

PEKING REVIEW

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January 19, 1968

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Jiefangjun Bao editorial.

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All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful.

Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong
(August 1946)



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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

Premier Chou Warmly Welcomes South Vietnamese Fighting Revolutionary Artists on Behalf of Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin

Premier Chou En-lai received the members of the South Vietnam Liberation Army Song and Dance Ensemble headed by Nguyen Xuan Hong on January 15 and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with them.

On Behalf of Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, Premier Chou En-lai extended a warm welcome to the south Vietnamese fighting revolutionary artists from the forefront of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He wished the armed forces and people of south Vietnam still greater victories in their struggle to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors.

Premier Chou En-lai quoted President Ho Chi Minh's poem in his New Year message to the entire Vietnamese armed forces and people. The poem reads:

This spring shines far brighter than any spring before,

Happy tidings of victories spreading throughout the land,

Let south and north emulate each other in fighting the U.S. imperialists!

Forward! Total victory will be ours!

The Premier said: "This poem accurately shows that the war waged by the Vietnamese armed forces and people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is going very well. It shows their firm revolutionary will and their confidence in vic-

tory. We are very happy to read it."

With great enthusiasm, Nguyen Xuan Hong wished Chairman Mao a long, long life and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao good health. "The members of our ensemble," he said, "were overjoyed to hear Chairman Mao's message of greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. Chairman Mao's message has greatly encouraged the armed forces and people of Vietnam. Chairman Mao said in his message: **'The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area. In the face of the solid militant unity of our two peoples, all military adventures and political deceptions by U.S. imperialism are doomed to fail. Victory will definitely belong to the heroic Vietnamese people!'** This has given the Vietnamese people still greater joy and encouragement."

At the end of the reception, Premier Chou En-lai announced that the Chinese people and Party would present every one of the fighters in the ensemble with a rifle. The Premier encouraged them to destroy more U.S. aggressors when they return home and fight for final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Nguyen Xuan Hong pledged that, with musical instrument in one hand and rifle in the other, the members of the ensemble would make new contributions to their motherland on the battlefield.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese

People's Liberation Army Wen Yucheng.

Also present were Nguyen Van Quang, leader of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China, and Le Trung Thuy, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in China.

The Ensemble Performs in Peking

The ensemble arrived in Peking on January 7 to continue its tour of China. It came to China last June and later left the country for a time. Holding aloft portraits of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh and President Nguyen Huu Tho, and a big streamer inscribed with the words "Resolutely support the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation," commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, workers, literary and art workers in army units and Red Guards in the capital gave a rousing welcome to the fighting south Vietnamese artists who had come from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The ensemble gave a performance in Peking's majestic Great Hall of the People on the evening of January 10. Among those who attended were Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fu-chih and leading members of the departments concerned. An atmosphere of militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples prevailed in the Great Hall of the People. Facing the stage were huge streamers with slogans written in Chinese and Vietnamese: "Long live the militant unity and great

friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples!" and "U.S. imperialism will be defeated! The Vietnamese people will win! The people of the world will win!" The performance began with the playing of the songs *Liberate the South* and *The East Is Red*. With great enthusiasm, the fighting south Vietnamese artists sang songs in praise of the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh, our great leader Chairman Mao and the militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. They also performed dances reflecting the heroic exploits of the army and people of south Vietnam in fighting against the U.S. aggressors. Their superb performance was warmly applauded by the audience.

On the evening of January 11, the ensemble gave a performance for the **commanders and fighters** of P.L.A. units stationed in Peking. Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen, Acting Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Yang Cheng-wu, and Vice-Minister of National Defence Su Yu were among those who attended. The following evening, the Ministry of National Defence gave a banquet to warmly welcome the ensemble. Both Su Yu and Nguyen Xuan Hong spoke at the banquet and warmly praised the unbreakable militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. Su Yu declared that the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, would unswervingly give all-out support to the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

Strong Protest Against War Provocation by U.S. Imperialism and Laotian Rightists

On the afternoon of January 7, 1968, three pirate planes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys the Laotian Rightists brazenly intruded into China's air space and bombed the Miaochai area of Yunnan Province, killing and wounding a number of Chinese inhabitants there and causing serious losses to the life and prop-

erty of the local population. This is a grave war provocation by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys the Laotian Rightists against the Chinese people. The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on January 12 expressing the indignation of the Chinese Government and people at this monstrous crime, and strongly protested against U.S. imperialism and the Vientiane authorities of Laos:

The statement said: "This incident of war provocation against China by U.S. imperialism and the Laotian Rightists is by no means isolated and accidental, but is closely connected with the U.S. imperialist scheme of expanding its war of aggression. Recently, in order to save itself from its doomed defeat on the south Vietnamese battlefield, U.S. imperialism has repeatedly clamoured for extending its war of aggression against Vietnam to Laos and Cambodia. It is stepping up the expansion of its aggression in Laos. Pirate aircraft of U.S. imperialism, including Thailand-based B-52 heavy bombers, are bombing the liberated areas of Laos day and night. The U.S. Special Force and Thai troops under U.S. command are making continued infiltration into Laos. Furthermore, U.S. imperialism is plotting to extend the so-called 'fortified barrier' along the 17th Parallel in Vietnam into Laos, and is busily engaged in construction and extension of roads and military airfields in Laos with the sinister design of moving large numbers of U.S. and Thai ground troops into Laos to occupy areas in Middle and Lower Laos.

"Directed by U.S. imperialism, the Laotian Rightists on their part have actively followed it in its criminal activities of expanding the war. The Vientiane authorities have of late been wantonly slandering the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in a coordinated duet with U.S. imperialism, uttering the nonsense that the serious situation in Laos is a result of so-called 'aggression' by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Laotian Rightist forces have launched repeated military attacks on the Laotian liberated areas. Of late, directly instigated and commanded by the United States and Thailand, these forces have even started a massive

military attack on the Upper Laos liberated areas bordering China and Vietnam. This is a grave step taken by the Laotian Rightists in following U.S. imperialism in expanding the war. The fact that in taking these military actions U.S. imperialism and the Laotian Rightists have brazenly sent aircraft to bomb China's border area makes it all the clearer that U.S. imperialism is stepping up its efforts to spread the flames of the war of aggression against Vietnam to Laos and its adjoining areas.

"Under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, the Laotian people are valiantly resisting the U.S. imperialist military aggression against Laos and have won brilliant victories by crushing one military attack after another of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. U.S. imperialism and the Laotian Rightists will absolutely come to no good end by making new military adventures. They will surely suffer even more disastrous defeats as a result of the valiant resistance by the Laotian people.

"China is a close neighbour of Laos. Following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have all along regarded the Laotian people's struggle as their own struggle and have resolutely supported the Laotian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. The Chinese Government and people are closely following the developments in Laos. Should U.S. imperialism dare to extend the war of aggression to Laos, the Chinese people, armed with the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will surely take every necessary measure to support and aid the Laotian people's just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until final victory.

"The Chinese Government and people sternly warn U.S. imperialism and the Laotian Rightists: The Chinese people are not to be trifled with; since you have made war provocations against the Chinese people, you must bear all the serious consequences arising therefrom.

(Continued on p. 31.)

Peking Review, No. 3

Strengthen the Unity of the Army and People On the Basis of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

CHAIRMAN MAO teaches us: "The army and the people are the foundation of victory."

To fulfil the tasks of revolutionary struggle by relying on the masses, on the people's army and on the rock-firm unity of the army and people has always been Chairman Mao's great strategic concept.

In the new year, additional tasks of greater importance have been placed on our army. We must trust and rely on the revolutionary masses all the more, carry out in an exemplary way Chairman Mao's great call to "support the army and cherish the people," do a better job in cherishing the people and vigorously strengthen army-civilian unity. This is an important guarantee for all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and for winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution ideologically, politically, economically and organizationally.

The ideological foundation for strengthening army-civilian unity is the great, invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies on continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the series of his latest instructions. Only on this basis can we unite closely with the broadest revolutionary masses and make it possible for the great proletarian cultural revolution to develop uninterruptedly and smoothly along the course indicated by Chairman Mao.

All commanders and fighters of our army must study Chairman Mao's latest instructions seriously, carry them out faithfully, propagate them enthusiastically and defend them courageously. We must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to support the masses of the Left. In our work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, giving military and political training and of cherishing the people, we must make helping the revolutionary masses to implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions the task of primary importance.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must combat individualism and sectarianism so as to enable our whole Party to march in step and fight for one common goal." Bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism is a big obstacle both to carrying out Chairman Mao's latest instructions and to strengthening army-civilian unity. We must resolutely overcome it and get rid of it.

Keeping firmly to the stand of proletarian Party spirit, we must use the thought of Mao Tse-tung to achieve a unified understanding of things, use it as the highest criterion for judging and dealing with everything, and adhere resolutely to the principle of "helping the Left, but not any particular faction." As

for any revolutionary mass organization, we support all its statements and encourage all its actions which are in line with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and criticize those which are not. And we help it by doing thoroughgoing, conscientious and painstaking ideological-political work.

We must widely organize Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to propagate Chairman Mao's latest instructions among the revolutionary masses. We must make special efforts in running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes well to help the revolutionary mass organizations study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, and fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism.

We should enthusiastically welcome criticism from the people, modestly accept criticism and opinions that conform to the thought of Mao Tse-tung and "openly admit mistakes for what they are before the masses and correct them immediately." As for incorrect opinions that are expressed, we should give patient explanations and education with the help of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must guard against arrogance and impetuosity, be modest and prudent, and always be the pupils of the masses.

As the class enemy comes nearer to its doom, its last-ditch struggle becomes more desperate. It will try in a hundred and one ways to undermine the close unity between the People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary masses and disrupt the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must be on the look-out and be vigilant against all its schemes and never allow them to succeed!

In the new year, the commanders and fighters of our army must learn from the fine qualities and advanced experience of the heroic 4th Platoon, Comrade Li Wen-chung, and members of Unit 8341 who are helping the Left in the General Knitware Mill of Peking. Taking them as shining examples, we should hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, do a good job in helping the Left and cherishing the people, strive to do more good things for the people and win new merits in serving them during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Let our great people and army unite even closer on the basis of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung! We will achieve the great strategic objective of winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!

(Excerpts from a "Jiefangjun Bao" editorial, January 12)

The People Make Mao Tse-tung's Thought the Soul of Their Being

— Excellent situation of great proletarian cultural revolution in Shanghai —

THE great, earth-shaking proletarian cultural revolution has entered its year of all-round victory.

Over the past year, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the series of latest instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao have brought about a tremendous change deep in the souls of Shanghai's people.

The chimes of *The East Is Red* from the tower of the Customs Building by the Whangpoo River heralds the dawn of a new day over the port of Shanghai.

In factory workshops, commune fields and in classrooms, in army barracks, on airfields and aboard fighting vessels, the first thing workers, peasants, fighters and young Red Guards do is to stand before a portrait of the reddest red sun in their hearts to wish the great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life. This is followed by reciting in unison "the three constantly read articles" — *Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*.

