

# PEKING REVIEW

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# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG**

The next 50 to 100 years, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. Living in such an era, we must be prepared to engage in great struggles which will have many features different in form from those of the past.

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The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line, and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

# Unprecedented Popularization of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Among 700 Million People

—150 Million Sets of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* Published in Less Than Three Years

**T**HE brilliant works of our great leader Chairman Mao have been published and distributed in unprecedented numbers during the great proletarian cultural revolution. This has given a powerful impetus to the extensive dissemination and popularization of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung among the 700 million Chinese people.

From the mighty advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966 to the end of November 1968, China published and distributed a total of over 150 million sets of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. These include editions in the Han, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Kazakh and Korean languages. This number is more than 13 times the total published in the 15 years before the great cultural revolution.

In the same 1966-68 period, China also published and distributed over 140 million copies of the *Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Tse-tung*, over 740 million copies of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, close to 2,000 million copies of such illustrious works by Chairman Mao as "the three constantly read articles," "the five constantly read articles" and the "Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China," either in single-article pamphlets or in collections, as well as over 96 million copies of *Chairman Mao's Poems*.

As soon as Chairman Mao's brilliant works were published in large numbers, personnel in China's distribution departments and revolutionary workers and staff members in the trade, transport and postal delivery departments sent them as fast as possible to the cities, villages, mountain regions, grasslands, islands, and border areas — to every corner of our great motherland. Overjoyed at receiving these treasured revolutionary books, the revolutionary people of all nationalities enthusiastically cheered: "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!"

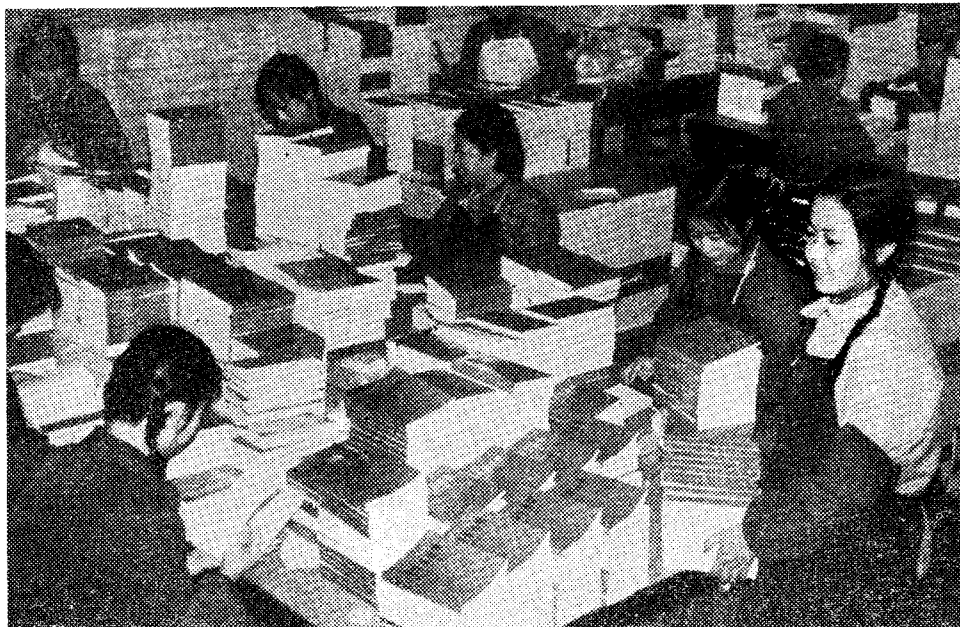
In the past, because the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents used every means to sup-

press and sabotage the publication and distribution of Chairman Mao's works, it was very difficult for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to get them. Now that they are published and distributed in large numbers, this situation has changed completely. Particularly in the remote border areas and national minority regions such as Yunnan, Chinghai, Sinkiang and Tibet, the number of Chairman Mao's works which have reached the people of various nationalities during the great cultural revolution is several score to several hundred times the total number distributed there in the dozen or more years before the cultural revolution. In the Huchu Autonomous County of the Tu Nationality in Chinghai Province, some poor and lower-middle peasants used to travel several hundred *li* without being able to buy a copy of Chairman Mao's works. Since the great cultural revolution, dressed in their holiday-best, they have welcomed and received successive deliveries of these treasured revolutionary books. From seven to seventy, everybody in the county today possesses a copy of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, every household has a set of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, and men and women, old and young, have joined in the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

China's revolutionary masses have profoundly realized that Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's important inscription "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought" is a great truth. They are aware of the fact that studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively and placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything is the fundamental guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and ensuring that our great socialist motherland will never change its colour. The creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works has now become the primary need in the life of the people of our country. "Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters" has already become the common resolve of the people of the whole country.

