader of the squad in which the martyr Tung Tsun-jui served.

In March this year, Chiao Kuo-ching took part in the work of the "three supports and two militaries."\* He and his comrades-in-arms were sent to a hospital where class struggle was extremely sharp. Faced with a situation in which the Party's policies had not been well implemented, Chiao repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings and resolutely armed the revolutionary masses with Mao Tsetung Thought. He worked meticulously in implementing the Party's various proletarian policies and mobilized the masses to deal relentless blows at the handful of class enemies and "liberate" those cadres who had committed mistakes but had awakened. As a result, the situation in the struggle-criticism-transformation at this hospital took on a new look.

Tremendously inspired by the Party's Ninth National Congress, Chiao and the comrades in his squad were given the additional assignment of carrying out the task of supporting the masses of the Left at the Shenyang Metallurgical Machinery Manufacturing and Repair Plant. Here, Chiao donned overalls and worked alongside the workers in the teams and on the shifts. He held talks with them and carried out revolutionary mass criticism along with them. When he sharply spotted the fact that a handful of class enemies, who had already been overthrown, were clandestinely spreading anarchist ideas, he immediately organized the workers to launch an offensive against them, helping the few people who had been taken in by anarchism to raise their consciousness, and they all exposed and condemned the class enemies' crimes. This greatly speeded up the pace of struggle-criticism-transformation, and both revolution and production in this plant are getting better and better. The plant has overfulfilled its production quota every month since May.

\* i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, and military control, political and military training.

# We Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Have the Greatest Love for the People's Liberation Army

Chiang Tai-yuan

*Militiaman of the Fangchuan Production Brigade, Hunchun County, Kirin Province*

**P**ERSONALLY created and led by Chairman Mao and directly commanded by Vice-Chairman Lin, the Chinese People's Liberation Army is an army of the proletariat, an army of us workers and peasants, a matchless and most powerful revolutionary army under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. We poor and lower-middle peasants have the greatest love for the P.L.A. and give it our fullest support. We are indescribably happy, honoured and proud to have such a great people's army armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Without a people's army the people have nothing."** This great teaching most penetratingly points out the vital importance of the people's army to the proletariat and revolutionary people in seizing and consolidating political power, and in building socialism.

We poor and lower-middle peasants of the Fangchuan Brigade are at the motherland's anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist outpost. As we review the past and look at the present at a time when we are faced with the imperialist wolves and the Soviet revisionist new tsars who are sharpening their swords, we feel that this teaching of Chairman Mao's is particularly close to us.

In those dark years of reactionary rule, the people of various nationalities in our Hunchun County suffered under the barbarous invasion of the old tsars of imperial Russia and from cruel oppression and persecution by the Japanese imperialists. These blood-drinking beasts occupied vast expanses of Chinese territory, slaughtered countless numbers of our class brothers and plundered incalculable wealth created with our blood and sweat. We poor and lower-middle peasants of Hunchun will never forget the national and class hatred we had for the imperialists and the exploiting classes when we were weighed down by the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. It is the people's army led by Chairman Mao that

fought north and south and beat the Japanese fascist aggressors with millet plus rifles and licked the 8 million U.S.-equipped Chiang bandit gang troops, and the New China in which the people are the masters was founded; it is the people's army led by Chairman Mao which enables us poor and lower-middle peasants to turn over and win emancipation. It is the army of the workers and peasants led by Chairman Mao which, together with the Korean people, routed the U.S. imperialists on the Korean battlefield. Our P.L.A. resolutely and faithfully carries out and defends Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is the firm pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a Great Wall of steel in protecting the socialist motherland. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in particular, it has firmly responded to Chairman Mao's great call and shouldered the glorious task of the "three supports and two militaries." Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the broad masses of proletarian revolutionaries, it has crushed the criminal schemes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi to restore capitalism and made brilliant contributions to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Each poor or lower-middle peasant in our Fangchuan Brigade, from children five or six to people 70 and over, clearly understands that, without the P.L.A., we poor and lower-middle peasants would be deprived even of our right to survive and would have nothing. Therefore, we regard the P.L.A. as our life-blood and always enthusiastically respond to Chairman Mao's great call to **"support the army and cherish the people,"** considering supporting it our most glorious revolutionary duty.

At present, the great victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has shattered the dream of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and all reactionaries to realize "peaceful evolution" and restore capitalism in China, and has hastened their final destruction. They are therefore stepping up their



collusion. The Soviet revisionist new tsars, in particular, are launching in desperation armed invasions of our territory time and again. Our P.L.A. has heroically repulsed these armed provocations of the new tsars one after another and is triumphantly safeguarding the frontiers of the motherland. We must further strengthen unity between the army and the people and consolidate this mighty "Great Wall." Following Chairman Mao's teaching to **"be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** and in accordance with Vice-Chairman Lin's instruction in his political report to the Ninth Party Congress that "we must make full preparations, preparations against their launching a big war and against their launching a war at an early date, preparations against their launching a conventional war and against their launching a large-scale nuclear war," we must energetically strengthen our preparedness against war and closely unite with the P.L.A. to be ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to intrude. This is the best way to support the army in the present new situation.

We deeply realize that of all preparations, being mentally prepared is the most important. Vice-Chairman Lin instructs us: "What is the best weapon? It is not aircraft, heavy artillery, tank or the atom bomb. The best weapon is Mao Tsetung Thought. What is the greatest fighting power? It is the men who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. It is courage, not to fear to die." In supporting the P.L.A. and strengthening the work of preparedness against war, we must first of all learn from the P.L.A. and, like it, be boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao and follow its example in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought and foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Armed with this spiritual atom bomb, we can vanquish all enemies. In the past few years, we poor and lower-middle peasants in the Fangchuan Brigade, with the help of the P.L.A., have launched a vigorous drive to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. Everyone diligently studies Chairman Mao's writings, follows his teachings and acts according to his instructions. Everyone is determined to be a courageous anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist fighter. Using Mao Tsetung Thought as our telescope and microscope, we saw through the aggressive ambitions of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the accomplice of U.S. imperialism, and recognized its true paper-tiger features. Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, we struggled tit-for-tat against the new tsars and dealt those anti-China desperadoes who dared to invade Chinese territory such a stunning blow that they turned tail and fled. However these rogues won't give up. We must make the flames of our revolutionary wrath against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism burn still more fiercely, raise our revolutionary vigilance and more firmly establish the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. In this way, we will be able to unite even more closely

with the P.L.A. and be always prepared to defeat all invaders.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war."** We must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions, do a good job in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and continue to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the defence of our motherland's borders. At the same time, we must also do production work well, harvest more grain and excel in fulfilling the task of preparedness against war. In the past years of war, we poor and lower-middle peasants sent grain and supplies to wherever the People's Liberation Army fought so as to guarantee that its men were well fed, warmly clothed and could defeat the enemy. Today, we must further develop the revolutionary tradition of supporting the army. Whenever people's war requires it, we will contribute whatever the P.L.A. needs. To get more grain, our Fangchuan poor and lower-middle peasants braved icy winds and snow last winter to build a 1,500-metre-long irrigation canal through frozen soil, and reclaimed more than 200 *mu* of rice fields. Full of revolutionary drive, all of us say: "We farm for the revolution, for the work of preparedness against war. Every extra *jin* of grain we reap contributes to the fight to bury the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries."

Chairman Mao has time and again taught us: **"The army and the people are the foundation of victory."** "Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale. This will make it difficult for the imperialists to move a single inch in our country in the event of invasion." Chairman Mao's thinking on strategy and tactics in people's war is our most powerful weapon for defeating all aggressors. Guided by this great thinking of Chairman Mao's, we Fangchuan poor and lower-middle peasants have sent our best sons and brothers to join the People's Liberation Army. In our brigade, practically everyone now is a member of the militia, hoe in one hand and rifle in the other. Day or night, winter or summer, at the river bank or in the hills, our militia always stand guard shoulder to shoulder with the People's Liberation Army, keeping a vigilant watch on the enemy and defending the borders of the motherland. Even people in their fifties and sixties and teenagers vie to do sentinel duty for the motherland. It is true that every family is an outpost, every person a sentinel. No enemy plot can escape our eyes. We Fangchuan poor and lower-middle peasants and militiamen pledge: Not an inch of our motherland's territory must be lost, no matter what the cost; no matter what happens, the red hearts of the Fangchuan militiamen will always remain loyal to Chairman Mao! We are determined to study and apply well Chairman Mao's great thinking on people's war, diligently take part in combat training and form a gigantic net of people's war. If the U.S. imperialists

and the Soviet revisionists dare to stretch their tentacles of aggression into the sacred territory of our motherland, they will never get out alive; they will be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war.