On buses and trolley buses people animatedly debate how cadres are to be "liberated," or what are the criterions of a good Party member of Chairman Mao. . . .

On the threshing floors of people's communes bespectacled grandfathers are reading *Serve the People* by word with their grandchildren.

On the sea and in the air the People's Liberation Army uses quotations from Chairman Mao to direct its patrols, training and preparations against war.

In streets and lanes, sitting with their daughters and grandchildren, grannies who once could see little beyond their stoves and shopping baskets are denouncing the revisionist line of China's Khrushchov in Party building.

The series of latest instructions from Chairman Mao is being grasped by millions upon millions. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is transforming the souls of the people.

Carry On the Revolution Under the Dictatorship Of the Proletariat

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boiled down to one sentence, 'It is right to rebel.' . . . And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism."

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continue to carry on the revolution, rebel against the bourgeois reactionary line, rebel against the capitalist roaders

who have sneaked into the apparatus of the proletarian dictatorship, rebel against the whole ideology of the exploiting classes, rebel against the self-interest in one's own mind—this is the brilliant thought which the great leader Chairman Mao is arming 700 million people with for the destruction of the old world.

Directly guided by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and using his brilliant and invincible thought, the proletarian revolutionaries of Shanghai, with its working class as the main force, have charged triumphantly into battle and won one battle after the other.

A most vivid illustration of this is provided by the story of the birth, growth and development of the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters ("Workers' G.H.Q."), the militant organization uniting all Shanghai workers. One of the leaders of this organization is Wang Hsiu-chen, a woman worker in the State No. 30 Cotton Mill, who together with her comrades-in-arms went through many battles.

When the great proletarian cultural revolution started, she threw herself into it heart and soul in response to Chairman Mao's call and put up a big-character poster which became famous in her mill. It brought into the open the class struggle which was being fought inside the plant's Party committee. For this she was immediately labelled an "anti-Party element" by the work team sent to the mill by the now defunct Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The work team threatened her: "So you're not going to obey the Party? Do you want to lose your Party membership?" This set off a furious conflict in her mind. She stood before a portrait of Chairman Mao and repeated again and again this teaching of Chairman Mao: "A Communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life . . . ; always and everywhere he should adhere to principle and wage a tireless struggle against all incorrect ideas and actions." Chairman Mao's directive cleared her head like sunlight disperses fog. She saw that, right then and there, genuine Communists must wage an untiring struggle in defence of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao! As chairman of the mill's cultural revolution committee Wang Hsiu-chen set off to the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee to denounce the work team.

She happened to run into Comrade Wang Hungwen, now the leading member of the "Workers' G.H.Q." He had been to Peking, had been reviewed together with the Red Guards by our great leader Chairman Mao, had read Chairman Mao's big-character poster "Bombard

Enlarged Meeting of Shanghai Revolutionary Committee Calls for Speedy, All-Round Implementation of Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions

THE Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee held an enlarged meeting on January 11, the day on which the great "January Revolution" took place a year ago. It called on the revolutionary people of the entire city to carry forward the spirit of the "January Revolution," hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, and strive for the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the seizure of the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Filled with feelings of boundless love and veneration for the great leader Chairman Mao, comrades attending the meeting said that it was the great leader Chairman Mao who had led them forward in their past struggles and that every victory they won was the result of their closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and thoroughly carrying out his revolutionary line. The hall resounded with cheers of "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

It was generally agreed at the meeting that the present cardinal task for the entire city was to implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions speedily and in an all-round way and to act determinedly according to his relevant instructions.

To put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and effectively revolutionize people's thinking was a matter of primary importance, the meeting stressed. It called on people on every front in Shanghai to carry the great mass campaign for creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to a still greater scope and depth, and to establish the revolutionary study style of theory linked with practice; to continue to

carry the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in a deep-going way and thoroughly eliminate the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov on all fronts.

The meeting asked organs carrying out the proletarian dictatorship to firmly rely on the masses, heighten their revolutionary vigilance, and resolutely suppress the disruptive activities of all class enemies.

It called on the revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. to further carry out Chairman Mao's great instruction of "**supporting the army and cherishing the people**" and to further strengthen army-civilian unity.

It called on comrades on every front to resolutely and thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's great instruction of "**taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production**" and to achieve more, quicker, better and more economical results in all kinds of work.

The meeting also called on leaders at different levels to follow Chairman Mao's instruction that every one of them should "**remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official.'**" They were asked to go back to their original units from time to time to participate in labour, and to maintain close ties with the masses, go deeper into practice, and be adept at discovering and supporting the new things coming from the masses.

The meeting called on the city to further carry forward the spirit of the "January Revolution," and to make continuous efforts for the speedy, all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the seizure of the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the Headquarters" (see *Peking Review*, No. 33, 1967) and he had heard the voice of the great leader himself. He told Wang Hsiu-chen that Chairman Mao had said that from the central down to the local levels there were people who, taking the bourgeois reactionary stand, were suppressing the revolutionary masses, and that Chairman Mao had said, "**It is right to rebel.**" "We have Chairman Mao's enthusiastic support when we rise up in revolutionary rebellion," he told her.

Chairman Mao's words "**It is right to rebel**" were like a flash of light lighting up the road forward for this ordinary working woman, Wang Hsiu-chen. She saw on the instant that this was a life-and-death struggle between two classes, two roads, two lines. Could she put her faith in bringing her charges before the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee? No! Put her faith in one person? One factory? No! Chairman Mao's words "**It is right to rebel**" must be made known to all the workers so that tens of thousands of workers could become organized into one huge workers' revolutionary rebel army!

On November 9, 1966, the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters proclaimed its establishment. With the appearance on the political stage of this main force of the great cultural revolution, the balance of political forces in Shanghai immediately underwent a change.

Wang Hsiu-chen and other Shanghai revolutionary rebel workers and revolutionary Red Guards raised aloft the great banner of **It is right to rebel**, smashed their way through the white terror staged by China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai and launched a furious assault against the bourgeois reactionary line.

Together with the millions of revolutionary rebels of Shanghai Wang Hsiu-chen raised high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, set going the storm of the "January Revolution" which swirled over the whole country, and sounded the advance to seize power from the handful of capitalist roaders inside the Party.

Wang Hsiu-chen and the other revolutionary rebels of Shanghai unfurled the great banner of "**fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism,**" opened fire on the

self-interest in their own minds and broke with all traditional ideas so as to dig revisionism out by its roots.

Wang Hsiu-chen will never forget that evening of May 1, 1967, on the rostrum of Tien An Men when, taking with her the ardent love for Chairman Mao of 2 million Shanghai workers, she met Chairman Mao, the very red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts. She held Chairman Mao's hand firmly in hers and under his warm, kindly smile she packed a thousand, thousand thoughts into these words: "We wish you, Chairman Mao, a long, long life! A long, long life!" These were tremendously important words for they embodied the heartfelt wishes of 2 million Shanghai workers, embodied the common wish of the revolutionary people of the whole country and the whole world. Wang Hsiu-chen hurriedly took from her pocket a badge cast in commemoration of the "January Revolution" and presented it to the great leader. As she did so she shouted with great emotion, "Closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao!"

"Closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao!" This was the oath the revolutionary rebel Shanghai workers had taken, the oath that millions of Shanghai people had taken! They had pledged to be loyal for ever to the great leader Chairman Mao, for ever loyal to the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, for ever loyal to the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

Unite the Majority, Emancipate All Mankind

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of **"emancipating all mankind,"** profound changes have taken place in the innermost souls of Shanghai's proletarian revolutionaries. Starting from fighting for their own emancipation, they extended their goal to encompass the emancipation of their class and all mankind and thereby gradually ascended to the heights of the communist world outlook.

After the proletarian revolutionaries took power in the Hudong Shipyard on the Whangpoo River, factional considerations prevented the two revolutionary mass organizations there from getting united. They put aside the struggle against the enemy and strayed from the correct general orientation of the struggle.

Then came Chairman Mao's latest instruction from Peking: **"There is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings."** The Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the People's Liberation Army which had come to the shipyard, got the leaders of the two revolutionary mass organizations together to creatively study and apply this latest instruction from Chairman Mao. The more these leaders studied, the more clearly they saw things. Enlightened by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the shipyard's proletarian revolutionaries then formed a great alliance.

This was the way that Chairman Mao's idea of **"emancipating all mankind"** sprouted, took root, blossomed and bore fruit in the hearts of the ordinary workers.

In the Shanghai No. 9 Automatic Instrument and Meter Plant, Chang Chen-fang, leader of a revolutionary rebel group, had a knotty problem to solve after the revolutionary rebels seized power in the plant. When the reactionary line had dominated the plant in the early days of the movement, he figured out, they, the rebels, had been attacked by certain people. Now was the time, he thought, for the rebels to make the latter suffer. Guided with such ideas, however, the masses could not get united, the revolution could not move ahead smoothly and work was not done satisfactorily. This situation troubled Chang and twice he wanted to hand over power to someone else and leave the leadership. At this crucial juncture, the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team from the P.L.A. brought him the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. Chairman Mao said: **"Strive to unite with all those who can be united"** and **"Have heart-to-heart talks."** Chairman Mao's every word touched the chords of Chang Chen-fang's heart. He asked himself: "Why can't I unite with the vast majority of the revolutionary masses and carry on the revolution together? It is 'self-interest' that separates me from the masses and leads me away from the correct general orientation of the struggle. Oh, Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! When I lose my bearings, it is the direction you give that leads me back to the correct path. The emancipation of all mankind should be the heart's desire of all proletarian revolutionaries."

Chang took the initiative in having heart-to-heart talks with Wang Lien-chun, whom he had criticized by name. He told Wang what was in his mind: "You attacked me in the past because you were hoodwinked by the bourgeois reactionary line. It was wrong for me to oppose you in turn. We both suffered much in the past and we should settle accounts jointly with China's Khrushchov. Let's unite and fight together against the enemy!" Wang was deeply moved. She wrote an open letter to the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the P.L.A. in the plant. She said: "I must take you and the revolutionary rebels as my examples, really rise up to make revolution and strive to be Chairman Mao's good worker."

Take the Revolution's Interests as the Most Important Thing in One's Life

There are quite a number of veteran fighters in Shanghai who had experienced the years of revolutionary war. Because they did not pay sufficient attention to remoulding their world outlook after going into the city, they were affected by the poison spread by China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai and hoodwinked by them. And in the great cultural revolution they carried out the bourgeois reactionary line. Then, tempered in mass struggles, they got rid of the political dust that had accumulated in their minds and with renewed fighting spirit joined the ranks of the proletarian revolutionaries.