The revolutionary workers and staff members on the publishing, printing and distribution fronts regard the mass publication and distribution of Chairman Mao's works and the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought as the loftiest and most glorious task entrusted to them by the present era. In the past three years, they have penetratingly repudiated the towering crimes of Liu Shao-chi and the rest of the handful of top Party capitalist roaders who made a vain attempt to obstruct the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought by suppressing and sabotaging the publication and distribution of Chairman Mao's works. They have devoted all their efforts to the printing and distribution of Chairman Mao's works. The number of printing houses in China now printing the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* has increased from the 13 before the great cultural revolution to over 300. They are to be found in every part of the country except the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The revolutionary workers and staff members in the paper-making industry have raised output of paper used in printing Chairman Mao's works by more than a dozen times since the great cultural revolution. They have also successfully trial-produced a variety of thin



With the greatest enthusiasm, revolutionary workers and staff publish Chairman Mao's works at top speed and ensure the best quality in printing.

letterpress paper suitable for printing extra-fine pocket-size copies of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. This is an important guarantee for publishing Chairman Mao's works in large numbers. Revolutionary workers and staff members in the plastics, printing ink and machine building industries also have actively participated in and energetically supported the work of publishing and distributing Chairman Mao's works, thereby contributing to the unprecedented popularization of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

## Warm Congratulations on China's Successful New Hydrogen Bomb Test

### Prince Souphanouvong

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received a message from **Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat**, warmly greeting China's successful new hydrogen bomb test. It reads as follows:

On the occasion of China's successful new hydrogen bomb test, on behalf of the Laotian people and the Neo Lao Haksat and in my own name, I would like to extend the warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people.

In the course of developing nuclear weapons, the Chinese people, by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought, are constantly making tremendous new achievements and strengthening New China's national defence. This brilliant victory gives still greater inspiration to the people of the world in their fight against imperialism,

colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and for peace and national independence.

The Laotian people and the Neo Lao Haksat are enormously elated at these tremendous victories and regard them as their own.

I sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people, under your leadership, ever greater achievements in developing modern science and technology.

I sincerely extend the most cordial congratulations to the engineers, scientific and technical personnel, brother and sister workers and the Chinese People's Liberation Army who contributed to this brilliant victory.

## Vice-Premier and Defence Minister Vo Nguyen Giap

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Minister of National Defence, received a message from **Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.** The message reads as follows:

We are very happy to learn that on December 27, 1968, China conducted another successful hydrogen bomb test.

This tremendous new achievement is not only an indication of China's rapid development in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and in strengthening her national defence, but also an important contribution to the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for the defence of peace and national independence.

The people and the People's Army of Vietnam are greatly elated at this brilliant success of the fraternal Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army, and regard it as a tremendous inspiration in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

On behalf of all the cadres and fighters of the Vietnam People's Army and in my own name, I would like to take this opportunity to extend the warmest greetings to you and to all the cadres and fighters of the fraternal Chinese People's Liberation Army, to the Chinese scientific and technical workers and to the national defence personnel.

I heartily wish that, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the fraternal Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army

will make ever more and greater achievements in the development of modern science and technology.

## Tran Nam Trung of S.V.N.F.L.

Comrade Lin Piao, Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, received a message of greetings from **Tran Nam Trung, Head of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.** The message reads as follows:

I am happy to learn of the successful explosion of China's new hydrogen bomb. On behalf of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and all commanders and fighters of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and in my own name, I extend the warmest greetings to Your Excellency, to the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China and to all commanders and fighters of the fraternal Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces are highly elated and are proud of this tremendous brilliant success by China. They regard it as a reliable guarantee for the oppressed nations in their struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress, and at the same time as a powerful inspiration for the armed forces and people of south Vietnam who are marching forward to defeat U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression and bring about the liberation of south Vietnam.

I heartily wish that the fraternal Chinese People's Liberation Army under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao will score many more brilliant successes in strengthening its mighty force of national defence and make still greater contributions to the revolutionary struggle in Asia and the world and to the cause of defending peace.

## Comrade E.F. Hill

In a message of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, **Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist),** says:

People's China's hydrogen bomb is a bomb of the world's oppressed and toiling people. It is their bomb against the aggressive war plans of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and revisionism, the centre of which is Soviet revisionism, against whom it is a tremendous blow. It brings nearer the day when nuclear weapons will be abolished altogether. It is a new triumph for the thought of Mao Tse-tung, for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for the Enlarged

12th Plenary Session of your Eighth Central Committee. It fittingly greets the forthcoming Ninth Congress of your Party. China's many friends in Australia and all over the world wish her still greater successes.

## Comrade Sanmugathasan

In a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, **Comrade N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party**, says:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party, I send the warmest greetings and the heartiest congratulations to you and to your great leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, on your success in exploding another hydrogen bomb.

This is a triumph of the technological advance achieved by the People's Republic of China under the impact of the all-round success of the great proletarian cultural revolution, personally initiated and led by the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, Comrade Mao Tse-tung. This is a result of the tremendous people's initiative released by the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is yet another victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Your success in conducting thermonuclear tests is a great blow against the nuclear monopoly exercised by U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism and their attempts to use this monopoly to redivide the world among themselves. Your success is a deterrent against imperialist and revisionist adventures and threats of a new war. It is the surest guarantee of world peace. It is an enormous support to the peoples struggling for national liberation from imperialism, in particular U.S. imperialism.

This success is a significant gift to the forthcoming Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China to which not only China but the whole world is looking forward as an important milestone on the road of the international communist and revolutionary movement.

## Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party

**Shoichiro Furutani, Standing Member of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party**, declared in a statement:

The Japanese revolutionary people, who are in the storm of their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, learnt the news of China's successful new hydrogen bomb test with great excitement.