The great leader Chairman Mao calls on us: **"Unite to win still greater victories."** Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, we Fangchuan poor and lower-middle peasants vow to unite closely with the

great Chinese People's Liberation Army, give full play to the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, do the work of preparedness against war well, and fight courageously to carry out every fighting task set by the Ninth Party Congress, defend our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland, and completely bury imperialism, revisionism and all reaction!

**If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?**

## Czechoslovak People's Struggle Against Soviet Revisionist Occupation Reached New Heights

**T**HE people of Czechoslovakia initiated powerful waves of demonstrations against the Soviet revisionist new tsars, as the anniversary of the Soviet revisionist aggression against Czechoslovakia came round.

On the evening of August 18, nearly one thousand people in Prague gathered at Wenceslas Square where they put down bouquets of flowers in memory of those killed by the Soviet revisionist army of occupation. It was an act of defiance to express their indignation with the occupation troops. Greatly alarmed, the Czechoslovak revisionist authorities immediately dispatched to the scene police cars and vans and fully armed police who charged into the crowd and bludgeoned them. The Soviet revisionist occupation troops lost no time in taking concerted action with the Prague police. The following afternoon, some 10,000 people met again in the square to hold a protest demonstration. Troops and police, supported by armoured cars, were called out by the Czechoslovak revisionist authorities to surround the square in many cordons. The demonstrators put up a determined struggle. By August 20 the number of protesters fighting the violence of the military and police had exceeded 20,000.

On August 21, the anniversary of the invasion of the country by the Soviet revisionist clique, the fight waged by the Czechoslovak people against the Kremlin's new tsars reached a new high. A million people in Prague, employing various forms of struggle, gave mighty proof of their hatred and protest against the Soviet revisionist occupation of their country. At noon, all vehicles in the capital came to a dead stop and simul-

taneously set their horns blaring deafeningly. Pedestrians stopped walking and stood at attention to shout slogans. The blaring of horns and the shouting of slogans merged into earth-shaking roars of condemnation of Soviet tyranny and violence, conveying the Czechoslovak people's fury and protest against the Soviet revisionists' barbarous occupation. Traffic in downtown Prague was instantly paralysed. A 5-minute general strike was held throughout the city. Then the masses streamed down to Wenceslas Square from all directions to begin a mammoth demonstration. Filled with burning anger, the protest marchers shouted again and again: "Russians, go home! Russians, go home!" Czechoslovak soldiers riding in two lorries joined the demonstrators in shouting slogans. The ranks of the demonstrators rapidly swelled and soon their numbers reached 100,000.



**One hundred thousand people in Prague, defying brutal suppression by the Czechoslovak revisionist authorities, staged a mammoth protest demonstration on August 21 to express their strong condemnation of the Soviet revisionist military occupation.**

When dawn came that day, the people of Prague kept pouring into the streets, their hearts heavy with grief and burning with anger. For them August 21 was Czechoslovakia's "national humiliation day." People were in black, wearing black buttons with flashes of red, white and blue, colours symbolic of Czechoslovakia, pinned to their clothes. Taxis and cars cruised through the streets flying black streamers. All this betokened their protest against the savage occupation by the Kremlin's new tsars.

Prague's mammoth demonstration struck terror into the hearts of the Soviet revisionist aggressors. From early morning August 21, the Soviet revisionists' embassy was put under double guard. About 20 military vehicles loaded with fully armed Czechoslovak soldiers were massed nearby to provide armed protection for this abominable embassy. Nearly the entire building of the central committee of the Czechoslovak revisionist party was "protected" by troops. Meanwhile, plain-clothesmen were sent in force into Prague by the Soviet revisionists to direct their Czechoslovak counterparts in the job of putting down and wrecking the mass demonstration. Carrying out the instructions of the Soviet revisionists, the Czechoslovak revisionist clique sent a large number of armoured cars with full loads of troops and police plus police vans to the square to crack down ruthlessly on the demonstrators.

"Russians, go home! Russians, go home!" The demonstrators shouted and fought heroically with the fully armed troops and police. Not once but many times did they counter-attack their assailants. Baton-swinging and

helmeted troops and police were surrounded ring upon ring by the angry masses. With their window glasses smashed to pieces, a number of military vehicles stayed put, afraid to move. Police truncheons were seized by the demonstrators, and these were used to hit back hard at these running dogs of Soviet revisionism out to suppress the people. Using dug-up cobble-stones and rocks as weapons, the demonstrators carried on tenaciously, braving the teargas bombs fired from all directions.

Although they were eventually dispersed by the troops and police, the masses quickly regrouped in their hundreds in the streets near the square. With overturned cars as barricades, they battled on stubbornly in the streets. They angrily smashed and set fire to police vans. Shouts of "Russians, go home!" "Gestapo!" resounded through the city. To suppress the protesters against Soviet violence, the Czechoslovak revisionist clique, acting on the orders of the Soviet revisionists, sent some 100 tanks rumbling into the city the same evening and began making mass arrests. According to much watered down figures released by the Czechoslovak revisionists, over 600 people were arrested, five killed and many wounded.

Powerful mass demonstrations were staged against the Soviet revisionist occupation in Brno, Bratislava, Liberec and other cities in the course of August 21.

The flames of wrath against the Kremlin's new tsars are burning fiercely. The valiant people of Czechoslovakia will not bend their knees. They will eventually drive the Soviet revisionist invaders out of their country!

## **Battles in the Phetchabun Mountains**

— Stories about the revolutionary armed struggle of the Thai people

**U**NDER the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai People's Liberation Army has boldly aroused the broad masses to wage flexible guerrilla warfare. Operating in the Phetchabun mountains in Phetchabun and Phisanulok Provinces and in the border areas of Loey Province in north Thailand, they have hit hard at the reactionary troops and police of the Thanom-Praphas traitor clique. Many moving deeds were performed during the struggle.

### **Enemy at Tab Berg Village Beaten**

Tab Berg Village in Phetchabun Province is the site of a so-called "training centre for mountain people." Guarded by an enemy platoon, this "training centre" is actually a concentration camp where the Thanom-Praphas clique persecutes the people.

The heroic people's armed forces were determined to strike hard at the enemy. On December 2, 1968, with

the help of the villagers, People's Liberation Army fighters launched a skilful attack. After careful reconnaissance, they came up to more than 20 enemy soldiers warming themselves by a fire. Taking the enemy unawares, the people's armed forces opened fire and killed and wounded a number of them on the spot.

A truck-load of troops rushed by the Thanom-Praphas clique to reinforce the beleaguered platoon in the village ran into a surprise ambush. Many were killed or wounded. At a pinch, the clique sent further reinforcements on December 21 in an effort to hold on to the concentration camp in Tab Berg Village. These reinforcements were also ambushed by the people's armed forces and suffered heavy casualties.

Unreconciled to defeat, the Thanom-Praphas clique sent two more platoons to Tab Berg Village a day later, this time, protected by armoured vehicles. They met with the same fate. Ambushed by the people's armed

forces, 12 were killed, many others wounded and one armoured vehicle was destroyed.

### **Enemy Rounded Up by Army and People in Hin Long Gla Village**

More than 30 families of Meo people, who are brave fighters, live in Hin Long Gla Village. The Thanom-Praphas clique had marked this village out as an important point of suppression — aiming at squelching the revolutionary force there.

On January 16, the Thanom-Praphas clique's paratroopers, about two platoons in strength, with plain-clothesmen as their guides snaked along the mountain paths and sneaked into the village. When word reached the People's Liberation Army, it rushed men over to the village. A tight encirclement prevented the enemy from fleeing.