One of them is Comrade Chang Ching-piao, former first secretary of the Yangpu District Party Committee and now leader of the Yangpu District Revolutionary

Committee. When the revolutionary masses began to criticize his mistakes, he felt very bitter about it. Then the proletarian revolutionaries of Shanghai on many occasions organized mass criticism and struggles against China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai, Chen Pei-hsien and Tsao Ti-chiu, and exposed the facts of the sharp struggle between the two classes, the struggle for and against capitalist restoration. This woke Chang up. The serious criticism and patient help given him by the revolutionary masses and the latest instructions of Chairman Mao made him begin to correct his attitude towards the masses and towards himself and boldly rise up to make revolution. Chairman Mao said: **"The veteran cadres made contributions in the past but they must not rest on their laurels. They should strive to temper themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution and make new contributions."**

Chang Ching-piao studied this latest instruction of Chairman Mao again and again. The more he studied, the more he was inspired. How Chairman Mao cares for and loves us veteran fighters, he thought! How badly had he failed to live up to Chairman Mao's expectations! The more he thought about this, the heavier his heart grew. He wanted then "to be 'liberated'" but he still did not want to be "included in the new district revolutionary committee." He was "unwilling to take the top post again." The young Red Guard fighters read to him the following quotation from Chairman Mao: **"A good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater."** Together with him they also studied Chairman Mao's latest instruction: **"Fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism."** Chang's soul was further awakened by Chairman Mao's latest instruction. To destroy self-interest, he thought, one must destroy it in where it is most vital, which in his case lay in unwillingness to shoulder heavy revolutionary tasks again. Fostering devotion to the public interest should also be linked up with the most important thing, that is, taking the revolutionary interests as the most important thing in one's life and following Chairman Mao to carry the revolution through to the end.

The brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought once more lighted up Chang Ching-piao's road of advance. At the mass meeting where it was announced that he was to head the new district revolutionary committee, he could not keep back his tears. For a long time he stood on the platform, then he finally said: "I must follow Chairman Mao to carry the revolution through to the end even at the cost of my life!"

During the great proletarian cultural revolution which has been going on for over a year, large numbers of revolutionary leading cadres have been educated and helped to rise up to make revolution. Moreover, in the storm of this revolution a great number of ordinary Shanghai workers are being tempered and are growing into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Hu Han-chang, member of the revolutionary committee of the Shanghai Electric Meter Plant, is one of the first batch of revolutionary rebel fighters in his plant. When the plant achieved its revolutionary

great alliance, the masses elected him to the revolutionary committee of the plant and to the vice-chairmanship of the revolutionary committee in his workshop. Yet he always holds himself simply as an ordinary worker. When he received an invitation for the National Day banquet from the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and a ticket to attend the National Day celebrations, he thought this honour should go to the revolutionary masses. He gave the invitation and the ticket to two old workers, while he himself stayed in the plant on duty. What sort of attitude is this? This is the attitude of proletarian revolutionaries dedicated wholeheartedly to the service of the people, the style of revolutionaries who seek no self-interest or the limelight, who work hard and whose hearts beat as one with the hearts of the masses.

Carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Through to the End

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The proletarian revolution in education depends on the masses of revolutionary students, teachers and workers in the schools and on the activists among them, namely, those proletarian revolutionaries who are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."**

Following Chairman Mao's May 7, 1966 directive, a group of young revolutionaries in Shanghai's Tongji University overcame all kinds of obstacles to work out a programme for revolutionizing education. (See *P.R.*, No. 47, 1967.)

The construction site where this programme was put into practice took on a lively aspect. It was an inspiring scene. There, on the same platform, students debated with their teachers, workers contended with designers and the P.L.A. men propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought. There, while their main task was to study, the students began learning industrial work and military affairs. And the workers on their part began to gain book knowledge and learn military affairs. Students, workers, teachers and designers all took the main required course in Mao Tse-tung's thought, and studied what Chairman Mao teaches on the revolution in education and on Party building. Together they denounced the revisionist line in education and Party building, fought self-interest and repudiated revisionism. What did all this show? It was a prototype of a brand new proletarian educational system.

There were heated debates on whether designing or construction should be studied first. It seemed on the surface to be simply a question of arrangement; but at bottom, it involved the struggle between the two world outlooks. Those students who said that designing should come first argued that this was only natural because they were students of higher learning who would some day become engineers. It followed from this argument that book knowledge should come first. The army men and workers at the construction site pointed out that no mere question of method was involved in

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Study Classes Are Very Good

Since our great leader Chairman Mao issued the great instruction of "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism," Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have come into being in all parts of the country—in factories, villages, P.L.A. units, government organizations, schools, and neighbourhood organizations. This has given tremendous impetus to the triumphant advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Following are reports on study classes in a factory, a people's commune and a Peking district neighbourhood organization. From them, readers can get some idea as to how the old and new cadres and members of the revolutionary masses in these classes, taking "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism" as their guide, creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in their self-education and in the furtherance of their ideological revolutionization; and how the study classes played their role in promoting the revolutionary great alliances, the revolutionary "three-in-one" combi-

nations and the task of struggle, criticism and transformation. — "P.R." Ed.

Vigorously Develop the Fine Revolutionary Style of Study

THE seven mass organizations belonging to three different groups in the Shenyang Ball Bearing Mill in the northeast have, since late last October, jointly organized two successive study classes, and are now running a third one.

Responding to Chairman Mao's great call that "You must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end," group after group of the broad masses of revolutionary workers in the factory have organized fighting units and rebelled in a big way against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and against the reactionary bourgeois line. These

this matter of priorities; in the last analysis it was a question of which road the educational revolution should take—putting politics first or professional skill first, practice first or book knowledge first. The workers said with deep feeling: Chairman Mao has asked us workers to train you and we are determined to train you into successors of the proletariat. These few words touched the students to their very souls. Poisoned by the revisionist educational line in the past, they said, they were making plans to gain fame and position and build the "edifice" of individualism. Chairman Mao's May 7 directive was the plan for building communism.

Over the past year, Shanghai's proletarian revolutionaries with the working class as their main force, have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and always been in the van of the nation in revolutionary mass criticism and in building the revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations. They hold firm to Chairman Mao's latest instructions on Party consolidation and Party building: "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous and vital organization of vanguards which can lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in struggle against the class enemy." And they have now unfolded a city-wide mass campaign to study Chairman Mao's line on Party building and thoroughly repudiate

the revisionist line on Party building advocated by China's Khrushchov.

Simultaneously with this and bearing in mind the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that "you must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!" they have brought the class struggle further into the open to purify their ranks and build up the class ranks of the proletariat in the fields of literature and art, press, publications, education and public health as well as in the old Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, the old Shanghai Municipal People's Council and other Party and government organs. Taking "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism" as the key link, they are determined to keep up their efforts in running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes well on all fronts, mercilessly fight bourgeois self-interest and foster the public interests of the proletariat. They have pledged to make Mao Tse-tung's thought the soul of their being, closely follow Chairman Mao and be proletarian revolutionaries determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

The proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses of Shanghai are determined to implement in every respect Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions and win all-round victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1968.

fighting organizations differ in size of membership and in the times they rose up in rebellion, but they are the same in that they have all made contributions to the great cultural revolution. However, because of the selfish ideas in their minds, more often than not they looked at other people's shortcomings through a magnifying glass while looking at their own merits with a microscope. As a result, they had more and more petty-bourgeois factionalism and less and less proletarian Party spirit, and their divergence became greater and greater.

When they first came to class, leaders of different mass organizations thought it an opportunity to argue out who was in the right. After they had studied together Chairman Mao's works and this passage from Chairman Mao's latest instructions: **"The two groupings should talk less about each other's shortcomings and faults, and let each talk about its own. They should make more self-criticism and seek common ground on major questions while reserving differences on minor ones,"** they realized that whether or not one was willing to make serious self-criticism was a question of one's fundamental attitude towards Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, a question of whether or not one was loyal to Chairman Mao. In their self-criticism, they began to lay strict demands on themselves. They used Chairman Mao's latest instructions as their weapon, reviewed and examined what they had done in the more than one year long great cultural revolution, hit hard at all their selfish ideas and fiercely attacked their petty-bourgeois factionalism. Not only did they reveal their selfish ideas fully and fight them unflaggingly, but they also quickly corrected them. Leaders would dissuade members of their own groups from putting up big-character posters which were unduly provocative to other groups. They set good examples for the masses who also emulated their good study style.

P.L.A. men helping the work in the factory joined comrades in the study classes and together they recalled the bitter past and thought of today's happiness. Together they praised the great, wise leader Chairman Mao, the infinite power of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They came to further realize that the fundamental aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution was, while seizing power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, for the people to rid themselves of selfish ideas, eliminate self-interest and foster devotion to public interest, transform their world outlook, thoroughly establish the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and build a Great Wall of steel in people's minds to oppose and guard against revisionism. In the course of study, they had many discussions on the manifestations, harm and origin of the concept of "self-interest," made revolution deep in their souls, and directed their attack against China's Khrushchov who was the root-cause and with whom accounts should be settled. As they came to see clearly who was their common enemy, and had a common language, they were able to have heart-to-heart talks, and when the classes concluded an

atmosphere of unity unheard of in the last year or more prevailed.

From the very beginning, this factory adopted the method of linking those in the class with those out of it. In class, they sought to find the problems. Then they went among the masses in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, and tried to solve living ideas by learning and getting answers from the masses.

Someone raised this question: "The conditions are not ripe for setting up the preparatory group for the revolutionary great alliance in the factory, so it is a premature baby." The class did not try to get the answer to this question by debates behind closed doors. Instead, the members took the question outside and investigated among the members of the mass organizations of the three different groups and tried to learn from them. As a result, they found that the overwhelming majority of the workers supported the preparatory group. Moreover, the workers pointed out many conditions favourable to the forming of the revolutionary great alliance, and asked for its speedier realization throughout the factory so that they could fight together and hold firm to the general orientation. This was an education for those in the study class, enabling them to have a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. They also found how rewarding it was to develop the fine revolutionary style of study which Chairman Mao advocated and run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes well.

Study Classes and Struggle-Criticism-Transformation Closely Combined

RESPONDING to Chairman Mao's great call to "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism," the proletarian revolutionaries and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Jiubao People's Commune in Yuhang County in Chekiang Province have been running different types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes with the help of a P.L.A.'s Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team. A total of 14,000 commune members and cadres, or over 90 per cent of the adults, have attended the classes so far.

Since what is studied is closely linked with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, the students are really studying with specific problems in mind, studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively, combining study with application, first studying what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results and striving hard to apply what they study. As a result, the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants have gained a better understanding of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside, increased their love for the great leader Chairman Mao and deepened their bitter hatred for China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which he had pushed in the rural areas.

Before each class started, members of the core of the commune leadership and members of the

P.L.A.'s Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team went in separate groups to the production brigades and teams to pool the opinions and suggestions of the peasants. In the light of the needs of actual struggle and work and the pressing demand of the masses, they worked out the subjects for study and the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation for each class. At the beginning of autumn harvest and winter ploughing, for instance, the peasants took great interest in the problem of distribution. Because the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party had implemented China's Khrushchov's revisionist line of not putting aside public welfare funds, reserve funds and reserve grain, the collective and state interests were impaired. This pernicious influence, the masses suggested, had to be thoroughly wiped out. In the light of this, the second class, while centring study on the problem of distribution, relentlessly condemned the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of China's Khrushchov and correctly handled the relationship between the state, the collective and the commune members. Because of the exceptional emphasis and clear-cut objectives, the study gave quick and big results in both criticism and transformation.