This success is a tremendous new achievement by the Chinese people in their struggle for the all-round

victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is a new contribution to people the world over who are fighting U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. It is a great new victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party and the revolutionary people in this prefecture extend the warmest congratulations to the Chinese people. They pay the highest respect to the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tse-tung and to his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao.

The fact that the Chinese people have developed their nuclear weapons at a speed unparalleled in the world demonstrates the revolutionary spirit—a spirit based on proletarian internationalism—of the Chinese people who, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, are carrying on the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is the powerful answer of the Chinese people to the policy of nuclear blackmail pursued jointly by the United States and the Soviet Union.

China's successful new hydrogen bomb test has thrown the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries into a panic. But it is a tremendous encouragement and support to the Japanese people in carrying on their struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

China's new victory in the development of nuclear weapons has smashed the U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist nuclear monopoly and their policy of nuclear blackmail, and dealt their scheme to redivide the world a heavy blow.

The necessary and limited nuclear tests made by socialist China and its development of nuclear weapons are aimed at breaking nuclear monopoly and preventing the imperialists and the revisionists from launching nuclear war; China's ultimate aim is to abolish nuclear weapons.

Long live China's great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

## “Voice of the People of Thailand”

The “Voice of the People of Thailand” radio declared in a commentary:

The success of China's latest thermonuclear test indicates a new leap forward in her development of nuclear weapons. This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a great victory for the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and another tremendous achievement for China's great proletarian cultural revolution. This is a victory for both



the 700 million Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world. From the bottom of their hearts, the people of Thailand most warmly greet this new tremendous success of China's.

China's new achievement in nuclear weapon development is a heavy blow to imperialism headed by the United States, to modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre and to the reactionaries of all countries. It has smashed the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists, and dealt a telling blow to their collusion to intensify arms expansion in a vain attempt to redivide the world.

In the excellent international situation in which "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily," socialist China, the powerful revolutionary bulwark of the revolutionary people of the world, has made a new achievement in her development of nuclear weapons. This is an enormous inspiration and encouragement to the revolutionary people the world over and an immense inspiration and powerful support for the people's armed forces and people of Thailand who are fighting heroically against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Thanom clique.

Tremendously encouraged by the Chinese people's latest success in the hydrogen bomb test, the people's armed forces and revolutionary people of Thailand will, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and further develop the people's war; they are determined to drive out U.S. imperialism and overthrow the traitorous Thanom clique. Together with the 700 million Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world, the people of Thailand will launch fiercer attacks on U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the reactionaries of all countries till they are completely wiped out.

## Foreign Minister Husain

Speaking at a December 28 banquet in honour of a visiting Chinese government trade delegation, **Pakistan Foreign Minister Arshad Husain** said he was very glad to hear the news of China's successful explosion of another hydrogen bomb. "It is a great honour that an Asian country has achieved this for Asia," he said. He asked the Chinese delegation to convey the warm congratulations of the Government and people of Pakistan to the Chinese Government and people on the successful hydrogen bomb test.

## Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania

A statement signed by **Nimrod N. Sejake** of the **Publicity and Information Secretariat of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa)** said:

China's successful new hydrogen bomb test is a glorious victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for the proletariat everywhere. It is a sorrowful defeat for the imperialists and modern revisionists and has broken their nuclear monopoly.

China's new thermonuclear test has encouraged the world's toiling masses to move boldly into the front-line of revolution. We hail this epic achievement as a great contribution to the struggle for freedom of the oppressed masses of the world.

China's successful new hydrogen bomb test has demonstrated the mighty strength of the 700 million Chinese people and proved the correctness of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The success of China's hydrogen bomb test is a serious warning to world imperialism that aggression does not pay. It has greatly raised the morale of the Vietnamese people. U.S. imperialism is doomed to failure in south Vietnam.

We support the vigilance of the 700 million revolutionary people of China against imperialism and modern revisionism, and against aggression and expansionism. We wholeheartedly support their growing military power and scientific advancements for self-defence which are great victories for the defence of proletarian internationalism.

Long live the Communist Party of China! Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

## Zimbabwe African National Union

**L.P. Chihota**, Chief Representative of the **Zimbabwe African National Union in Dar-es-Salaam**, said in a statement:

On behalf of Ndabaningi Sithole, President of ZANU, and five million African people of Zimbabwe, we resolutely hail the successful test of the new hydrogen bomb by our Chinese brothers.

China's latest successful hydrogen bomb test is a tremendous achievement for the thought and teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

China is a great ally of all true revolutionaries throughout the world and she needs such nuclear power to further safeguard and defend her hard-won freedom and independence and the rights and independence of all other truly anti-imperialist forces the world over.

The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is a telling blow to the imperialist and expansionist policies being pursued with redoubled efforts by imperialism and its Soviet revisionist collaborators.

Long-live Chairman Mao! Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought! Down with imperialism!

# China Is the Impregnable Bastion of Socialism

— Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Hails the 12th Plenary Session  
of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

**T**HE Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party recently received a letter from the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France.

The letter said: The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France hails "the publication of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China as a great historical event."