The next morning, two enemy helicopters air-dropped food and ammunition for the surrounded paratroopers. Six boxes of ammunition and large amounts of supplies, however, fell into the hands of the armed forces and the villagers. Aided by militiamen, the People's Liberation Army mounted a powerful attack on the enemy. In a paroxysm of fear, the enemy soldiers ran for their lives. Six enemy soldiers were killed, many others wounded, and two carbines and over 8,000 rounds of ammunition were captured.

### **Enemy at Hui Soa Tai Village Wiped Out**

People's Liberation Army fighters, with the help of the villagers of Hui Soa Tai Village in Nakorn Thai District, Phisanulok Province, stormed the camp of the "territorial defence volunteers units" on November 20, 1968. They wiped out 11 enemy soldiers, wounded one, and captured some ammunition. The troops and police of the Thanom-Praphas clique were terror-stricken by the victory of the people's forces, and enemy troops stationed at five nearby villages escaped to the plains. Later, one enemy jeep was ambushed, and two soldiers

and a lieutenant were killed on the spot by the People's Liberation Army. The frustrated and enraged enemy launched a large-scale attack in an attempt to burn down the village. However, his atrocities only deepened the people's hatred. The people's armed forces mounted a vigorous counter-attack, destroying one U.S. plane carrying the Thanom-Praphas clique's chief of staff of the Third Zone and a number of U.S. aggressors. One U.S. soldier was wounded and the arrogance of the enemy was crushed. Enemy agents were too frightened to contact the troops of the Thanom-Praphas clique and some even crossed over to the people's side.

### **Enemy Punished at Ban Pa Hya Village**

Ban Pa Hya Village is an important strategic point for the Thanom-Praphas clique in Nakorn Thai District, Phisanulok Province.

Reactionary troops came to plunder and kidnap the villagers one day when most of them were harvesting in the fields. The next day, Liberation Army fighters aided by militiamen meted out due punishment to the enemy. They ambushed eight enemy soldiers when they went to fetch water. Six of the soldiers were killed with one blow.

After that, the Thanom-Praphas clique airlifted to the spot the so-called "cobra troops" who had served the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression against Viet Nam. No sooner did they arrive in the village than they were thoroughly routed by the angry villagers. The "cobra troops," who were subsequently transferred to neighbouring Ban Khee Thao Village, were repeatedly attacked on their way by the people's armed forces and many were killed or wounded. It took them three days to cover a distance that normally was only an hour's journey for the villagers.

The successive victories by the people's armed forces left the troops of the Thanom-Praphas clique trembling and they have not dared to leave camp for nearly a month.

## **Soviet Revisionism and U.S. Imperialism Step Up Global Counter-Revolutionary Collaboration**

**A**FTER numerous counter-revolutionary contacts and sounding each other out in the more than six months since Nixon took office, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are stepping up their global counter-revolutionary collusion in the most naked manner. Finding the going tougher and tougher, they are putting up a last-ditch struggle by forming a closer alliance against China, against communism, against the people and against revolution.

The Kremlin renegades are like prostitutes who want a monument raised for their chastity. Recently,

out of their counter-revolutionary needs, the Soviet revisionist chieftains have brazenly flaunted the banner of "anti-imperialism" and decked themselves out as "anti-imperialist heroes." But sham is sham. The Soviet revisionist renegades have been exposed by their own deeds. While shouting "anti-imperialism," they are flirting and stepping up collusion with U.S. imperialism. This is well understood by U.S. imperialism. After Nixon declared in June that the United States would hold "strategic arms limitation" talks with Soviet revisionism at an early date, U.S. Secretary of State

Rogers at a press conference in early July openly encouraged the Soviet revisionists to be "particularly active" in "bilateral talks" with the United States. Obviously, this means that the new cast in Washington has decided to make new counter-revolutionary deals with Soviet revisionism on a bigger scale.

At the same time, important personages of the U.S. ruling circles like former vice-president Humphrey, former ambassador to the U.N. Goldberg and Assistant Secretary of State Sisco went to the Soviet Union hot on each other's heels. After a three-hour secret talk with Soviet revisionist boss Kosygin, Humphrey declared: "I think there is a basic Soviet desire to negotiate [with the U.S.] in good faith on matters of substance." He also disclosed that Kosygin had asked him to take a verbal message to Nixon concerning Soviet-U.S. collusion. These facts clearly show that the "anti-imperialism" of the Soviet revisionist renegades is a sham. What they are really doing is intensifying the collusion with U.S. imperialism to oppose the people and revolution.

From the very outset, the counter-revolutionary collusion between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has been directed against the 700 million Chinese people who are holding high the revolutionary banner of opposing imperialism and revisionism and who are resolutely supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people the world over. The anti-China purpose of a closer U.S.-Soviet collusion now in the making is even more undisguised than before. Since last March, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has again and again directed Soviet troops to encroach on China's frontiers and create incidents of bloodshed, and has massed large numbers of troops along the Sino-Soviet border to threaten China with war. At the same time, the Soviet revisionist chieftains and their propaganda machines churned up anti-China evil waves one after another, frenziedly attacking China. The Nixon Administration has hastened to welcome the intensified anti-China efforts of the Soviet revisionists. The recent gestures by the Nixon Administration hinting that it is ready to make more deals with the Soviet revisionists are in fact an encouragement to their wild anti-China efforts.

The sinister "Asian collective security system" trotted out by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is another step in its policy of allying with the United States against China, moving from diplomatic coordination to military collaboration with U.S. imperialism. This sinister stuff actually fits in with the criminal scheme Nixon has been peddling in recent years, a scheme to knock together an anti-China military alliance and to "make Asians fight Asians." Therefore, U.S. imperialism has shown "interest" in the Soviet proposal and is happy that John Foster Dulles' old scheme in the fifties of rigging up a military anti-China encirclement in Asia has found a new patron and that it has recruited one more partner in its anti-China "undertaking." It wants to make use of the frantic anti-China, anti-communist

and counter-revolutionary fervour of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to serve its own counter-revolutionary strategic aims. But at the same time, it has misgivings that the Soviet revisionists will expand their influence under the cloak of opposing China and gain a foothold in its "Pacific community." It was against this background that Nixon and Rogers went to Asia in the latter part of July for extensive manoeuvring. However, as American bourgeois papers pointed out, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism may have conflicts of interests in this region on some specific questions, they are "comrades" and have obvious "common interests" in opposing China and stamping out the raging flames of the revolutionary struggle of the Asian people.

The latest statements of the Soviet revisionist chieftains clearly revealed their intention of making more dirty deals with U.S. imperialism on other questions in order to intensify their collaboration against China. For instance, Soviet revisionism is ready to further sacrifice the interests of the people of the German Democratic Republic to make a deal with the Western imperialist bloc headed by the United States on the West Berlin question, or even on the question of Germany as a whole. But the more impatient the Soviet revisionists are to strike a bargain, the more U.S. imperialism will raise the price. For example, Nixon long ago hinted at a "summit meeting" between the U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist chieftains as an encouragement to the latter to step up their anti-China efforts and as a bait to induce them to give further service to U.S. imperialism on the Viet Nam and Middle East questions. But when the Soviet revisionists recently expressed willingness to have such a meeting, Nixon at a press conference at the end of July openly urged them to "publicly provide" "assistance" to the United States in inducing and pressuring the Vietnamese people to accept the U.S. "peace talks" fraud; to help the United States make a "breakthrough" on the Middle East question; and to make a deal with the United States on the question of "arms control." Nixon made it clear that only when the Soviet revisionists have complied with American wishes on these three questions will he "consider" a "summit" with the Soviet revisionist chieftains. The British press revealed that in his talks with British Prime Minister Wilson on his way home at the end of his Asian tour, Nixon also spoke about taking advantage of the Soviet revisionists' eagerness to collude with the imperialists against China and to pressure them into making further concessions on the German question. In a formal statement, the U.S. State Department said, "We expect that the three powers [the United States, Britain and France] will soon be in a position to approach the Soviet Union with a view to stimulating progress on these questions [of Germany and West Berlin]."