In these classes, the responsible members of the proletarian revolutionary organizations and the revolutionary cadres were required to clearly understand the great significance of doing a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation and determinedly take the lead in bringing their selfish ideas into the open and combating them. They were also asked to pay attention to what the commune members were thinking in the course of struggle-criticism-transformation and thus aroused them to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, utterly repudiate the sinister designs of China's Khrushchov and combat the selfish ideas in their own minds. Meanwhile, they also had to resolutely repulse the disruptive activities of the class enemies. In a few brigades where the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party were found to have collaborated with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists in sabotage activities, the masses were immediately mobilized to shatter their plots in good time.

In the course of fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism, the masses, through their study, raised many problems to be settled and brought up many suggestions concerning transformation. Sticking to the mass line, the leadership at the commune, brigade and team levels brought these problems to the masses for discussion and, according to the Party's policies, settled them promptly and correctly to the satisfaction of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Neighbourhood Study Classes

THE neighbourhood community and revolutionary mass organizations in Peking's Chongwen District have set up various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes with the help of the P.L.A. men. More than 85 per cent of the residents in this district have now

participated either in classes for short-term training by rotation or in the long-term study group of Chairman Mao's works.

Although many in these study classes are women or old men, by and large they have demanded of themselves not to come late or leave before class is over, and they do not ask for leave without any reason. Though he has to travel a long distance to attend classes, a 63-year-old man fears neither cold nor fatigue. He sets out early in the morning and never comes late. He says: "For us poor people, living in the old society was too hard. Now Chairman Mao has brought us a happy life and provided us with an opportunity for study. Drawing strength from Chairman Mao's teaching 'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,' I don't care at all about the cold and my fatigue!"

Participants in the classes engage in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with emphasis on refuting the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," "exploitation has its merits," the "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, hiring labour, land sale and private enterprise), and other such reactionary fallacies preached by China's Khrushchov.

They use one of Chairman Mao's theses and their own experience in the old society to refute one particular fallacy of China's Khrushchov. And through the struggle of exposing the reactionary words and deeds of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who refused to turn over a new leaf, they have further repudiated the heinous crimes of China's Khrushchov in attempting a restoration of capitalism. This has aroused the will of the masses to fight against the enemy, raised the morale of the revolutionary masses and punctured the arrogance of the class enemy.

The extensive running of neighbourhood study classes has greatly promoted the holding of residents' family meetings to fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism. The content of such meetings is: study Chairman Mao's works every day, make self-criticism once a week and launch a concentrated attack on selfishness by all family members. A meeting is carried on in such a way that the parents fight their own selfish ideas or help a daughter or son fight theirs, and that daughters and sons fight their own self-interest or help their parents to do the same.

Big and small forums which have been organized by this district's study classes have advanced the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. A district-wide forum on achievements in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works was held at the end of last year with well over one thousand people participating. Some housewives said: "Come what may, we will carry on the study of Chairman Mao's works! If we continue to confine ourselves just to family life, we will fail to live up to what Chairman Mao expects of us!"

China Builds Its First Ocean-Going Freighter in the 10,000-Ton Class

by YEN WEI-HUI

WITH the great proletarian cultural revolution in unprecedentedly excellent shape, a state commission has given its seal of approval to China's first ocean-going freighter in the 10,000-ton class, the *Dong Feng* (East Wind), designed and built entirely by China's own workers and technicians.

The *Dong Feng* has passed rigorous tests. It has sailed more than 30,000 nautical miles in all kinds of weather. Its workmanship is of fine quality and its performance rivals the best achieved by similar ships built in other countries. This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The *Dong Feng* marks a milestone in Chinese shipbuilding. Other countries have generally advanced step by step from building small vessels to big ones with each advance requiring several years. China, however, advanced in a single giant leap from building small and medium-sized coastal vessels with 2,000 h.p. marine diesel engines to this 10,000-ton ocean-going freighter with its powerful 8,000 h.p. power unit. China thus mastered in a few years developments that held up other countries for decades. This speed makes shipbuilding history.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "New things always have to overcome difficulties and setbacks as they grow." This was exactly the case with the *Dong Feng*. Its building witnessed a sharp struggle between the two lines.

Ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China, there have been two diametrically opposed lines on the issue of how to develop shipbuilding techniques.

Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is to go all out, aim high and work hard to bring prosperity to the country by self-reliance and catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in science and technology; it requires that we hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, put proletarian politics to the fore, have faith in the masses, rely on them and make shipbuilding techniques serve proletarian politics, serve the building of our country into a great,

powerful socialist land, serve the fight against imperialism and revisionism and help the world's people in their revolutionary struggles.

Diametrically opposed to this revolutionary line of Chairman Mao is the counter-revolutionary revisionist line represented by China's Khrushchov which inculcates slavishness, tailing behind others and a sit tight, do-nothing attitude. That line advocates reliance on the buying and chartering of ships and capitulation to the imperialists and revisionists. In short, it is a line designed to restore capitalism in China and push the country back on to the old road of a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society.

Taking the Road of Self-Reliance

An important aspect of the struggle in shipbuilding between the two lines involves these questions: Should we rely on our own efforts or on other countries? Should we build our own ships to develop our shipping or simply buy and charter ships from other countries?

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We stand for self-reliance. We hope for foreign aid but cannot be dependent on it; we depend on our own efforts, on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people." "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts."

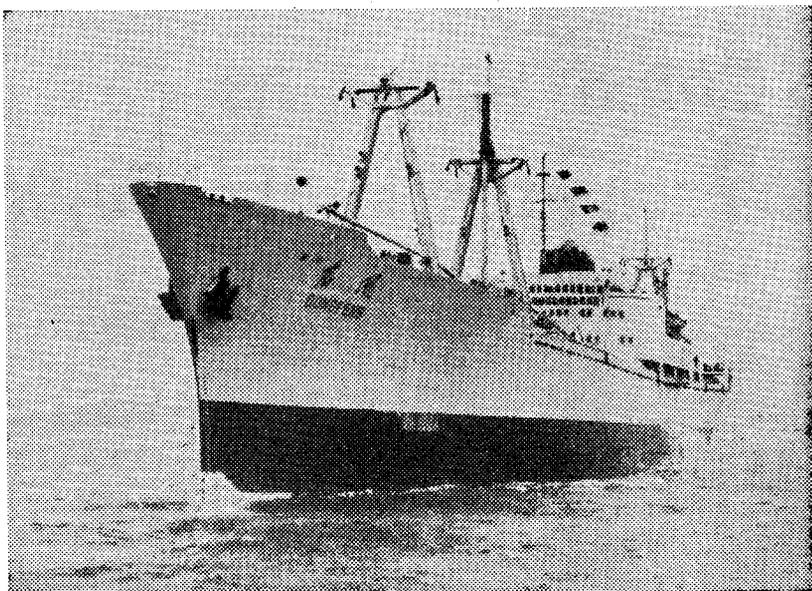
In 1958 Chairman Mao gave instructions that the shipbuilding industry should be vigorously developed and a great number of ships built.

In that same year, the revolutionary workers and staff in Shanghai's Jiangnan and Hudong Shipyards and the ship-designing departments concerned boldly undertook to build the country's first ocean-going freighter in the 10,000-ton class. They were inspired by the general line for building socialism put forward by Chairman Mao and used Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide.

However, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party headed by China's Khrushchov opposed relying on our own efforts. They pinned their hopes on import-

The Freighter "Dong Feng"

The freighter *Dong Feng* measures 161.4 metres from bow to stern. It has a displacement of 18,800 tons, a cargo capacity of 11,700 tons and a speed of 17 knots. It can sail for 40 days to reach Europe, Africa or America without docking. Its main engine, the first 8,820 h.p. marine diesel designed and made in China, is a highly complex and precisely machined power unit consisting of over 50,000 parts. The ship has nearly 300 items of mechanical and electrical equipment. Its generators produce enough electricity to light a city of 100,000. Its equipment came from some 300 factories in 18 provinces and municipalities.



ing technology and equipment and buying patents. They brazenly opposed Chairman Mao's important instructions on developing the shipbuilding industry. They pushed the line of national betrayal. China's Khrushchov ranted: "We can buy ships. We should buy a great number if we have the foreign currency." The counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching insisted: "The emphasis in shipbuilding should be on coastal and river craft. It is unnecessary to build so many ocean-going vessels." Under the influence of this pernicious line, some people said: "Building ships is not as good as buying them; buying ships is not as good as chartering them."

A sharp struggle ensued on the matter of the engine, the heart of the freighter: should it be designed and built in China or imported?

Some thought China could not possibly leap from manufacturing 2,000 h.p. diesel engines to one of over 8,000 h.p. since the few capitalist countries that produce such big diesels took decades to make that advance. So they were for importing the engine.

Most of the workers and technical personnel, however, maintained that to hold off from making the engine would mean reducing self-reliance in shipbuilding to empty talk.

At that time, the handful of capitalist roaders in the shipbuilding industry, following the wishes of China's Khrushchov, began to negotiate with a foreign company for the purchase of a diesel engine patent. An exorbitant price was demanded. All sorts of added restrictions would have prevented China from designing

and manufacturing new diesel engines in the same factory.

These unreasonable demands infuriated the workers and staff. They were determined to win honour for their motherland. Even though the technicians had never built an engine of this size before and lacked specific data they prepared the necessary blueprints in a very short time. The Hudong Shipyard immediately launched a campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution. Overcoming many difficulties, it made China's first giant supercharged diesel engine.

When the diesel was tested, however, trouble developed. The handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and bourgeois technical "authorities" lost no time in seizing the opportunity to pour cold water on the project. They proposed that two components for the engine should be imported. Workers and technicians firmly opposed this. Working hard day and night, with the help of a research institute and a machine works they succeeded in eliminating the trouble. The engine was ready.

Catching Up With and Surpassing Advanced World Levels

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace." He also says: "The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will cer-

tainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

These wise teachings of Chairman Mao are a beacon light guiding China's triumphant advance in science and technology.

Opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching propagated the slavish idea of trailing behind others and going at a snail's pace, not trying to break new ground. They said: "While other countries are developing advanced, high-speed vessels, we should for the time being build ordinary, low speed ones. We shouldn't try to finish all the work which should be left to our children and grandchildren." They viciously attacked the big leap forward, alleging that the shipbuilding industry had over-extended itself. They ordered it to slow down and make way for other projects.

It was at their instigation that the handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" insisted that China lacked experience and data for designing large vessels and that it was impossible to leap from building small and medium-sized coastal craft to manufacturing a 10,000-ton ocean-going freighter.

They could not understand that, once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the masses, it generates tremendous material force. In response to Chairman Mao's great call to **"do away with superstition and emancipate the mind,"** China's shipbuilding workers and technicians thought boldly, dared to break new ground and blaze new trail and scale the heights of world science and technology. They were determined to forge ahead in scientific research and rival the capitalist countries.

By creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings and with Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide, the technical personnel in the scientific research and designing field decided to aim at catching up with and overtaking other countries mainly in speed and in carrying capacity. After a comparative study of 15 typical models from nine countries, they decided to aim at a speed of 17 knots. To increase the carrying capacity of the ship, they decided to use a type of high-tensile low-alloy steel, which, using domestic raw materials, the revolutionary workers and staff of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company quickly succeeded in trial producing.

A variable capacity oil pump has been generally adopted for use in the hydraulic steering gear of such vessels. But bearing in mind China's own resources, the technicians made a bold innovation and decided to use a constant capacity oil pump. This spirit of challenging foreign conventions shocked the technical "au-

thorities" who worshipped foreign technology. They opposed it openly. But actual use has proved the new steering gear to be excellent, sensitive and effective.

The Masses Are the Real Heroes

Our great leader Chairman Mao, more than anyone else, trusts and relies on the masses, is good at boldly arousing them and respects their initiative. The construction of the freighter *Dong Feng* represents a great victory for Chairman Mao's mass line.

The building of the crankshaft for the diesel engine can serve as an example. It weighs 75 tons, is complicated in construction and requires high-precision machining. The technical "authorities" once again threw up their hands in despair. But the workers at the Hudong Shipyard raised the slogan: "There are no difficulties for revolutionary heroes!" By launching a vigorous mass movement they overcame every technical difficulty and finished the job. But the bourgeois technical "authorities" still refused to believe in the wisdom of the masses and insisted that there were flaws in the new crankshaft. Abusing their powers, they declared the crankshaft a failure.

But the workers refused to accept this verdict. At their insistence during the great proletarian cultural revolution the crankshaft was tested again and proved to be of good quality. It was used on the diesel.

In building the 8,320 h.p. diesel engine, the workers pooled their wisdom and introduced no less than 1,000 innovations. In the revolutionary spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour," the shipbuilders meanwhile were working day and night and greatly advanced the schedule for completion of all the work before launching.

* * *

The fierce struggle that developed around the building of the *Dong Feng* involved far more than just a single freighter; it concerned the future of China's shipbuilding and shipping industries as well as the direction which China's economic construction should take. It represented a struggle between the political lines of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the industrial front. In resisting Chairman Mao's instructions, suppressing the mass movement and trying to undermine the building of this freighter, China's Khrushchov and Co. were in fact aiming at restoring capitalism in China's shipbuilding and shipping industries.

Their conspiracy fell through as this handful of Party people taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov were exposed and overthrown in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The construction of the *Dong Feng* provides fresh evidence that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful ideological weapon in the hands of the proletariat and that once it is grasped by the masses, it becomes a tremendous material force transforming the world.

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Founded

— Basing its action on Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought

MORE than 100 representatives of various organizations of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist), at a congress held on December 30 and 31 last year in south France, announced the founding of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, according to a report from Paris.

The congress discussed and unanimously adopted the political report made by the Central Committee of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist) and the Programme and Constitution of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France. It also elected the Party's Central Committee.

While exposing the revisionists in the French Communist Party, the congress pointed out that today the

French working class needs a politically conscious and militant vanguard to show it the road to liberation.

The congress affirmed the determination to build "a new-type Party as required by the great Lenin, a Party of the Bolshevik type basing its action on the immortal theory of Marxism and Leninism and the thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of world revolution."

The French police authorities and the revisionist leading group of the French Communist Party tried by various means to sabotage and undermine the congress but they met with ignominious failure.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung Is the Lenin Of Our Time

— Statement by the Communist Party of Malaya

IT has been repeatedly proved by experience that Comrade Mao Tse-tung is indeed the Lenin of our time, that Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era, that the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the standard-bearer of world revolution, and that socialist China which upholds the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the centre of world revolution." This is stressed by the Communist Party of Malaya in a recent statement on the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The statement says: The October Revolution of 1917 led by Lenin, the great teacher of the proletariat, established the first state of the proletarian dictatorship in the history of mankind over one-sixth of the globe. It ushered in a new era in the history of mankind and pointed out the road of liberation for the oppressed nations and peoples of the world.

"The banner of the Great October Revolution is the banner of violent revolution. Only by holding high

this shining banner of violent revolution can the oppressed nations and peoples successfully overthrow the rule of violence of the exploiting classes and achieve complete liberation."

"After the death of Stalin, the modern revisionist clique represented by Khrushchov and his successors, Brezhnev and Kosygin, have usurped the leadership of the Soviet Party and Government. They have thus strangled the socialist cause of the October Revolution and betrayed the people of the Soviet Union and the whole world."

"While the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has thoroughly betrayed Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher and leader of world revolution of the present era, has resolutely defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius and in an all-round manner, raising it to the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has systematically summed up the historical experience of

the dictatorship of the proletariat and solved a series of theoretical and practical problems in carrying the revolution forward under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus making inestimable contributions to the international communist movement. The great proletarian cultural revolution, unprecedented in history, was initiated and has been personally led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. It has already won decisive victories, and, like the October Revolution, has shaken the world. Not only has it prevented a restoration of capitalism and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, but it has also opened up the road leading to communism.

"The Malayan Communists and the revolutionary people of Malaya warmly acclaim the significant victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and enthusiastically hail the great victories of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We are fully convinced that under the guidance of the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung, the great Soviet people will surely succeed in overthrowing the rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, in rebuilding the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in bringing the Soviet Union back on to the

road of socialism. The world people will undoubtedly win final victory in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction."

The statement says: "While commemorating the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, we have resolved to make greater efforts to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era.

"We will closely unite with the great Communist Party of China and other fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and fight to the end to overthrow modern revisionism which has the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at its centre.

"Following the path opened up by the October Revolution, we will hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, persist in and further develop our armed struggle, and fight to the end to overthrow the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew puppet regimes which are supported by the imperialists and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, and to establish a new, genuinely independent, reunified and democratic Malaya."

Chairman Mao Is the Greatest Genius of Marxism-Leninism of the Present Era

— Article by E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist)

COMRADE E.F. HILL, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in a recent article published in the paper *Vanguard*, warmly praised Mao Tse-tung's thought and China's great proletarian cultural revolution and strongly denounced the scheme of China's Khrushchov who tried in vain to restore capitalism in China.

"Mao Tse-tung's thought is the highest development of Marxism-Leninism, it is a new stage of Marxism-Leninism," the article says. "Mao Tse-tung's thought guides the revolutionary people throughout the world in their revolutionary practice and struggle" and "Mao Tse-tung's thought, being the highest development of Marxism-Leninism, is a guide to action, revolutionary action."

The article points out: to answer the needs of the times a great genius has arisen — Mao Tse-tung. In our own time Chairman Mao is understood as a genius of Marxism-Leninism. The Chinese people wish Chairman Mao a long, long life. And so do we. "We do so just

because he has made, is making and will make the longest single contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism."

Chairman Mao "has more actual experience in leading and guiding the revolutionary struggle than anyone in history." "No other Marxist-Leninist has in any similar degree studied and developed and practised class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The daring confidence of Chairman Mao in developing the great proletarian cultural revolution in China is only one of many evidences of his might as a genius of Marxism-Leninism."

The article condemns the scheme of China's Khrushchov to turn China back to capitalism. At every development of the Chinese revolution, a bunch of scoundrels headed by China's Khrushchov opposed Chairman Mao, it says. "They are renegades from Marxism-Leninism and many of them long time renegades. They have concealed themselves skilfully in order to serve the capitalist class, the imperialists. They

are China's modern revisionists." This bunch of scoundrels headed by China's Khrushchov, the article points out, tried desperately to suppress Mao Tse-tung's thought. "They tried in every way to turn China back to capitalism." But "the masses are invincible when armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Today in China a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought has been won."

Hailing the great victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, it states: "The victory is not only for China. It is for the toiling and oppressed people of the world. Mao Tse-tung's thought has been spread far and wide."

"Mao Tse-tung's thought is now acknowledged by ever growing millions as the highest development of Marxism-Leninism. Those millions are finding its

correctness in the fire of class struggle," the article points out.

The article stresses: "Facts, practice, history have demonstrated Chairman Mao as the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander, great helmsman of the oppressed people of the world."

The article concludes: Recognition of Chairman Mao's outstanding genius as a Marxist-Leninist right now is a vital question of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary struggle. The capitalist class and modern revisionists spare no effort to destroy Chairman Mao's greatness. The workers and working people do the reverse. Australian Marxist-Leninists must raise ever higher the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

It Is Necessary to Take the Road of Armed Struggle Guided by Chairman Mao

— Article by *Liberacion*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia

IF we depart from Mao Tse-tung's thought and try to wage an armed struggle without the masses, standing above them and looking down upon them, we will court severe and utter defeats," says an article entitled "Mao Tse-tung's Thought and Armed Struggle in Our Country" in a recent issue of *Liberacion*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia, according to a report from La Paz.

All revolutionaries, the article points out emphatically, must follow Mao Tse-tung's teaching that "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." The revolutionaries can and should never forget this Marxist-Leninist law; they can never ignore the masses and try to substitute for them.

Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries, the article says, must concentrate their efforts to win over the masses for the revolutionary war. This is the primary task for the present. For the revolutionaries, it is not just enough to follow the correct road of armed struggle. They must have a deep understanding of the content and essence of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought about people's war.

Having ideologically defeated the revisionists in their scheme to divert the proletariat and the masses of the people from the road of revolutionary struggle, the Bolivian revolutionaries now face the primary task:

"guide the people to prepare for the revolutionary war. It is an arduous but necessary job which has to be performed in order to win victory."

Referring to the importance of Chairman Mao's teachings on the building of rural base areas, the article says: "We must repudiate those views which negate and belittle the importance of base areas."

It points out: Political work should be put in the first place throughout the armed struggle. Just as Chairman Mao has said, "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party." If we neglect political work, particularly among the rural masses, we will commit the gravest mistakes and set back revolution for a long time.

In conclusion the article stresses: "The armed struggle waged for the victory of the revolution, the revolutionary people's war, is not a question to be treated lightly. Heroic acts alone, no matter how magnificent they may be, will not suffice. First of all, it is necessary to bring the masses of the people on to this road and mobilize them politically and militarily, and then lead them with courage, with a new kind of heroism, revolutionary proletarian heroism. We must not waste needful energy on wrong actions. Above all, it is necessary for all revolutionaries, particularly those

in our country, to understand that it is impossible to have 'united action' with the revisionists in the armed struggle, because they are the sworn enemy of the revolution, who are always ready to sell it out, betray

the fighters and shatter their morale as they have done before, and then in the face of 'the defeat of the armed struggle,' try to re-sell the dirty stock of 'peaceful road' to us."

China, Under the Leadership of Chairman Mao, Is the Vanguard of World Revolution

— *Espartaco*, organ of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, praises China
for its tremendous contribution to the defence of Marxism-Leninism

ESPARTACO, organ of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, in a recent editorial and two articles, praised China, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, as the powerful bastion of world revolution, and condemned the Soviet revisionist ruling clique for betraying the October Revolution, according to a report from Santiago.