The letter continued: "It sums up the splendid victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung with the aim of preventing capitalist restoration in China and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The letter said: "Through the sharp struggle lasting two years and with the entire Chinese people taking part, the socialist road has triumphed over the capitalist road, proletarian ideology over bourgeois ideology, and Mao Tse-tung's thought over revisionism."

The letter said that revolutionary committees were established in all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China with the exception of Taiwan Province and, thus, the revisionists headed by China's Khrushchov Liu Shao-chi who had tried to usurp the leadership of the Party, the government and the People's Liberation Army were routed.

It said that the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France enthusiastically hailed this tremendous vic-

tory. It was certain that from now on the great People's China "will always be the impregnable bastion of socialism and the headquarters of Marxism-Leninism and world revolution."

The letter said: "China's great proletarian cultural revolution has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in all spheres and confirmed in practice Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory on the necessity of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

In this sense, said the letter, the great proletarian cultural revolution should be regarded as an example to be followed by the people in the countries enslaved by revisionist renegade cliques, first of all by the people dominated and enslaved by the Soviet revisionists. "The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France considers the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session as a Marxist-Leninist document of international significance and it resolutely calls on all Marxist-Leninists in France to study it conscientiously."

The letter said that the French Marxist-Leninists would follow the example of the Chinese Marxist-Leninist comrades and reinforce and consolidate their Party. In the struggle against monopoly capitalism, French capitalism, imperialism headed by the United States, and the accomplices of imperialism — the revisionist parties — the Marxist-Leninists in France would energetically mobilize the masses to wage an uncompromising struggle to lead France to socialism.

## Tremendous Victories of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Praised

— Article by Organ of Communist Vanguard of Argentina

**I**N a recent article *No Transar*, organ of the Communist Vanguard of Argentina, said that China's great proletarian cultural revolution "serves to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought, the most revolutionary thought in our era," and has turned China into "a powerful base area for the people of the world who are fighting for liberation."

It said that the great proletarian cultural revolution, the most gigantic mass movement in history, is now taking place in China. This revolution has great impact on the whole world and has provided a clear example.

The article pointed out: We have seen the successes of the great proletarian cultural revolution. With the exception of Taiwan Province, occupied by U.S. im-



perialism, revolutionary committees have been set up in all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China. The counter-revolutionary revisionist elements everywhere have suffered crushing blows.

"The creation of the revolutionary committees is another brilliant contribution by Comrade Mao Tse-tung to the theory and practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat," it continued. The establishment of revolutionary committees in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, that is, in the whole country except Taiwan Province, has completely smashed the counter-revolutionary dream of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism to restore capitalism in China through peaceful evolution. China has become the great bulwark of world revolution and a powerful base area for the people of the world, who are fighting for liberation.

Referring to the great significance of the leadership of the Chinese working class in the proletarian revolution in education, the article said: "The cultural revolution is yielding its most important fruit, the creation of the new man, the selfless man dedicated wholeheartedly to serving the Chinese people and all the people of the world, the man of communism."

Soviet modern revisionism has openly collaborated with imperialism, betrayed the revolution and restored

capitalism in its own country. Through their own experience, the revolutionary people of the world have realized that great socialist China is their firm support.

The article also said: The People's Republic of China "has exposed the traitorous features of the revisionists, and enthusiastically and consistently supported each and every struggle launched by the people for their liberation. We revolutionaries have been encouraged by her sincere and loyal support, and we have obtained a more valuable weapon than we expected, that is, Mao Tse-tung's thought. This revolutionary thought teaches us that the liberation of our people can only be obtained through armed struggle."

The Chinese people share the common destiny with the other people of the world. They know that only by emancipating all mankind can the working class achieve its own final emancipation. Therefore, they take every revolutionary struggle in the world as their own struggle, the article said.

Concluding, the article said: "Like the salvos from the cruiser *Aurora* which spread Leninism in the world, the great proletarian cultural revolution today serves to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought, the most revolutionary thought in our era, and enables us to be armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought in undertaking all our revolutionary tasks."

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## Struggle Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation

# Laotian Patriotic Armed Forces and People Win New Victories

**P**ERSEVERING in people's war and fighting courageously, the heroic Laotian patriotic armed forces and people scored new victories in 1968 in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They wiped out large numbers of effectives of the troops of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and consolidated and expanded the liberated areas.

It has been announced that in the seven months of the dry season (November 1967-May 1968) and the five months of the rainy season in 1968, the Laotian patriotic forces put out of action more than 20,000 enemy troops and shot down or destroyed on the ground some 150 enemy aircraft. In the dry season alone, the enemy suffered more than 16,000 casualties, that is, three times those of the previous dry season or more than his total losses in 1967.

This brilliant victory of the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people fully reveals the unparalleled might of people's war. It has greatly heightened the militancy

of the Laotian people and deflated the arrogance of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in Laos.

### Strategic Points Captured

In the course of the past year's arduous fighting, the Laotian patriotic armed forces have grown in strength rapidly. They have launched successive offensives in many localities and hit the enemy hard.

At the very beginning of 1968, they firmly held the initiative on the battlefield. Using a superior force, they captured Nam Bac, a strategic point in Upper Laos, after 12 days of bitter fighting in January, wiping out nearly 3,000 enemy troops. This was their most splendid achievement since the Nam Tha victory of 1962.