All these facts show that in order to collude with imperialism to oppose China, oppose communism and oppose revolution and to realize their fond dream of

redividing the world in partnership with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegades have become more and more unbridled in using the interests of the people of other countries as chips in making dirty counter-revolutionary political deals. But their perfidious acts to benefit themselves at the expense of others will inevitably further reveal their shameful features and

evoke stronger opposition from the people of the world. Actually they are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are ganging up against the people of the whole world. This will undoubtedly make them drown faster in the mighty current of the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

## **U.S. Imperialist Economic Expansion and Plunder In Southeast Asia**

by Yao Lo

**T**HE great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "This is the period of the final struggle of dying imperialism — imperialism is 'moribund capitalism.' But just because it is dying, it is all the more dependent on colonies and semi-colonies for survival." This is precisely so with dying U.S. imperialism.

After World War II, when the influence of Britain, France, the Netherlands and other West European imperialist countries in various Southeast Asian countries had greatly waned, U.S. imperialism seized the opportunity to step into this region on the strength of its economic advantages. Flaunting the signboards of "aid" and "trade," it has feverishly pushed neo-colonialism in Southeast Asian countries. Regarding them as its colonies and ruthlessly oppressing and savagely plundering the people there, it has committed monstrous crimes against these countries.

### **Using "Aid" to Control Vital Segments Of the Economy**

Through its so-called "aid," U.S. imperialism has exported huge sums of capital to Southeast Asia since the end of World War II. As disclosed by the weekly *U.S. News and World Report*, the total amount of U.S. "aid" to Southeast Asia since 1953 has reached \$33,300 million, \$23,100 million in economic "aid" and \$10,200 million in military "aid." U.S. "aid" was mainly given to such reactionary nationalist countries as India, Thailand and Indonesia. U.S. "aid" and loans to India and Thailand since 1951 total \$7,870 million and \$1,330 million respectively. The Indonesian reactionaries have also obtained large amounts of U.S. "aid" and loans as a reward for their service in opposing China, opposing the people and opposing revolution. In 1963 alone, U.S. loans to Indonesia amounted to more than \$120 million.

By means of "aid," U.S. imperialism grabs all kinds of privileges, intensifies control over the vital economic sectors of Southeast Asian countries and freely engages in plunder there. In an open letter to Fowler Hamilton, chief of the Agency for International Development, John Fisher, editor of *Harper's* maga-

zine, wrote: "I know you realize that everything America does (or doesn't do) in foreign aid is going to interfere with somebody's internal affairs. So I trust you will tie a chain on every dime and yank hard if it isn't spent in the clearly defined interests of the United States." This open confession underlines the aggressive and predatory nature of U.S. "aid."

Factually, this is the case. U.S. imperialism has always used its "aid" to get hold of various privileges in Southeast Asian countries. For instance, recipient countries must give the United States "the most favoured nation treatment" and protect U.S. private investments; the United States has the power over the use of its "aid" funds; recipient countries must "reduce trade barriers" and supply the United States with strategic materials and economic information, etc. In addition, harsh political and military conditions are attached to the "aid." By means of these privileges, U.S. imperialism carries out economic infiltration into and political control over Southeast Asian countries. As of now, it has established control over such important sections as industry, finance, communications and foreign trade in a number of Southeast Asian countries and got a grip on their national economic life-lines.

U.S. imperialism also uses its "aid" to savagely exploit the people of Southeast Asia. As disclosed by the *Chronicle*, a Pakistan weekly, the rate of waste of U.S. aid commodities reached 30 per cent and, sometimes, aid food unloaded at Karachi was inedible. In one instance, Pakistan had to pay 40 per cent above the world price. The cost of such aid was greatly increased by the high shipping rates charged by U.S. ships. The U.S. Agency for International Development admitted that the United States gets back 1.53 dollars for every dollar it lends out.

### **Direct Investment Fleeces the People**

U.S. imperialism has exported huge sums of private capital to Southeast Asian countries. It is estimated that direct American private investment in Southeast Asia totals over \$2,000 million. Such exports of capital

are an important means by which U.S. imperialism oppresses and exploits the Southeast Asian peoples.

Since the end of World War II, private capital exports by U.S. imperialism to Southeast Asia have increased greatly. In India they shot up from \$26 million in 1950 to about \$300 million in 1966, and in Thailand from \$25 million in 1960 to \$110 million in 1967. Since the Indonesian reactionaries opened the door wide to U.S. capital in January 1967, U.S. capitalists have invested in Indonesia more than \$100 million, which, plus the U.S. capital that has long dominated the petroleum industry, tops the list of foreign private investments in that country. When the U.S. economy was in extreme difficulty at the beginning of 1968, the then U.S. president Johnson was compelled to announce a ban on increasing investments in the West European Common Market and Japan, but investments in Southeast Asia were still allowed to rise 10 per cent above the 1965-66 level. Through private investments, U.S. imperialism has taken control of many vital economic segments in Southeast Asian countries, such as the manufacturing and oil refining industries in India, the mining and petroleum industries in Indonesia, and the tin, petroleum, rubber processing and the textile and pharmaceutical industries in Thailand.

U.S. imperialism has amassed huge profits by cruelly exploiting and fleecing the people of Southeast Asia through private capital investments. In India, for instance, the returns before taxation in 1967 from U.S. net investments of \$16 million that year were as much as \$20 million. Even more shocking is the situation in India's manufacturing industry where U.S. capitalists got \$12 million in 1967 before taxation for a net investment of a mere \$4 million that year.

At present, U.S. imperialism is continuously increasing investments in Southeast Asia and intensifying its plunder of the mineral resources in this region. At the beginning of 1968, a U.S. delegation for developing mineral resources and trade went to Southeast Asia to investigate prospects for selling installations and the long-term potential of investments. It surveyed fluor spar, wolfram, zinc, manganese, copper, lead, tin, iron ore, petroleum and other minerals in Thailand, Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. This shows that U.S. monopoly capital is incessantly strengthening its infiltration and expansion into Southeast Asia.

### **Intensifying Colonial Expansion by Means of "Expanding Trade"**

In the post-war years, through the medium of "expanding trade," U.S. imperialism has been intensifying its efforts to enlarge its sphere of colonial influence in Southeast Asia. Statistics show that the U.S. share of Southeast Asia's imports rose from 10.7 per cent in 1938 to 21.9 per cent in 1966. The total value of U.S. exports to this region increased from \$170 million in 1938 to \$3,584 million in 1968. From 1938 to 1967, the total value of U.S. exports to Thailand and to India jumped

respectively from only \$3 million to \$164 million, and from \$33 million to \$955 million. As a result, India has been reduced to the second biggest U.S. market in Asia, next only to Japan. The United States now ranks first in Southeast Asia's imports, having left Britain, France, Japan, the Netherlands and other imperialist countries far behind.

By selling "strategic stockpiles" and dumping "surplus" agricultural products, U.S. imperialism has undermined production of raw materials and agricultural products in Southeast Asian countries, and forcibly took over the markets there. Suffering from long-term colonial rule, Southeast Asia greatly depends on the U.S. market for sales of its raw materials: 52 per cent of its coconut oil, 48 per cent of its powdered sugar, 33 per cent of its tin, and 17 per cent of its rubber. In recent years, U.S. imperialism has, on the one hand, imposed restrictions on imports of raw materials and, on the other, never ceased dumping "strategic stockpiles" abroad. This has brought about a big fall in the prices of raw materials and caused tremendous losses to the raw material producing countries in Southeast Asia. It is estimated that because of the U.S. price slash, the Southeast Asian countries have over the last six years lost \$4,170 million in rubber alone. U.S. imperialism has also dumped large quantities of "surplus" farm products to undermine the base of their economies. This dumping is concentrated mainly in Southeast Asia, with India as the chief target. From 1951 to the end of 1967, U.S. grain exports to India totalled 55.5 million tons, valued at \$3,330 million. The result is the loss of the traditional market for Thailand and other rice-exporting Southeast Asian countries and a serious undermining of agricultural production in India, which more than ever depends on U.S. grain and shows a constant decrease in area sown to grain crops and in grain output.