The paper in an editorial points out that the Chinese revolution which achieved victory in 1949 and the Soviet October Socialist Revolution are "events of the greatest importance for mankind which took place in the present era. They represent the victory in creatively applying scientific socialism by Lenin and Mao Tse-tung, the two most distinguished students of Marx and Engels."

But, the editorial says, the Soviet Union and China "are following two entirely different directions."

In the Soviet Union, a group of representatives of the privileged stratum which has usurped state power has betrayed the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and is accelerating the restoration of capitalism and facilitating the infiltration by imperialism, whereas in China, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists are being weeded out and a new communist generation is being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

So far as the future of the revolution of the Latin American peoples is concerned, "the opposite directions being followed by the Soviet Union and China are certainly not a matter of little importance," the editorial says. It points out: "The renegades who have usurped political power in the homeland of the Great Lenin take advantage of the lofty forum, the prestige of which has been built up by the Russian proletariat through

struggle, to preach defection and collaboration with imperialism and spread illusions about an imaginary legal road of taking over power by peaceful means, in short, to betray the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and check the revolutionary struggle of the peoples for liberation."

Under such circumstances, the editorial points out, the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, has become the vanguard and bastion of world revolution. In the name of the exploited people of Chile, the editorial extends "warm greetings to the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China guided by the thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era."

An article published in the same paper points out: "Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung and Mao Tse-tung's thought — great Marxism-Leninism — and the Chinese Communist Party, China's socialist revolution marks a new era in the development of Marxism-Leninism in the world."

It praises China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the vanguard role of the Communist Party of China in combating modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist ruling clique as its centre. Proceeding from the true Marxist-Leninist stand of proletarian internationalism, China "has pointed out the road of advance for the other socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world," it stresses.

In another article of the same issue, the paper denounces the Soviet revisionist ruling clique for its all-round betrayal of Marxism-Leninism in its domestic and foreign policies, and expresses the firm conviction that "the Soviet labouring classes will undoubtedly rise against the usurpers of Soviet power and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in their country."



Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Lights the Whole World

Latin Americans Acclaim Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting Panamanian People's Struggle on 4th Anniversary of Its Publication

The great leader Chairman Mao's *Statement Supporting the Panamanian People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism* was heartily acclaimed by Latin American friends on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of its publication. Latin American friends in Havana recently told a Hsinhua correspondent, the statement expressed the 700 million Chinese people's tremendous support for the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism waged by the Panamanian people and the Latin American people as a whole who will certainly win final victory under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Expressing warm greetings on the 4th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's statement, a Panamanian friend said in the name of the Panamanian revolutionaries: "The firm and resolute support of the Chinese people and their great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung is a source of inspiration to our people's struggle and encourages us to persevere in the struggle with greater determination. We are fully convinced that victory belongs to us and other peoples of the world."

Today, four years after Chairman Mao made his statement, he continued, "We are highly elated to know that the Chinese people, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have pushed their revolution further ahead, having applied and developed Marxism-Leninism, and thereby enriching the theory and practice of revolution. The tremendous development of the Chinese revolution through the great proletarian cultural revolution has reinforced our firm confidence that the cause of world revolution will assuredly be crowned with complete victory." He added, "Our people will make ever greater efforts to learn from the experience of the Chinese people and will, with unshakable determination, drive all the U.S. aggressors from our land."

Another Panamanian friend said: Chairman Mao's statement has been, is and will always be a source of support and inspiration to the Panamanian people who, encouraged by his statement, had in the past four years surmounted all kinds of difficulty and persisted in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national sovereignty. Despite the fact that U.S. imperialism is still forcibly occupying the Panama Canal, continues to

subject our people to bloody exploitation, oppression and domination, and persists in its policies of aggression and war everywhere in the world, yet, just as Chairman Mao has pointed out. "Riding roughshod everywhere, U.S. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself." At present, the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America are pushing their struggle against U.S. imperialism to a new high. We, the Panamanian people, must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and persevere in the heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and against dictatorial rule. We are fully confident that the days of U.S. imperialism running amuck in Panama are already numbered and that ultimate victory belongs to the Panamanian people.

A Venezuelan friend sternly denounced the Soviet revisionist ruling clique as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism which betrays the revolutionary cause of the people in Latin America and in other parts of the world. He said: For years, every crime committed by U.S. imperialism in the world won the despicable support of the Soviet modern revisionists. For instance, during the events in the Middle East, it was Soviet revisionism which betrayed the Arab people by its overt collaboration with U.S. imperialism. In Latin America, Soviet revisionism is giving technical and financial "aid" to the most reactionary, most brutal and most corrupt governments which are acting as the hirelings of U.S. imperialism. Imperialism and revisionism, he continued, are jackals from the same lair and will eventually be swept on to the garbage heap of history. He said that the revolutionary people of Latin America must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought well in order to carry the struggle against imperialism and revisionism through to the end. "Chairman Mao is the greatest and most beloved leader of the world's people"; "the thought of Chairman Mao is the beacon for the achievement of real liberation by the peoples," he stressed.

A Cuban friend said that four years have passed since Chairman Mao's statement was published, but whenever you read it again you feel that it is so very warm and inspiring. In the statement, Chairman Mao taught us: "All countries subjected to U.S. aggression,



control, intervention or bullying should unite, and so form the broadest united front to oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to defend world peace." Inspired by this great call of Chairman Mao, he continued, the people of the world, particularly the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, have won one victory after another in the last few years in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and enslavement and for national liberation

and independence. In the future, under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people all over the world will certainly win still greater victories.

A friend from the Dominican Republic said that Chairman Mao's statement "not only gives tremendous encouragement to the Panamanian people but also to other Latin American people." The Latin American people must always bear the statement in mind because it is the revolutionary truth of Marxism-Leninism.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Most Reliable Guarantee For Victory of Congolese (K) Revolution

Guerrillas fighting in the Congo (K) in the heart of Africa have boundless respect and love for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world, and have infinite admiration for and faith in the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung. They have said, "Chairman Mao is the red sun that shines most brightly in the hearts of all Congolese (K) revolutionary fighters." "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most reliable guarantee for the victory of our Congolese (K) revolution." They have organized themselves into groups, avidly and assiduously studied Chairman Mao's works, and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought to the practice of their own revolutionary struggle.

In a recent interview, two leading members of the Western Front Political Commission of the Patriotic Armed Forces of the Congo (K) spoke of their study of Chairman Mao's teaching about the three magic weapons in leading the Chinese revolution to victory. They said: Chairman Mao teaches us: "A well-disciplined Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of

such a Party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a Party — these are the three main weapons with which we have defeated the enemy." They said that these three magic weapons by which the Chinese Communist Party had defeated the enemy in the Chinese revolution are also magic weapons indispensable to the Congolese (K) people striving for victory in their revolution.

They said: "Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, the very red sun that shines most brightly in the hearts of all revolutionary fighters of our country. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the beacon for our revolution, the sole reliable guarantee for its victory." They stressed that "we have come to realize through our own struggle that only by closely following Chairman Mao and firmly grasping and relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought can we lead the revolution to victory. Never for a single moment should we depart from Mao Tse-tung's thought, otherwise the revolution will meet with setbacks or fail."

"How many thousands of times we have cheered the fact that in the present era there is the ever-conquering thought of Mao Tse-tung which is the greatest happiness for all the revolutionary people of our country and all over the world," they said. "Mao Tse-tung's thought has saved all mankind. Today, the world revolution would be impossible were it not for China's great unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and guided personally by the great leader Chairman Mao, which has already achieved such enormous victories." They went on to say with deep emotion: "It is our great teacher Chairman Mao — the Lenin of our time — who has opened the way to victory for the revolutionary people throughout the world, strengthened their will to fight tremendously, and brought a new life to us Congolese (K) revolutionaries. Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought."

These two responsible members of the Western Front Political Commission of the Congolese (K) Patriotic Armed Forces pointed out that perseverance in the long-term armed struggle is the sole road to national independence and liberation for the Congolese (K) people. This lesson has been learnt by the Congolese (K) people at the cost of the blood of the country's countless revolutionary martyrs. They said that not long after the proclamation of the Congo's independence by Patrice Lumumba on June 30, 1960, the legitimate government of the country was overthrown as a result of armed aggression by the Belgian colonial authorities and the attack by the "U.N. force" controlled by U.S. imperialism, and Lumumba himself was murdered because he did not hold fast to the gun. Today, the imperialists and their running dogs all have swords in their hands and are out to kill. We must therefore also take up swords and seize power by force of arms. There is no other way.

They angrily denounced the Soviet modern revisionists for their betrayal of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Congolese (K) people. They said that the Soviet modern revisionists have taught the Congolese (K) people a lesson by negative example by demanding that Antoine Gizenga give up armed struggle in favour of the parliamentary road and be an official in the puppet regime under imperialist control. The result was that Gizenga had fallen victim to the Soviet modern revisionist policy of "peaceful coexistence." In recent years, they went on, the Soviet modern revisionists have sought, on numerous occasions, to sabotage the armed struggle of the Congolese (K) people and split their movement for national independence in every possible way. Of late, they even had the gall to say that they would like to see the Congolese (K) people reach a reconciliation with Joseph Mobutu. What a pipe dream!

The vast rural areas and vast jungles in the Congo (K) are favourable grounds for the guerrillas to manoeuvre in, they said. The road, blazed by the great leader Chairman Mao, of relying on the masses, building rural revolutionary base areas and using the countryside to encircle and finally capture the cities is the road we must follow. People's war is the most effective weapon to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs. The U.S. imperialists are paper tigers and can certainly be defeated. The heroic Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression to save their country has proved this point and set an example for the people of the Congo (K). The Congolese (K) people are determined to wage a people's war to drive the U.S. imperialists out of their country and to achieve national independence and liberation.

They stressed that when carrying out armed struggle one must always keep in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries." The Congolese (K) people will surely carry their armed struggle through to the end, they declared.

In conclusion, they read aloud in unison three times Chairman Mao's quotation: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." They raised their fists and shouted enthusiastically, "Long live Chairman Mao!" "May Chairman Mao, the red sun in our hearts, live a long, long life!"



Members of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) in Aichi Prefecture, Japan, studying Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.

MAO TSE-TUNG

New Developments in the African National-Liberation Movement

GUIDED by the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung, the increasingly awakening African people scored new victories in 1967 in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism, in winning and safeguarding their national independence and, by relying on their own efforts, developing their national economy and culture. Africa's national-liberation movement is surging forward with ever greater vigour.

With the successful unfolding of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the radiant thought of Mao Tse-tung has been spreading more extensively and rapidly in Africa. More and more revolutionary-minded Africans are avidly studying Chairman Mao's works, and are exerting themselves to apply the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung in actual revolutionary struggles.

Growing Anti-Imperialist Armed Struggle

The anti-imperialist armed struggle of the African people, who are shackled by colonial domination and enslavement, has made headway during the past year, thanks to the bitter and sustained fighting put up by the revolutionary fighters, now further armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The African revolutionary fighters have come to understand more clearly that armed struggle is the only road to national liberation and Mao Tse-tung's military thinking is the most powerful ideological weapon for winning victory.