After the capture of Nam Bac, the patriotic forces recovered the important towns of Muong Ngam, Tha Thom and Tha Vieng in Upper Laos and expanded and consolidated the liberated area on the Plain of Jars.

At the same time, they launched a series of attacks on the enemy along Highway No. 9 and strategic Boloven Plateau in Lower Laos. In one stroke they captured Huoi San, a strategic point near the frontier and took control of Highway No. 9. This was followed by the liberation of the vast area extending from Pha Ka Na to Ban Kang. In countering enemy "nibbling" operations, the patriotic forces won many new victories in the rainy season.

Tempered in battle, the fighting technique of the patriotic armed forces and people has been improved remarkably. They have on many occasions wiped out whole battalions of enemy troops. They annihilated seven enemy battalions and badly mauled 32 others in the dry season alone. In the Nam Bac campaign, they wiped out two enemy mobile regiments and inflicted heavy casualties on several battalions.

### **Guerrilla Warfare Unfolded Vigorously**

Revolutionary war is a war of the masses. While attacking the enemy without let-up, the Laotian People's Liberation Army has extensively aroused and armed the masses to unfold guerrilla warfare energetically and strike heavily at the enemy in co-ordination with the fighting on various fronts. When the battle of Nam Bac was at its height in mid January, guerrilla units in Luang Prabang made a swift raid on an enemy airfield, destroying 14 enemy aircraft and wiping out more than 100 enemy troops on the spot. This was a powerful support to the Liberation Army in its assault on Nam Bac.

Local guerrilla units in Lower Laos, acting in co-ordination with Liberation Army attacks on the Thakhek area, raided enemy headquarters in Thakhek City on March 11. Thrown into confusion, enemy officers and officials crossed the Mekong River and fled to Thailand. As a result, the enemy troops at the outer perimeter of Thakhek lost contact with their headquarters and the Liberation Army captured 16 villages and towns with one blow. On July 25, a violent attack by the regional forces and guerrilla units in Phong Saly Province liberated the Nam Hang area, wiping out 109 enemy troops.

Guerrilla units in different places inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and created grave difficulties for it by laying mines, setting traps, destroying its water and land communication lines and employing flexible forms of fighting.

It is particularly noteworthy that the guerrillas in various localities are scornful of the modern aircraft of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys; they use light arms to shoot at enemy planes and have achieved remarkable results. Regional forces and guerrillas in Sayabury Province shot down five enemy aircraft with light arms between May and July. On November 27, regional forces in Savannakhet Province brought down one U.S.

plane with rifle fire, killing two pilots, including one American.

### **Building and Consolidating Liberated Areas**

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have attached much importance to consolidating and building up the liberated areas. Despite the ceaseless "nibbling" operations, harassment and sabotage in the past year by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and their wanton day and night bombing, the liberated areas have not only stood firm but have expanded and become a strong base from which the patriotic army and people are fighting for all-round victory.

To consolidate the liberated areas, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people unleashed vigorous suppression campaigns against the bandits who had harassed the liberated areas or entrenched themselves there. In the dry season alone, they wiped out more than 2,000 bandits, destroyed over 250 bandit strongholds in Pa Thi, U Tay, U Neua and other places, and forced large numbers of bandits to surrender to the people's side.

Meanwhile, the people in the liberated areas started an enthusiastic movement to support the front. Many young people of various nationalities joined the army to fight the enemy. In Xieng Khoang Province, the number who joined up in the first quarter of 1968 alone was three times that of the whole of 1967. The peasants in the liberated areas actively unfolded emulation drives to increase production, and enthusiastically delivered public grain to the people's government to support the front. Large numbers of peasants and other people volunteered to join transport teams. Surmounting all kinds of difficulties, they brought large quantities of material and food to the front, and made important contributions to the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The splendid victories of the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have dealt hammer blows at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Laos and landed the Laotian Rightist troops in an impasse in which, more than ever, they are being mauled without hope of taking the initiative. Enemy troop morale is now extremely low. More and more Rightist troops have come to see the ugly features of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys clearly and have crossed over to the people's side to take part in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

### **Perseverance Means Victory**

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war.**" The magnificent victories of the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people in the last year have once again testified to this great truth pointed out by Chairman Mao.

In the face of the successive victories of the Laotian patriotic forces and people, U.S. imperialism and its

lackeys in Laos, in co-ordination with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, are now resorting to the unscrupulous counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military threats and political deceit. While carrying out unprecedentedly barbarous bombing of the Laotian liberated areas and launching incessant "nibbling" attacks, they have gone all out to create a false impression that "peace talks" are in the making, vainly trying to induce the patriotic armed forces and people to give

up their sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Despite all the difficulties and twists and turns they may encounter in their advance to seize all-round victory, the Laotian people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, are persevering in their struggle. Fearing neither difficulties nor sacrifices, they are fighting valiantly and are capable of overcoming all difficulties. Final victory will surely go to the heroic Laotian people.

## Arab People Are Not to Be Bullied

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

Israel, U.S. imperialist tool of aggression, has recently become very arrogant in its aggressiveness. It flagrantly attacked Beirut airport in Lebanon on December 28, and soon afterwards launched air and ground assaults on the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. These fresh criminal activities by Israel have once again proved that U.S. imperialism and its running dog Israel will never give up their ambition of aggression against the Arab people.