U.S. imperialism has consistently pursued an aggressive and predatory trade policy in Southeast Asia. It lays hands on huge profits through the exchange of unequal values by selling industrial goods and food at high prices and grabbing raw materials and farm products at low prices. Through its so-called trade, U.S. imperialism has further tightened its political and economic control over Southeast Asian countries. Statistics show that in its 1968 trade with Southeast Asia the United States had a favourable balance of \$1,085 million with exports totalling \$3,584 million and imports only \$2,499 million. In the past ten years, with its exports to India nearly three times the value of its imports from that country, the United States has manipulated and controlled Indian foreign trade.

A host of facts show that U.S. imperialism is the biggest plunderer and exploiter of the Southeast Asian people and their most ferocious enemy.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"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." The U.S. imperialists' colonial expansion and ruthless plunder in Southeast Asia have met with ever stronger opposition from the people there. As a result, this No. 1 enemy of the world's people has become isolated as never before and finds itself in an

impasse. A great struggle by the people of the whole world to bury imperialism, revisionism and all reaction has begun, and the day is not far off when U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will be swept into their graves.

## **U.S. Imperialism's Aggressive Tentacles Stretching Into Indonesia**

**I**N 1965, instigated by U.S. imperialism, the Indonesian fascist military clique staged an armed counter-revolutionary coup and usurped the state power of Indonesia. Since then, U.S. imperialism has stretched its evil tentacles into this rich country of islands. Many U.S. military and political bosses including Nixon himself, as well as government, military and economic delegations, have quickly followed each other to Indonesia for sinister purposes. As a result of the "agreement providing guarantees for foreign [U.S.] private capital investments in Indonesia" and the "military assistance agreement" reached with the Indonesian Rightist military regime, in the first half of 1967 U.S. imperialism has further tightened its political and military control of Indonesia and stepped up economic aggression and plunder on a large scale. Large groups of secret agents from the notorious U.S. C.I.A. have swarmed into Indonesia to carry out sinister activities in the political, military, economic and cultural fields and directly manipulate the Suharto-Nasution Rightist military regime in criminal activities against communism, against China and against the people. Under the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the Indonesian Rightist military regime took an active part in the past few years in the criminal activities to rig up an anti-communist, anti-China and anti-people military alliance.

U.S. imperialism has flagrantly set up a number of military bases in Indonesia in order to turn the country into a bridgehead for its aggression in Asia. Last year, it built three military bases in Indonesia — at Sahang in Sumatra, Bitung in North Sulawesi, and Tjilatjap in Central Java. It was reported that the Sahang base is a "link" in the chain of U.S. military bases in Southeast Asia and so it is "included in the SEATO network." Recently, the United States started to build a new military base on Timor Island. In the past few years, U.S. imperialism has given a large amount of military aid to the reactionary Indonesian Government while a great many Indonesian reactionary army, naval and air force officers were sent to the United States for all kinds of military training. A "U.S. defence liaison mission" is very active in Indonesia, directing the Indonesian troops in building military projects for aggressive purposes, strategic highways and ports and harbours. It also takes part in the criminal suppression of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Indonesian people.

With the infiltration of huge sums of U.S. capital into Indonesia, U.S. imperialism has become the biggest plunderer of Indonesia and an overlord controlling the country's economy. It was reported that by the first quarter of this year, foreign investment approved by the Indonesian fascist military regime exceeded a total of 556.6 million U.S. dollars, the greater part of which was U.S. capital. Of the foreign investment of 100 million U.S. dollars made in the first two months of this year, 76 million came from the U.S. Pacific Nickel Company. The Indonesian natural resources plundered by U.S. capital include petroleum in Kalimantan, Sumatra, Java, West Irian and other islands, copper in West Irian, bauxite in Sumatra, nickel in Sulawesi, Kalimantan and West Irian, tin in the islands around Sumatra, and the vast forest resources of the country. The Antara News Agency, mouthpiece of the Indonesian Government, disclosed that by the end of July last year, the U.S. Caltex Company alone extracted 1,127 million barrels of oil in Sumatra, virtually turning Indonesia into an important oil supply base for U.S. imperialism's pursuance of its policy of aggression in Southeast Asia.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves. Imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism."** The frantic aggression against and plunder of Indonesia by U.S. imperialism and the despicable traitorous acts of the Suharto-Nasution fascist military clique have plunged the broad masses of Indonesian working people into an abyss of suffering and aroused their fiery indignation and strong resistance. In recent years the revolutionary Indonesian people have actively launched armed struggle on some major islands of Indonesia. The raging flames of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Indonesian people will certainly burn fiercer. The Indonesian people will definitely drive U.S. imperialism out of their country and bury the reactionary Suharto-Nasution regime completely, so that Indonesia will win genuine national independence and liberation.



# Ruthless Plunder of the Philippines by U.S. Imperialism

**B**Y means of various unequal treaties imposed on the Philippines, U.S. imperialism exercises control over the economic lifeline of this rich country and makes it a market for dumping American goods, thus seriously undermining its national economy.

U.S. monopoly capital does not just dominate the most important and profitable economic segments of the Philippines. It also grabs super profits by freely using local credits for speculation. Manila papers have reported that 84 per cent of the total of over 410 million U.S. dollars invested by 108 American enterprises in the Philippines from 1956 to 1965 was obtained from local banks. U.S. monopoly capitalists thus rake in fantastic profits by using the wealth which the Philippine people create with their sweat and blood to ruthlessly exploit the Philippine working people. In the ten years covering 1956-65, in addition to living on the fat of the land, U.S. capitalists remitted 386.2 million U.S. dollars in net profits to the United States. Manila papers also reported that 19 of the 20 biggest capitalists in the Philippines are Americans.

U.S. imperialism also forces the Philippines to supply it with stipulated quantities of sugar, coconut products, hemp and tobacco at low prices. Manila papers recently reported that U.S. sugar refineries this year slashed the price of Philippine sugar by 11.2 U.S. dollars per ton, creating "an unprecedented low price" and making the Philippines lose tens of millions of U.S. dollars. As a result of the U.S. imperialists shoving down the price, the Philippines' earnings from exports of coconut products during the first four months of this year dropped by 28.34 per cent as compared with the same period last year, which meant a loss of more than 20 million U.S. dollars. As for hemp and tobacco, production has been seriously undermined in recent years owing to the various restrictions imposed by U.S. imperialism and the dumping of U.S. stocks. The total value of the Philippines' hemp exports fell sharply from 29.5 million dollars in 1963 to 14.73 million dollars in 1967 and then to about 10 million dollars last year.

Hit by the dumping of U.S. commodities, economically weak national industrial and commercial enterprises in the Philippines have closed down one after

another. During the three years from 1965 to 1967, more than 100 medium-sized and small industrial and commercial firms had to close down because of economic difficulties, some of them being taken over by big American companies. The number of firms folded up last year was bigger than ever before.

The National Economic Commission of the Philippines recently published a survey report admitting that U.S. investment has "hampered the production of local capital goods, and thus impaired the Philippine people's efforts for primary industrialization."

The savage plunder by U.S. monopoly capital has brought the Philippines inflation, a shortage of foreign exchange and mounting debts. It was reported that the amount of Philippine currency in circulation rose from 1,300 million pesos in 1955 to 3,900 million last April. Recent data published by the Philippine Central Bank showed that Philippines' foreign exchange reserves amounted to only 177 million U.S. dollars last June, or 18 million dollars less than at the end of 1968.

Manila papers reported that by the end of last year foreign debts of the Philippines had reached the record figure of 900 million U.S. dollars, while domestic debts totalled 2,800 million pesos.

Exploited and oppressed by U.S. imperialism and the Philippine comprador and landlord classes, the Philippine people live in dire poverty. According to the *Manila Times*, the country's wealth is concentrated in the hands of only 1 or 2 per cent of the population. Of the country's 35 million people, 2.5 million are unemployed and 6 million semi-employed. Over the past decade, workers' real wages went down about 20 per cent, while commodity prices kept rising year after year. In the countryside, 70 per cent of the peasants have no land.

The serious crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in the Philippines have aroused the people there to resist and struggle more vigorously and on a wider scale. When Nixon, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, recently visited the Philippines to carry out sinister activities, the Philippine people held massive anti-U.S. demonstrations and fully showed their determination to carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism through to the end.