The Angolan guerrillas look upon Chairman Mao's military writings as "sunlight in the jungle." The guerrilla leaders in the Kwilu and Fizi-Baraka regions of the Congo (Kinshasa) always carry Chairman Mao's military writings with them. They often explain to the fighters Chairman Mao's famous concise formula on

guerrilla warfare [The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue.] and "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention." In Mozambique, when some fighters set out for the battle front, Chairman Mao's works are a must in their haversacks and Chairman Mao badges on their tunics. Their watchword is: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

What is particularly inspiring is the fact that not only the anti-imperialist armed struggle, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, continues unabated in Africa, but with the extensive dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought on the continent African revolutionaries are making greater efforts to study and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, learning warfare through warfare and steadily improving the art of struggle. After seriously studying Chairman Mao's theory, strategy and tactics of people's war, Congolese (K) patriotic fighters have repudiated the purely military viewpoint and impetuous sentiments for immediately attacking big cities. The idea of building up base areas in the countryside and conducting a protracted war has begun to take root in their minds. They pay attention to strengthening the work among the masses and to political and ideological education of the fighters, thus establishing closer links between the army and the masses, heightening the fighters' political consciousness and raising their fighting capacity. The leaders of the Congolese (K) Patriotic Armed Forces have emphasized more than once: "Only by arousing and organizing the people can we bring about a change in the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves. We must regard the arousing of the people and the organizing of their strength as a fundamental guarantee for our victory." The Mozambique Revolutionary Committee promul-

gated an order enforcing strict discipline in accordance with **"The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention"** formulated by Chairman Mao for the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the African revolutionary fighters have found in Chairman Mao's works the orientation and the correct path to follow and therefore have strengthened their own determination and confidence in carrying the revolution through to the end. They have said proudly: "The enemy has planes and guns, but we have Chairman Mao's works." A Mozambique freedom fighter said: "It is Chairman Mao who has changed our mental outlook, strengthened our fighting will and taught us how to fight."

New Headway in the Struggle Against Imperialism And Colonialism and for Safeguarding National Independence

Those African nations which have already won political independence are still confronted with a serious and complicated task — fighting imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding national independence. The great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: **"The enemy will not perish of himself" and "the imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch."** Under the guidance of this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao, the people of a number of independent African countries have, in the past year, carried on tit-for-tat struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The African people's anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle has thus developed in depth.

Following the outbreak of the Middle East events in June, a struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggression vigorously developed on the African continent, with the masses of the people staging demonstrations in many countries. The infuriated masses smashed the U.S. Embassies in the United Arab Republic and the Sudan, tearing up the Stars and Stripes and trampling it underfoot. Angry shouts of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Johnson!" "Down with U.S.-British colonialism and their running dog Israel!" echoed everywhere. A number of countries severed diplomatic relations with the United States or Britain, in protest against their direct participation in the aggression against the Arab countries. The U.A.R. closed the Suez Canal to traffic. The Libyan oil workers staged prolonged strikes, bringing to a standstill the country's oil production, which is mainly controlled by U.S. monopoly capital. The workers and employees at the airport in Khartoum, capital of the Sudan, banned the landing of American, British and West German aircraft.

Meanwhile, the people of a number of African countries have smashed the imperialist machinations aimed at undermining their independence. Time and again, the subversive schemes hatched by U.S.-led im-

perialism against the Congo (Brazzaville) have ended in shameful failure before the aroused and organized Congolese (B) people. Under the leadership of the National Committee in Defence of the Revolution, the Malian people have initiated a campaign against imperialism and for consolidating and safeguarding national independence and security by weeding out hidden enemies in the Sudanese Union Party, in the government and the trade unions. The Guinean people have exposed and condemned the imperialists' subversive activities, and expelled European missionaries from the country. In Zambia, the security forces arrested five white agents in April, thereby crushing yet another imperialist plot of subversion on the continent.

Weeding Out Imperialist Forces

In the past year, the independent countries have taken measures in the economic and cultural fields to get rid of the reactionary forces and influence of imperialism and to free themselves from imperialist domination. The Congo (B) nationalized two companies belonging to French capital — the Overseas Electric Union and the African Company of Public Services. Algeria nationalized five U.S. petroleum companies. Tanzania announced the nationalization of all banks, foreign banks operating in the country included, and eight foreign-controlled flour mills and foreign-owned sisal companies. Tanzania also replaced all foreign principals of teachers' colleges and boys' secondary schools with Africans; Swahili, the national language, has been designated as the medium for transactions in all government departments and for instruction in state-run primary schools. All these new victories by the African people in their effort to consolidate their political independence, build a national economy and develop the national culture have dealt telling blows to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Chairman Mao's brilliant concept of self-reliance has struck ever deeper roots in the hearts of the people of the independent African countries who are developing their national economy. By taking the path of self-reliance and through hard work and arduous struggle, the people of some African countries have surmounted the obstacles and difficulties set up by imperialism and colonialism and are building up their own independent national economy with greater confidence than ever before. They receive disinterested help from the Chinese people in their construction. Thanks to the fine examples set by the Chinese experts working side by side with them, the African working people have deepened their understanding of the importance of Chairman Mao's brilliant concept of self-reliance. Following are some instances of warm praise from the broad masses of African workers and peasants: The Chinese experts have not only helped us in many projects, but, what is even more important,

they have brought us the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The Chinese experts are excellent and it is Chairman Mao's teachings that have made them so. Take the path of China. Take the path pointed out by Chairman Mao — this has now become the watchword of the revolutionary African people.

Treachery of Soviet Revisionists Further Exposed

Nineteen sixty-seven saw a big exposure of the counter-revolutionary renegade features of the Soviet revisionists in Africa.

Enlightened by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the revolutionary people in Africa have seen more clearly, from the Middle East events, how the Soviet revisionists employed counter-revolutionary dual tactics to sell out the interests of the Arab people in the service of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. They angrily denounced the Soviet revisionists as "shameless renegades," "allies of imperialism" and "wicked foes of the oppressed people." Unmasked, the Soviet revisionists have become miserable objects of universal condemnation on the African continent.

With the continuous development in depth of the African national-liberation movement during the past year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, in co-ordination with U.S. imperialism, has been trying in every conceivable way to undermine the struggle of the African people. Through a so-called "Africa: National and Social Revolution Seminar" in 1966, the clique has sought to disseminate the absurd idea that poverty, backwardness and disease are the three big enemies of Africa today and shift the target of the African revolution and wreck the anti-imperialist struggle in Africa. Though thoroughly repudiated and condemned by many African organizations and failing dismally, the Soviet revisionists, unreconciled to their failure, have continued to seize every opportunity to send so-called "scholars" to some African countries to peddle such counter-revolutionary fallacies as "peaceful co-existence" with imperialism, which were likewise resolutely opposed and repudiated by African revolutionaries.

More and more revolutionary people in Africa have seen through and scathingly castigated the various revisionist wares hawked around Africa by the Soviet revisionist clique, such as "peaceful coexistence," "means of advancing bit by bit" and "the existence of a practical possibility of avoiding an armed conflict." Refuting the fallacy of "peaceful coexistence" propagated by a visiting Soviet revisionist philosopher, to cite one instance, a West African youth pointed out that this fallacy completely violated Lenin's revolutionary principle: no peaceful coexistence is possible between the oppressed and the oppressors. Seven nationalist organizations published a joint statement, condemning the

Soviet revisionists for trying to sell their so-called "Tashkent Spirit" in Africa. The "Tashkent Spirit," the statement sternly pointed out, was nothing but capitulationist stuff passed out by the Soviet revisionists on the instructions of Lyndon Johnson, and a most insidious poison for the revolution and the revolutionary people. The ruling Soviet revisionist clique has of late brazenly announced its "resumption of diplomatic relations" with the puppet clique of Mobutu, who is a lackey of U.S. imperialism in the Congo (K) and whose hands are dripping with the blood of patriotic people. This has once more bared the renegade features of the Soviet revisionists.

Meanwhile, more and more revolutionary people in Africa have come to find out the fraudulent economic, military and cultural "aid" extended by the Soviet revisionists to some African countries which is designed to cover up Soviet political betrayal. They say that such "aid" is in fact handed out for the purpose of controlling the recipient countries politically, economically, militarily and culturally, and exploiting them and keeping their people from taking revolutionary actions. The people of quite a number of such "aid" receiving countries, who have tasted this bitter cup to the full, have come to realize that the ruling Soviet revisionist clique is an accomplice of the imperialists headed by the United States, a false friend and real enemy of the oppressed African nations, a stumbling block to the African revolution. To oppose imperialism, it is necessary to oppose revisionism as well. Only by carrying on a still more resolute struggle against imperialism and revisionism can the revolutionary African people win complete victory in their national-democratic revolution.

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It can be confidently expected that the flames of the African revolution will rage still more fiercely in the coming months of 1968. Just as the representative of an African nationalist organization has said: The revolutionary struggle of the African people "will follow the logic of the people as defined by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao: 'Fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again . . . till their victory.' For we know we are fighting a just war and whatever temporary difficulties we may meet, we are sure to win final victory." A leading member of the Western Front Political Commission of the Congolese (K) Patriotic Armed Forces said: "We are convinced from our own experience that only by closely following Chairman Mao, by grasping and relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought can we bring the revolution to victory." The African people firmly believe that all the slime and muck left by the old world will be cleansed in the heat of battle and, with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung illuminating the way, a new Africa will come into being.

Marked Progress in Latin American People's Anti-U.S., Anti-Dictatorial Struggles

ILLUMINATED by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Latin American people made marked progress in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in the past year.

During this period, the angry tide against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys has swept the region — from Brazil ruled by a dictatorial regime to Chile, the show-window of "representative democracy," and from Ecuador on the Pacific coast to the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean.

The progressive students of Brazil unfolded a sharp, patriotic anti-U.S. struggle in April which spread to over ten states and lasted three months. From October to November, a new tide of struggle against U.S. imperialist cultural infiltration and pro-U.S. dictatorial rule rose again in that country. Progressive students exposed and condemned U.S. cultural aggression in Brazil, and attacked the U.S.I.S. office, shouting: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with dictatorial rule!" and "Down with the Brazilian-U.S. Agreement!" They fought heroically against the reactionary troops and police sent to suppress the students. They also boycotted and opposed the U.S. ambassador's so-called visit to Brasilia University.

In March, Ecuadorian students held an anti-U.S. demonstration to mark the first anniversary of the overthrow of the U.S.-fostered Jijon military dictatorship. Defying troop and police suppression, the students in Guayaquil marched on the U.S. Consulate, shouting "Down with U.S. imperialism!" An April demonstration to mark the second anniversary of the Dominican people's patriotic anti-U.S. armed struggle was held by young people in the capital of the Dominican Republic. In March and June, Chilean students launched a campaign to condemn open U.S. "political intervention and espionage" and to demand that the U.S. "peace corps" get out of Chile. In Argentina, Bolivia and Venezuela, students also launched struggles in defence of "university autonomy" against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that the student movement "can sustain itself and break through the martial law imposed by the traitors and the policy of disruption and massacre practised by the police, the secret service agents, the scoundrels in the educational world and the fascists only if it is co-ordinated with the struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers."