Why has little Israel with only a population of around two million been so audacious as to have committed such vicious and unbridled aggression against the Arab countries? This is because it is supported by U.S. imperialism and egged on by Soviet revisionism. Not long ago, Nixon sent his "special envoy" Scranton to the Middle East to carry out underhand activities, Foreign Minister Gromyko of the Soviet revisionist clique visited the United Arab Republic, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Semyonov had a private conference with the Israeli representative to the United Nations, U.S. imperialism officially announced that it would supply Israel with 50 "Phantom" fighter-bombers, and the Soviet press openly attacked the just armed struggle of the Palestinian people. All this had but one purpose — coercing the Arab countries into bowing and capitulating to the aggressors and suppressing the Arab people's revolutionary movement, so as to facilitate U.S.-Soviet collaboration to dominate the Middle East. This is the crux of the matter. After the Israeli raid on Beirut airport, U.S. imperialism lodged a phoney protest with Israel but actually supported it. Meanwhile, Soviet revisionism gave Israel a phoney scolding, but real encouragement. These tricks can be seen through at a glance.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "We must be clear-headed, that is, we must not believe the 'nice words' of the imperialists nor be intimidated by their bluster." Israel's wanton aggression cannot intimidate the Arab people, nor can any "political solution" formula of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism deceive them.

The Arab people are not to be bullied. Israel's rabid aggression has aroused the wrath and common hatred of the 100 million Arab people towards the enemy. Arab public opinion has vehemently condemned the Israeli military provocations; it has pointed out that perseverance in the armed struggle is the only correct way to fight aggression. The Arab people have strongly opposed the so-called "political solution" plot jointly concocted by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. And they reiterate that the destiny of the Arab nation must be placed in the hands of the Arab people. The Palestine National Liberation Movement has reaffirmed that it will never cease its armed struggle. In Algeria, it has been officially declared that "the ceasefire is nothing but a delusive measure." Where there is aggression, there is bound to be resistance. The Arab people's struggle against aggression is further developing in depth.

The Chinese people always stand on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab people and resolutely support their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israel. They firmly believe that, despite twists and turns in the course of the struggle, the Palestinian and other Arab people will undoubtedly win final victory through protracted struggle.

(January 6)

# Big Scab Liu Shao-chi Is the Mortal Foe of The Working Class

by Kung Hsiang-tung,  
*All-China Federation of Trade Unions*

**D**URING the last few decades, masquerading as the "leader of the workers' movement," the big scab Liu Shao-chi engaged in deception and blackmail everywhere and committed innumerable crimes. He did his best to sell out the power of leadership of the working class, vigorously spread the theories of "class collaboration" and "the dying out of class struggle," and tried to emasculate the revolutionary soul of the workers' movement and corrupt and disintegrate the working-class ranks through economism. In the crucial moments of the revolution, he brutally suppressed the workers' movement in a vain attempt to liquidate the proletarian revolution and subvert the proletarian dictatorship. He is a jackal from the same lair as the world's scabs old and new — Bernstein, Kautsky, Khrushchov, Thorez, Togliatti and their like. He is the mortal foe of the working class.

## Selling Out Working-Class Leadership

Political power is the fundamental question of the revolution. What type of a state is established and what road is taken — socialist or capitalist — are decided by what class is relied on to make the revolution and what class leads it. On this fundamental question, there has always existed a sharp struggle between the two classes, between the two roads, and between the two lines.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The leading force in our revolution is the industrial proletariat.**" The working class is the most far-sighted, most selfless and most firmly and thoroughly revolutionary. Nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought, it has a high level of consciousness in class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines.

The big scab Liu Shao-chi always opposed reliance on the working class, negated its leading role and did his utmost to sell out its power of leadership. In the initial stages of the democratic revolution, he invented the theory of the working class being "infantile," slandering the workers as being "always lacking in public virtue," "guild-minded" and "lumpen," and viciously asserted that "such an infantile proletariat" could not possibly seize political power. The working class was beneath his contempt. On the other hand, he lavished praise on the bourgeoisie, trying in vain to hand all the power of leadership of the proletariat — including military power, state power and leadership of the mass movement — to the bourgeoisie, so as to carry out the most thorough class capitulationism. He went all out to extol Chiang Kai-shek, the common enemy of the

Chinese people, as "the leader." He described the Kuomintang, which stands for the interests of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, as "the banner," and clamoured that the Chinese revolution "must be carried on under this banner." He glorified the Kuomintang scab trade unions, saying they should be turned into "the leading organs of the mass movement." This was utterly preposterous!