# U.S. Imperialism Increases Aggression and Control in Thailand

U.S. imperialism has stationed tens of thousands of U.S. aggressor troops in Thailand and turned the country into an important base for aggression in Asia. It has also set up a large network of military bases there. According to incomplete statistics, it has built over 60 major military installations, including 6 air bases, more than 30 reserve airfields, 11 army barracks, 4 rocket launching sites, 2 radar stations and 10 naval bases and base camps.

U.S. imperialism has also built a strategic highway network connecting its military bases. Not long ago, it constructed 6 strategic highways in northeast Thailand where the Thai people's armed struggle is developing extensively.

Since sending large numbers of troops to commit aggression against Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism has based many of its B-52 bombers and F-111-A fighter bombers at Utapao airfield in Thailand. The U.S. press has disclosed that about 80 per cent of the U.S. gangster planes bombing Viet Nam and Laos take off from U.S. imperialist air bases in Thailand. Doing its utmost to pursue the counter-revolutionary tactics of making "Asians fight Asians," U.S. imperialism has asked the traitorous Thanom clique of Thailand to send more than ten thousand troops to south Viet Nam as cannon fodder in its war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Quaking with fear because of the vigorous development of the Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle, U.S. imperialism, while providing money and weapons to step up the arming of the reactionary Thai troops and police, directly takes part in the criminal activities of the traitorous Thanom clique in suppressing the people's armed forces.

The U.S. press has revealed that U.S. "military aid" to the Thanom clique will reach \$800 million this year, next only to that given the puppet regime of south Viet Nam or south Korea. At present, the United States spends at least \$100 million every year on equipping Thailand's reactionary armed forces. Recently, it has been planning to equip 100,000 Thai troops with up-to-date weapons, first of all those stationed in northeast Thailand so as to intensify the suppression of the

people's vigorously developing revolutionary armed struggle there.

As disclosed by "The Voice of the People of Thailand" Radio, U.S. imperialism's "military advisory group" in Thailand directed U.S. aggressor troops and the traitorous Thanom clique's reactionary troops and police to use planes, tanks, artillery and other modern weapons to "encircle and suppress" the people's armed forces in the Loeng Nok Tha District of Ubon Province. Reports by a U.S. news agency have also admitted that a special office was set up in the U.S. embassy in Bangkok to plot the suppression of the Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle. The U.S. special forces in Thailand have taken a direct part in such actions.

To set up its military bases and installations in Thailand, U.S. imperialism grabbed more than one million rai (one rai equals 1,600 square metres) of land from the peasants from 1964 to 1968, leaving many peasants homeless and destitute.

U.S. aggressor troops ride roughshod over Thailand, committing all kinds of crimes, including rape and wanton murder. The vehicles, aircraft and warships of the U.S. aggressor forces move freely through Thailand's land, air space and territorial waters, causing the death of many Thai people who have been run over or bombed. There is no end to such incidents.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "All military bases of the United States on foreign soil are so many nooses round the neck of U.S. imperialism." The Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Thailand is now triumphantly developing in vast areas of the country. From January to May this year, the Thai working class rose in more than 30 strikes and struggles in other forms, involving nearly 10,000 people. In addition, the fight against the U.S.-Thanom clique's seizure of land and persecution broke out more than 80 times this year, with 200,000 peasants participating. No matter how desperately U.S. imperialism struggles, it can in no way escape being hanged by the people of Thailand and the rest of the world.

## West German Ruling Circles Step Up Expansion Abroad

**T**HE West German ruling circles have recently stepped up their activities in the Western imperialist bloc in a bid to extend their influence so as to gradually shake off U.S. imperialism's control and to join the scramble for hegemony over Western Europe. This course of action by West Germany has aggravated the contradictions among the imperialist countries and accelerated the process of disintegration of the imperialist bloc.

### Clamouring to "Lead All Western Europe"

With the deepening of the general crisis in the capitalist world and the functioning of the law of uneven development of capitalism, the balance of power among the imperialist countries has undergone a change in recent years. Notably, U.S. imperialism, beset with difficulties at home and abroad and in an impasse, has lost much of its control over Western Europe; the crisis-ridden British Empire is on its last legs while, relatively speaking, West Germany has for various reasons become somewhat stronger financially and economically. It leads Western Europe in industrial output, exports and in gold and foreign exchange reserves. The West German mark has become one of the much sought-after currencies in the capitalist world.

Relying on the relative growth in its financial and economic strength, West Germany shows an increasing tendency to fall away from the United States. When U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon visited Bonn last February, West German Chancellor Kiesinger declared bluntly that West Germany "cannot eternally depend" on U.S. "protection." Later on, he claimed that West Germany has become one of "the principal industrial and trading nations in the world." Other important officials of the Bonn government were even more outspoken and clamoured for "a more independent West German foreign policy," some even bellowed that West Germany "must lead all Western Europe."

To boost the position of West Germany, the West German ruling circles, relying on their economic strength and making use of the grave financial and monetary difficulties of the United States, Britain and France, stirred up trouble in the ever growing financial-monetary crisis of the West by hitting at the French franc, the British pound and the U.S. dollar. During the hectic selling of the franc, the pound and the dollar and the rush for the West German mark in the foreign exchange markets in the West last November, the West German government, in spite of pressure from the U.S., British and French Governments, firmly refused to revalue the mark. (That is, to raise the exchange rate between the

mark and the U.S. dollar and other Western currencies.) In late April this year, taking advantage of the unstable political situation in France, West German Finance Minister Strauss made ambiguous statements concerning revaluation of the mark and thus touched off a new financial crisis. In the short space of two weeks, 4,000 million U.S. dollars' worth of foreign currencies flowed into West Germany to purchase marks and later West Germany made loans to Britain and France with this influx of capital. Since then, West Germany has gained a greater say on monetary and financial questions of the West. U.S. bourgeois papers cried in alarm that West Germany has become a "very rapidly emerging power" which begins to use its strength to make other Western countries "dance to its tune" in the financial sphere.

In order to increase its influence in Western Europe, ranking West German officials have been scuttling between capitals in Western Europe. Under the signboard of "West Europe integration," they vigorously called for the admittance of Britain into the West European Common Market. Exploiting Britain's eagerness to squeeze into the Common Market, they ardently wooed Britain to enhance Bonn's position in Western Europe and pave the way for seizing hegemony in this region.

### Hungering for Nuclear Weapons

Taking advantage of the financial difficulties of Britain and France in the development of nuclear weapons, the West German ruling circles also called for the building up of a joint "European nuclear force" in partnership with Britain and France, with West Germany providing the money and manpower. West Germany's smug calculation is to possess nuclear weapons through this partnership so that one day, with a "united Europe" under its control, it will be able to stand up to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Bonn's course of action has greatly sharpened the overt and covert struggle among the Western imperialist countries. In April this year, the French Government twice lodged strong protests with Bonn against the trouble it had stirred up during the financial-monetary crisis. It charged that the statements of West German officials concerning revaluation of the mark lay at the root of the rush for the mark. The U.S. ruling circles are also very much annoyed with West Germany for exploiting their difficulties to show insubordination to Washington's orders in regard to certain major prob-

*(Continued on p.24.)*

# ROUND THE WORLD

## NORTHERN IRELAND

### Masses Take Up Arms Against British Rule

The fight for democratic rights by the people of Northern Ireland is surging forward vigorously. The flames of the struggle have spread to more than a dozen cities, including Belfast, the capital, and Londonderry, the second largest city. Defiant and courageous demonstrators battled heroically with armed-to-the-teeth reactionary troops and police.

From August 2 to 5, several thousand people in Belfast tenaciously fought for four straight days with the police out in force to suppress them. They erected street barricades, and besides home-made petrol bombs they used sticks and stones as weapons. Some of the city's buildings and shops went up in smoke, while the national broadcasting and television station was seriously damaged.