The revolutionary students of Latin America, in accordance with the truth expounded by Chairman Mao, have begun to co-ordinate with and support the workers and peasants in struggle. Thus there has been a new stride forward in the mass struggle against U.S. imperialism and dictatorial rule in Latin America. A vigorous struggle against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorial rule broke out in Bolivia in June and July. The heroic miners were at the core of the struggle in which the students closely co-operated. On June 6, the workers of the Huanuni Mine held a meeting which called on the working class to rise up in arms and overthrow the reactionary rule. Terror-stricken by this clear-cut political slogan, the reactionary government of Barrientos hastily proclaimed martial law so as to put down the workers' struggle. The workers and students hit back by immediately going on strike and signing an agreement on "mutual support between students and miners." During a demonstration in Oruro city, workers and students, shoulder to shoulder, bravely fought the reactionary army and police sent to suppress them. In La Paz, the capital, and in many mines, the workers and students shouted "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Down with army jackboot rule!" and other slogans opposing U.S. imperialism and the U.S.-fostered Barrientos dictatorship.

In Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Peru, there were big strikes involving from tens of thousands to over a million workers who protested against U.S. economic plunder and the reactionary economic policy of the governments of these countries.

Meanwhile, peasants in Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Chile and the Dominican Republic have risen to seize land from the latifundists.

During the past year, the Latin American people have seen more clearly than ever the true features of the revisionist renegades as saboteurs of the national-democratic movements. Revisionists in the garb of Marxism-Leninism, who have sneaked into and controlled various mass organizations in Latin America, have for a long time been playing a part which U.S. imperialism and its agents are not able to play in undermining the people's struggle. The people have realized through ruthless battles that revolutionary mass struggle can develop only when the revisionists are ousted from the revolutionary mass organizations and the in-

fluence of these traitors wiped out. At a mid November congress of Ecuadorian university students, a revisionist who had usurped a leading post in the students' organization was purged and his betrayal of the student movement severely condemned. Many of the delegates who participated in the August conference of Argentine university students emphatically pointed out that revisionist elements must be kept out of any future action. At a meeting of a Bolivian miners' organization, a revisionist was exposed as a government spy and was expelled from the organization. A Colombian petroleum workers' organization purged all the

revisionists from its affiliated trade unions, thereby purifying its ranks and increasing its militancy.

At present, the revolutionary forces are growing steadily in Latin America. Marxist-Leninist Parties and revolutionary organizations have been established in many countries. They are exerting an increasing influence on the revolutionary masses and playing an ever greater role in the revolutionary struggle. With the wide dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the daily growth of these political parties and organizations, the Latin American revolutionary movement is bound to grow in greater depth.

Latin American People Determined to Follow Road of Armed Struggle Pointed Out By Chairman Mao

AS the thought of Mao Tse-tung spreads ever wider in Latin America day by day and the people's revolutionary struggles there develop in depth, more and more Latin American revolutionaries have come to realize that the road of armed struggle pointed out by Chairman Mao is the only correct road for their people to win complete victory in their national-democratic revolution.

In the last few years, the flames of revolutionary armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its hirelings have kept spurting forth in many Central and South American countries. The revolutionary people of Latin America have embarked on the road of armed struggle; this is the result of the age-long savage military aggression, political oppression and economic plunder by U.S. imperialism and its flunkys. Where there is oppression there is bound to be resistance. Hence their conclusion: "Put an end to counter-revolutionary violence by the use of revolutionary violence."

In their revolutionary struggle, the Latin American people have firmly rejected the absurdities of "peaceful transition" and the "parliamentary road" peddled by the modern revisionists with the renegade clique of the Soviet Communist Party as their centre. This clique has raved that the conditions for following the "non-capitalist road" exist in Latin America and that the revolution there can take the form of "peaceful struggle." Moreover, it has directed some revisionist political parties to co-operate with the reactionary ruling circles and engage in "lawful struggles" in order to undermine the people's armed struggle in their countries. But these counter-revolutionary schemes have

been vigorously rejected by the Latin American revolutionaries.

Many revolutionaries have now begun to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as their powerful ideological weapon to review the course of the Latin American revolution, and especially to analyse the problems and sum up the experiences in armed struggles.

As a result, the revolutionaries in many Latin American countries have come to realize that, in order to bring their revolution to victory, it is imperative to follow the road of the seizure of political power by armed force as the Chinese people did under the leadership of Chairman Mao. This road is: under the leadership of the political party of the proletariat, to arouse the peasant masses in the countryside to wage guerrilla war, unfold an agrarian revolution, build rural base areas, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture them.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **China's revolutionary war was led by the Communist Party alone. "This absolute leadership is the most important condition enabling the revolutionary war to be carried through firmly to the end."**

Revolutionaries in Latin America hold that armed struggle must be led by the vanguard of the proletariat — a Marxist-Leninist Party armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. A revolutionary organization in Chile pointed out: "The armed people's war is to be put under the firm leadership of the political party of the proletariat." A leader of a revolutionary organization in Argentina had this to say: To win victory, armed struggle must

be waged under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party of a new type which should apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism in the present era, in accordance with the specific conditions of our respective countries.

In the past few years, large numbers of Latin American revolutionaries have established Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in more than ten countries in the course of sharp, fierce struggles against modern revisionism. These Parties and organizations are conscientiously studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and are making active preparations for armed struggles.

Chairman Mao has said: **"As a rule, revolution starts, grows and triumphs first in those places in which the counter-revolutionary forces are comparatively weak."** Latin American revolutionaries have come to realize that on their semi-feudal, semi-colonial continent, they must establish a foothold in the countryside where reactionary rule is weak.

In summing up the experience of the anti-U.S. urban armed uprising in April 1965, a revolutionary organization in the Dominican Republic said: The April uprising failed because it was "without the participation of the peasantry—the majority of the population," and because "the revolution was carried out in the cities, the very places where the enemy could move his forces effectively."

The Colombian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) in a political resolution said: "The blow the Dominican urban uprising received made it a hundred times clearer that under the present circumstances of our continent, the countryside is bound to be the ground for people's war." "In the course of fighting, the people will develop their strength which is to be based in the countryside where the enemy is weak," it added.

A Chilean revolutionary organization pointed out: "A people's war for the seizure of political power will be a long-drawn-out armed struggle in which the scene will, for the most part, be the countryside."

Chairman Mao has said that **"the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them"** and that **"the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people."** Revolutionaries in Latin America have come to realize that it is imperative for them to integrate themselves with the broad masses and particularly the peasant masses.

A Brazilian revolutionary organization pointed out in a political resolution: "The peasant masses are a great force . . . and an inexhaustible source of revolutionary vitality." The resolution stressed that a people's war must be waged in Brazil and this means "to

organize the people's armed forces, employ guerrilla tactics on an extensive scale and build base areas in the countryside, and to recognize the poor peasants and farm labourers as the main force of the people's troops."

A leader of a Peruvian revolutionary organization, in summing up the experience of the armed struggle of the people in his country, had this to say: "Neither weapons nor geographical conditions are the decisive factor in guerrilla war which, in the absence of peasant support, cannot possibly triumph or go on smoothly. That is to say, only the masses of people are the decisive factor. A purely military organization cannot lead a people's war, but will face the danger of becoming a band of roving rebels to be eventually wiped out."

A revolutionary in Ecuador said: In the past we did not realize the importance of mass work, thinking that we could win the sympathy of the peasants simply by firing a few shots in the hills, but today we realize that it is absolutely necessary to carry out thoroughgoing and meticulous mass work in order to arouse the peasants.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"It is imperative for the revolutionary ranks to turn the backward villages into advanced, consolidated base areas, into great military, political, economic and cultural bastions of the revolution from which to fight their vicious enemies who are using the cities for attacks on the rural districts, and in this way gradually to achieve the complete victory of the revolution through protracted fighting."** Through their own practice in struggle, Latin American revolutionaries are increasingly aware of the importance of revolutionary base areas. After studying Chairman Mao's theory on building revolutionary base areas in the countryside, guerrilla fighters in one South American country had this to say: "In the past, we had only guerrilla zones, but no rural revolutionary base areas. So when we went into the mountains, we were left without a rear. We had our rear, but it was in the big cities. When the enemy came, our connections with it were cut." They added: "The base area must be our mainstay. Without it, it is impossible for us to seize power and the enemy will destroy us." The Colombian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) pointed out that "a struggle must be waged for building revolutionary base areas which represent people's power in its initial stage and which will be enlarged gradually by expanding the fighting until there is final victory over the alliance of the oppressor classes and imperialism."

Brilliantly illuminated by the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung and following the road of armed struggle as taught by Chairman Mao, the revolutionaries in Latin America will assuredly push their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial armed revolution to a new stage and win final and complete victory after protracted and arduous struggles.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 6.)

Ceremony for Delivery of Chinese Aid Material to Cambodia in Phnom Penh

A ceremony for the delivery of Chinese aid material was held in Phnom, Penh on the morning of January 4. It was presided over by Son Sann, senior representative of the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk and Prime Minister of the Royal Cambodian Government. Attending the ceremony were Keuk Kyheang, President of the Royal Council; Duong Sam Ol, Minister of National Defence; Ngo Hou, Chief of Staff of the Cambodian Royal Air Force; and other Cambodian officers and officials. Also present were Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy Cheng Szu-hsiung and other diplomats from the Embassy.

In his speech at the ceremony, Son Sann said: "We indeed hold that the U.S. neo-colonialist policy represents

an extreme danger to the peace and stability of the world."

He pointed out: "This important military aid given us by friendly China is of great significance in the present circumstances. In fact, we see a ceaseless increase in the menace of U.S. intervention against our independence, our neutrality and our territorial integrity, and the possibility is not ruled out that in the weeks and months to come we shall have to mobilize all our forces to resist the aggressor."

"On this occasion," he added, "I am happy to express to the Chinese Government and the great Chinese people our sincere gratitude for the recent statement in which the People's Republic of China declared its firmest support for our country which is being menaced." Concluding his speech, Son Sann shouted: "Long live His Excellency Chairman Mao Tse-tung! Long live the People's Republic of China! Long live Cambodian-Chinese friendship!"

Cheng Szu-hsiung, in his speech, said: "The Chinese Government and people resolutely support Cambodia's

just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the defence of its sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: 'Our common enemy is U.S. imperialism, we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other.' We shall follow the great teachings of Chairman Mao, stand on the side of the Cambodian people and carry the struggle through to the end in order to defeat our common enemy — U.S. imperialism."

Cheng Szu-hsiung expressed the belief that the friendly relations between China and Cambodia would continue to develop and be strengthened in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism and on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence.

In conclusion, he wished good health to Her Majesty the Queen and the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk, and prosperity to the Kingdom of Cambodia. He shouted: "Long live the militant solidarity and friendship between China and Cambodia!"

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