Chairman Mao brilliantly pointed out on the eve of China's liberation at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party in 1949 that, after the countrywide victory of the Chinese revolution, the basic internal contradiction is "**the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie.**" He sharply criticized the erroneous Right opportunist view of relying on the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao stressed that "**we must wholeheartedly rely on the working class.**" The big scab Liu Shao-chi lost no time in dishing out his theory that the working class was "unreliable." He slandered the working class as a "broken chair," saying that "the chair ought to be reliable, but something is wrong with it, so it is unreliable." At the same time, he praised the bourgeoisie to the skies. He kept spreading the drivel that the Chinese bourgeoisie was still "in its youth." He flattered the capitalists and reactionary technical "authorities" for supposedly "having technical know-how" and "excelling our Communists in management," and wanted to hand over the leadership of the factories and enterprises to them. He even bowed at the feet of the capitalists, begging them to exploit the workers. He said obsequiously: "Exploit us please, so that I can make a living, and my wife and children can live." He was completely shameless! He also openly opposed working-class leadership over state power, instigated the Rightists to attack the Party, and advanced the idea of the bourgeois "two-chamber system" and of the "open opposition party," so as to prepare public opinion for the bourgeoisie to usurp power. In the realm of ideology and culture, he all the more endeavoured to negate working-class leadership. He put renegades, enemy agents, capitalist roaders and reactionary academic "authorities" in important posts in a vain effort to turn this realm into an advance post for the restoration of capitalism.

"**The working class must exercise leadership in everything.**" China's socialist revolution and socialist construction must be carried out under the leadership of the working class. As the great proletarian cultural revolution has won great and decisive

victories, the Chinese working class has mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in all parts of the superstructure. Over-all proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all fields of culture, has been realized. The immortal contributions of the Chinese working class in every period of the revolution are convincing proof that it must and can exercise leadership in everything. These contributions have proclaimed the complete bankruptcy of the big scab Liu Shao-chi's fallacies that the working class is "infantile" and "unreliable."

### Corrupting Working-Class Ranks

Old or new, all scabs resort to "economic struggle" to oppose political struggle. They use economism to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. For more than forty years, the big scab Liu Shao-chi obstinately carried out counter-revolutionary economism in the workers' movement to corrode and disintegrate the workers' ranks and sell out the fundamental interests of the working class.

During the period of the democratic revolution, Liu Shao-chi, in an effort to maintain the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, energetically advocated that "the policy of the workers' movement should be to wage all forms of economic struggle . . . the development of economic struggle means the development of the Chinese workers' movement." He also said: "Once the economic struggle is successful, the Chinese workers' movement can advance along a road of smooth progress." Obviously, this programme he put forward for the workers' movement is a programme of counter-revolutionary economism, which is opposed to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. His criminal aim in striving to put the workers' movement into the "purely economic" orbit was to liquidate the political struggle of the working class, to oppose the workers' movement co-ordinating its efforts with the revolutionary war, and to oppose the seizure of state power by armed force.

Lenin once pointed out: "The confirmed adherents of the bourgeoisie and of the government which serves it have even made repeated attempts to organize purely economic unions of workers and to divert them in this way from 'politics,' from socialism." The big scab Liu Shao-chi is exactly this kind of confirmed lackey of the bourgeoisie that Lenin denounced.

To cover up the reactionary nature of the "economic struggle" which he advocated, Liu Shao-chi went in for shameless sophistry. He asserted that "economic struggle is at the same time political struggle." To put it plainly, his "political struggle" was nothing more than begging for a few economic reforms within the limits allowed by the Kuomintang reactionaries' "factory law" and "trade union law." It would not have harmed the Chiang regime in the least. It could never alter the position of the working class as the enslaved and the ruled.

After nationwide victory, this No. 1 scab continued to push his counter-revolutionary economism stubbornly. He clamoured that "the production movement is the workers' movement," and urged "struggling for the workers' livelihood." He organized "trade unions for production" under the signboard of "production and construction." Feigning "concern" for the workers' livelihood, he exerted his efforts to organize "welfare trade unions" and promote "material incentives."

Chairman Mao has wisely pointed out: "In this stage [the historical stage of socialism], classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road continues and the danger of capitalist restoration remains." It is of paramount importance for the workers' movement under the dictatorship of the proletariat to firmly grasp class struggle, constantly consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration and carry the socialist revolution through to the end. The big scab Liu Shao-chi, however, did all he could in advocating that "the production movement is the workers' movement." His criminal aim was to try to negate class struggle, liquidate the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism.

In socialist China under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the national economy is by no means developed by depending on material incentives but by putting proletarian politics in command and using the socialist revolution as the motive force, that is, "grasp revolution and promote production." The slogan "struggle for the workers' livelihood" advanced by the big scab Liu Shao-chi and the multifarious bonus systems pushed by him were all sugar-coated bullets fired at the working class. All this was designed to corrupt and disintegrate the ranks of the working class, so as to put an end to the revolutionary workers' movement.

### Suppressing Workers' Revolutionary Movement

The bourgeoisie has always resorted to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of economic bribery and armed repression to undermine the workers' revolutionary movement and maintain its reactionary rule. Not only did the arch scab Liu Shao-chi use economism to corrupt and disintegrate the ranks of the working class, but he also hired himself out to imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries as early as the period of democratic revolution. Working hand in glove with them, he mercilessly suppressed the workers' revolutionary movement. He is an executioner whose hands are stained with the blood of the working class.

As far back as 1921, Chairman Mao personally kindled the raging flames of the revolution in Anyuan, and the strike by the railway workers and coal miners there resulted in brilliant victories. But as soon as the big scab Liu Shao-chi arrived in Anyuan, he signed an "agreement" with the capitalists stipulating that the workers were "forbidden to gather to raise a disturbance and coerce" and "forbidden to go on strike repeatedly," thus suppressing the workers' revolutionary struggle.