In Londonderry, the people launched a fiercer struggle on August 12. The reactionary authorities rushed large numbers of police to take suppressive actions, and more than 200 demonstrators were wounded. This stung the masses to greater indignation. Battling on bravely for more than 10 hours, they dug up cobblestones and put up street barricades, fighting the police with home-made petrol bombs. The city's business centre was smothered in smoke and monopoly capital suffered big losses. The battle continued for the next two days, and it forced the reactionary police to retreat again and again. The reactionary authorities flagrantly sent an additional 600 fully armed troops to the scene under the cover of armoured cars and spotter planes. The unyielding Londonderry people built double-tier defensive street barricades around the slums in which they live. "Don't stop fighting!" They called out to each other as they hit back hard at the reactionary troops

and police. The bloody suppression was countered by mass violence.

A fresh battle between 15,000 people and the reactionary troops and police broke out in Belfast from the evening of August 14 to the next morning. Damaged cars and trucks were used to erect 30-foot-high street barricades. The protesters against British rule seized buildings and from the roofs fired at the troops and police with machineguns and hurled petrol bombs and rocks at them. After a night's fighting the whole of Belfast had become a scene of smoke and fire.

Northern Ireland is the poorest part of Britain. For a long time, the reactionary British ruling circles have adopted a policy of "divide and rule," deliberately sowing discord among people embracing different religious faiths and carrying out national and religious oppression. As a result, discontent has steadily grown among the people. Since last autumn, the people of Northern Ireland have repeatedly staged large-scale demonstrations against ruthless exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capitalists.

Britain's ruling clique was mortally afraid of the Northern Ireland people's struggle. Northern Ireland Prime Minister Chichester-Clark hurriedly called an emergency cabinet meeting on August 12 to map out counter-measures. The following day, the Ulster government flagrantly banned all out-door meetings and demonstrations. Another 1,200 troops were poured into Belfast by British ruling circles on August 14, in addition to the 3,000 already stationed in Northern Ireland. Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Wilson broke off his holiday to return to London to work out new plots to put down the Northern Ireland people.

These regressive acts by British ruling circles have further incensed the Northern Ireland people who, with greater determination, are fighting back against the fully

armed British troops massed for suppressive action.

## SOVIET REVISIONISTS' VILE EXHIBITION

### Counter-Revolutionary "Film Festival"

Moscow was recently the scene of a so-called "international film festival" held under the auspices of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. This was one more expose by the clique itself of its sinister activities — blatant collaboration with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries against communism, the people and revolution. It was also a disgusting exhibition of the clique's manoeuvre to use the junk cranked out by the bourgeois scum of all stripes in the West to promote the full-scale capitalist restoration going on in the Soviet Union.

Opening on July 7 and winding up on the 22nd, this "film festival" got a big boost from the first day by jazz musicians and the entire Soviet revisionist propaganda apparatus as well as the clique's top bosses. Kosygin sent his "greetings" to the "festival," pouring forth the bourgeois slogan "for humanism in film art, for peace and friendship among nations." Attracted by this sinister banner, reactionary "authorities," producers and "stars" of the film world in the Western imperialist countries swarmed into Moscow. Noxious films preaching capitalist and revisionist ideas dominated the screen for two weeks. Special screenings to "study" these films and contests of one kind or another were organized by the Soviet revisionists, who thought up all kinds of prizes to hand out to the "festival" participants. It was a sickening spectacle of dewy-eyed admirers standing spellbound before the altar of Western imperialist films. After the "festival," many of these films were shown in the cinemas in Moscow and other cities to spread their baneful influence and poison the minds of the Soviet people.

To match the enthusiasm of the Soviet revisionists, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon also sent a "message of greetings" to the "film festival." From the United States came a

big "delegation" of about fifty persons who brought with them a dozen or so movies glorifying Nixon and advertising the degenerate American bourgeois way of life. The U.S. delegation ranked first both in size and the number of films shown at the "festival."

The U.S. delegation was put up at Moscow's most luxurious hotel and U.S. film stars were given wide publicity in the press. Posters advertising the U.S. films were displayed conspicuously in the Kremlin hall, U.S. film programmes were widely distributed and prizes were lavished on U.S. movies. The U.S. delegation held press conferences, gave parties showing U.S. films and kept itself busy all the time. Leonard Garment, a member of the delegation and special consultant to Nixon, played in a Soviet cafe jazz band and described it as "comparable" to the best in imperialist U.S.A. Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Association of America, glibly commented in the Soviet press about favouring more film exchanges between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in the future. This love-feast between the Soviet revisionists and the representatives of U.S. imperialism who monopolized the limelight in Moscow was another sickening feature of Soviet revisionism's brazen fawning on and teaming up with U.S. imperialism.

Among the Soviet entries in the "festival" contest was a film which, openly preaching Brezhnev and company's revisionist line in education, barefacedly advocates bourgeois individualism and bourgeois humanism through the description of three days in the life of a secondary school. Other films revel in the most obnoxious bourgeois debauchery, and so forth.

This was not all. The Soviet revisionists shamelessly tied this ragtag "film festival" in with the centenary of Lenin's birth. They showed some films on the life of Lenin, but these all distorted his great and glorious image. Their behaviour at the "festival" was an insult to the great Lenin and the revolutionary Soviet people. It provided further proof that they are a

pack of renegades who have completely betrayed Leninism.

The "international film festival" sponsored by the Soviet revisionists was indeed a collection of poisonous imperialist and revisionist movies. The Soviet people took strong exception to the "festival" and stayed away from it. During the showing of these vile films, some of the audience articulated their condemnation and some left before they ended.

Revisionist rule will not last long. The proletariat and the rest of the people of the Soviet Union will bury it and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Genuine revolutionary film art will then come into its own and flourish.

#### U.S. IMPERIALIST CHIEFTAIN NIXON

##### Spendthrift and Coward

While millions upon millions of the American working people are crowded into city slums during the sultry summer, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon, with wife and daughter, flew from Washington in early August to the seaside town of San Clemente, California, for a jolly summer vacation. Along with him came his three dogs as well as top aides and staff.

Soon after taking office, Nixon sent aides looking for a "quiet retreat" and finally bought a luxury mansion which covers over five acres of land in the town for 340,000 U.S. dollars. It will be his summer "White House" and home after his retirement from American politics.

Having acquired the "White House West," Nixon kept his retainers, big and small, on their toes renovating it with the people's money, and very generously at that. He had this Spanish-style mansion redecorated and an expensive, fancy swimming pool thrown in. Complete with dining rooms, a cluster of offices where Nixon and his aides can work out counter-revolutionary schemes was built in the record time of two months. Reports say the mansion will be used no more than two months in the year and upkeep will cost the American taxpayers 75,000 dollars a year.

Even on vacation, the frustrated Nixon, who is tormented by difficulties at home and abroad, has U.S.-

Soviet collusion uppermost in mind. Though far from the capital, he had the "hot line" to the Kremlin extended from Washington to the seaside town.

San Clemente beach used to be a public resort. But with the arrival of Nixon and company, the beach has been placed off limits. A so-called "security zone" has been set up and only "authorized" persons are allowed to boat, bathe and surf there. Trespassers are liable to a prison term of up to 10 years and a 10,000-dollar fine. San Clemente residents are up in arms over Nixon's high-handedness in taking over the public beach for himself.

The fact is that Nixon and company are in mortal fear of the awakening American people. Not only is this "White House West" protected by 450 metres of walls and fences, but reactionary troops and police have been detailed to guard it 24 hours a day. Leaves have been cancelled for the entire San Clemente police force, and many have to work overtime while Nixon and family enjoy their holiday.

Tight security measures could not prevent the American people from demonstrating their anger at the rule of the monopoly capitalist class. On August 17, several thousand demonstrators, holding signs and shouting slogans, picketed Nixon's "White House West" and strongly protested U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression in Viet Nam. The demonstration went on for two hours despite the fact that all the police from nearby towns were sent by the reactionary authorities to San Clemente, sentries were set up within short distances in front of the "White House West" and highway patrols and 2,400 marines from nearby barracks were ordered on the alert.

The desperate fear of the people evinced by U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon recalls his inauguration when he delivered his speech behind bullet-proof glass and the fact that when in Washington he usually remains in the White House and must content himself with attending religious services there. All this shows that this U.S. monopoly capitalist class agent can hardly find a place where he can safely indulge in his day-dreams.

# ACROSS THE LAND

## China's Rich Harvest Of Early Rice

**T**HE poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of China's main rice-producing areas — Kwangtung, Fukien, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hunan Provinces and Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region — have, by implementing Chairman Mao's great principle "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war," gathered a rich harvest of early rice this year after overcoming all natural disasters. Kwangtung Province's total output of early rice is at an all-time high. Fukien and Chekiang Provinces have also registered an increase of 10 to 20 per cent over last year.

In Kiangsu's Soochow area, Kwangsi's eastern part and all the counties in the plains around Hunan's Tungting Lake, the weather was cold and the temperature dropped during the seed cultivation period, but the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, displaying the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death,"

overcame the damaging effect of the severe cold. By cultivating the seedlings with meticulous care and strengthening field management, the crops grew sturdily.

When the early rice reached the key ear-bearing stage, some parts of Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region were seriously affected by insect pest. But armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and united as one, the poor and lower-middle peasants in these regions worked concertedly in the fields. They speedily eliminated the insect pest in a plot by plot check-up, thus ensuring the normal growth of the early rice.

Flood and heavy rain stormed Hunan and Chekiang Provinces as the early rice was ripening. Here, also, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)," surmounted

the natural disaster and reaped a rich harvest.

Under this excellent situation, people in many areas organized Mao Tsetung Thought study classes to discuss how to "do a good job of distribution." They severely criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's reactionary fallacy of "distributing more when the land yields more and eating more when people harvest more," and decided to handle distribution based on the correct relations between the state, the collective and the individual. All pledged to sell their best rice to the state and implement by their actual deeds the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

## Rich Crop of Spring Wheat In Heilungkiang Province

**G**UIDED by Chairman Mao's great principle "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war," Heilungkiang Province again reaped a rich harvest of spring wheat. This year's yield is over 10 per cent above that of 1968, making it Heilungkiang's third year of abundant spring-wheat harvest since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

In this year's battle to reap a rich harvest of spring wheat, the province's poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary masses, filled with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, have unfolded a deep-going mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and persisted in putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of all their work. The wheat fields have virtually become a classroom for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and a battlefield for revolutionary mass criticism. When spring ploughing began, the revolutionary masses organized in a big way Mao Tsetung Thought study classes. They made vigorous efforts to eradicate the erroneous ideas that "in



The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shuangchiao People's Commune of Wuming County in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, displaying the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour," are harvesting, sowing and delivering grain to the state as agricultural tax.

farming, everything depends on nature" and that "production has already hit its peak." They replaced such thinking with the spirit of continued and thoroughgoing revolution, which buttressed their confidence in increasing output and reaping a rich harvest. With gun in one hand and farm tools in the other, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of the Heiho area at the anti-revisionist forefront regarded their efforts to protect even a single seedling and to reap even an additional *jin* of grain as an expression of their loyalty to Chairman Mao and an ounce of material force added to the building of our motherland, to strengthening preparedness against war and to supporting world revolution. The serious drought which hit the main wheat-producing areas of the middle and western parts of Heilungkiang Province this year greatly endangered the seedling and the growth of spring wheat. Taking Tachai as their example, the revolutionary masses launched a vigorous drive to sink a large number of small wells, dig ponds and build embankments to provide water for irrigation. The drought was defeated and they won a rich harvest. This year the province's irrigated area of wheat is double that of last year and the biggest in its history. With pride the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said: "We depend neither on heaven nor earth but on Mao Tsetung Thought to create wonders!"

### **Big Livestock Increase in Sinkiang This Year**

**G**UIDED by Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "**grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war,**" the revolutionary herdsmen of various nationalities in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, displaying the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "**fearing neither hardship nor death,**" battled against heaven and earth and scored a big increase in livestock production this year, exceeding that of 1968.

In attaining the livestock increase, the masses of revolutionary herdsmen of Kazakh, Uighur, Mongolian, Khalkhas, Tajik and other nationalities in areas north and south of the Tianshan Mountains strove hard to give prominence to proletarian politics and pushed forward the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. The extensive popularization and widespread propagation of Mao Tsetung Thought has become a tremendous motive force for the herdsmen of various nationalities in Sinkiang in forging their unity to achieve success in livestock breeding. Following the successful convocation of the Ninth Party Congress, the broad masses of herdsmen who warmly responded to Chairman Mao's great call "**unite to win still greater victories**" have conscientiously translated into action the spirit of the congress and, united as one, worked together single-heartedly. This has given a powerful impetus to the successful development of both revolution and production.

During last winter and this spring, some pastures north of the Tianshan Mountains were hit by snowstorms of a severity rarely witnessed in local history, which created difficulties in tiding the cattle over the wintry season. The revolutionary committee members at various levels along with the P.L.A. commanders and fighters stationed there went to the forefront, and side by side with the people of various nationalities worked night and day to protect the cattle against the elements. They formed many teams which propagated Mao Tsetung Thought among the masses, and organized and armed them with it. Thus, the army and people of various nationalities, in a collective struggle, wrote a paean of army-civilian unity and unity among the nationalities.

Cherishing profound proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao and using the brilliant "three constantly read articles" as their powerful weapon in the fight against the elements, the multi-national herdsmen on the Ili grass-

lands, which suffered greatly from the snowstorms, battled the onslaught of nature. Braving bitter temperature of minus 30 to 40 degrees Centigrade, they removed snowdrifts more than one metre high so that the herds could graze. Many of them, defying hazards, opened up the snow-bound paths and led their herds up to high mountains to graze. Others cut fodder grass on the hillside in the wake of an avalanche. By manifesting the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win, these herdsmen performed a miracle by substantially increasing livestock production on many communes and livestock farms despite a period of harsh natural calamity.

Many of the pastoral areas in Sinkiang are situated at the forefront of the struggle against revisionism. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's fascist atrocities of armed invasion committed last March against China's territory Chenpao Island has aroused great indignation among Sinkiang's multi-national herdsmen. Burning with hatred towards the old and new tsars, the herdsmen are united even more closely. At one big rally after another they have denounced vehemently the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's towering crimes and the aggressive ambition of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Converting their great anger against the Soviet revisionist new tsars into great strength, they succeeded in promoting their livestock production. They exclaimed: "Every sheep saved for the collective means in effect a shell fired in answer to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's rabid provocations!" Not long ago, the Soviet revisionist new tsars created new bloodshed incidents in the western part of the Barluk Mountains and other areas in Yumin County, Sinkiang. Bursting with still greater indignation, Sinkiang's herdsmen of various nationalities launched a new campaign to "do still better in livestock breeding for the revolution" as their concrete rebuff to the Soviet revisionists' armed provocations.

(Continued from p.19.)

lems. While angrily accusing West Germany of being "defiant," the U.S. bourgeois press lamented that a "vast change" has taken place in the "balance of power" in the West. This precisely reflects the vexation and helplessness of the U.S. ruling circles.

### Tendency to Fall Away From U.S. Imperialism Accelerated

Of course, the West German ruling circles at present still have to rely on U.S. support in many respects, particularly in political and military spheres. Therefore, they have grave misgivings about the stepped-up collusion and contention between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in their attempt to redivide the world. Their great worry is that U.S. imperialism will make counter-revolutionary deals with Soviet revisionism at the expense of West Germany. That is why during the intense preparations by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism for "strategic arms limitation" talks, West German

Chancellor Kiesinger made a hurried trip to Washington on August 7 and held talks with U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon for two days. After mutual log-rolling and professions of "kinsmanship," Nixon once again assured Kiesinger that as regards the U.S.-Soviet talks, the United States would have "full consultation" with and "take full account of the interests of" West Germany. To placate West Germany, Nixon reached agreement with Kiesinger on the establishment of a "hot line" between the White House and the chancellor's office so as to "stay in close communication with each other." But as West Germany's strength grows, the tendency to fall away from U.S. imperialism will inevitably increase.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis." The manoeuvres and struggles among the imperialist countries to realize their own ambitions are aggravating the divisions in the imperialist bloc, thus accelerating the doom of the imperialist system.

## PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 12, No. 35

August 29, 1969

Published in English, French, Spanish,

Japanese and German editions

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