He also personally went down into the pits to "strengthen discipline" for the capitalists and, acting on their behalf, punished the workers who "did not obey the mine rules" and dismissed the "reckless" leaders of the workers. In this way, this big scab openly worked energetically for the capitalists to counter-attack and seize the fruits of the general strike from the hands of the workers.

During the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War when the Chinese working class waged a heroic struggle against feudal warlords and imperialism, the working class in Kwangtung, Hunan and Wuhan organized workers' armed pickets and took back foreign concessions, thus pounding the foundations of reactionary rule hard. Tailing after the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, the big scab Liu Shao-chi railed at the workers' movement for being "excessive" and blamed the workers for "being 'Left' deviationist to the extent of becoming muddle-headed." Frightened to death in Wuhan by the heroic struggle of the workers' pickets, he, in the name of the general secretary of the Hupeh Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, hurriedly imposed "ideological control" on the workers' pickets and ordered the workers "absolutely not to take action." At the critical moment in the revolution when the Kuomintang reactionaries were preparing a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, Liu Shao-chi, acting as a traitor, went so far as to provide the Kuomintang reactionaries with "intelligence on the workers' movement," give them advice and work out plans for them. He also ordered the workers' pickets to dissolve and to hand over several thousand rifles; even the clubs used by boys' corps were handed over to the Kuomintang in neatly tied bundles. Moreover, he shamelessly went to the workers' department of the Kuomintang personally to make a traitorous report. Half a month later, the Kuomintang reactionaries launched a barbarous massacre of the unarmed working class and revolutionary people.

After the liberation of the country, the big scab Liu Shao-chi made use of the Party and government power he had usurped and stood completely on the side of the bourgeoisie to urge "the capitalists to struggle against the workers." He always opposed Chairman Mao's great teachings on carrying out large-scale mass movements in the factories and mines, slandered the mass movements as "something that was started haphazardly" and stifled them in every way. Under the signboard of "scientific management," he controlled and punished the workers and advocated the enforcement of capitalist discipline. When the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution approached, Liu Shao-chi hastily dished out the bourgeois reactionary line to suppress the revolutionary masses and launched a converging attack against the revolutionaries in a vain attempt to put down the great proletarian cultural revolution movement personally initiated by Chairman Mao.

The arch scab Liu Shao-chi's numerous crimes of suppressing the workers' movement before and after liberation fully prove him to be the top spy sent by

the Chiang Kai-shek regime into the ranks of the working class.

### **Emasculating the Revolutionary Soul of the Workers' Movement**

Lenin pointed out long ago: "Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement." "Only the theory of revolutionary Marxism can be the banner of the class movement of the workers." In the present era, the only correct theory guiding the workers' revolutionary movement is Mao Tse-tung's thought. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. Mao Tse-tung's thought reflects the fundamental interests and demands of the working class and the masses of labouring people. It is the guiding thought for all the work of our Party, our army and our country, the very soul of the workers' revolutionary movement.

The big scab Liu Shao-chi all along feverishly advocated the theory of "spontaneity." He ranted that the workers' movement "must depend primarily on the spontaneous movement of the masses." He repeatedly stressed that "the workers' daily economic demands should be used as the slogans to mobilize the workers," and opposed "adding political slogans to the economic demands raised by the masses." The counter-revolutionary essence of these fallacies lies in opposing the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to lead the workers' revolutionary movement, and in emasculating the revolutionary soul of the workers' movement.

The big scab Liu Shao-chi and company frantically opposed using Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide the workers' movement and did their utmost to sabotage the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Their aim was to oppose imbuing the working class with Mao Tse-tung's thought, but to imbue it with bourgeois ideas and use the bourgeois world outlook to guide the workers' movement in an attempt to lead the workers' movement astray and into opportunism.

Over the past decades, Liu Shao-chi has always taken the reactionary stand of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. Catering to the needs of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, he has betrayed the fundamental interests of the working class and committed towering crimes. He is a faithful lackey of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries and a sworn enemy of the working class. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has proclaimed the death sentence on the big scab Liu Shao-chi politically and the total bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the workers' movement. We must carry on and deepen the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and thoroughly wipe out the pernicious influence of the big scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the workers' movement.



The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers; and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line, and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

## A Young Intellectual Receives Re-education In the P.L.A.

**T**HE Chinese People's Liberation Army is a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is a fine classroom for the re-education of enlisted university or middle school graduates. With deep proletarian class feeling for such enlisted educated youth, P.L.A. commanders and fighters use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm their minds. They help them remould their old world outlook, wipe out the revisionist and bourgeois influences they got from the old schools and foster in them the idea of **servicing the people wholeheartedly**, so as to enable them to temper themselves step by step into intellectuals welcomed by the working people.

Tung Mao-chih, medical orderly of a P.L.A. artillery company, is one of the tens of thousands of educated youth who have rapidly matured as a result of re-education in the people's army.

Tung Mao-chih joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the spring of 1965. This was just after he had graduated from the Tsitsihar Railway School of Hygiene in Heilungkiang Province and he thought: After getting "gilded" by a period of tempering in the army, I will go on to a higher educational institution for advanced study and become a specialist.

When he joined the company, the leadership made him a gunner. At that time the fighters were doing construction work with tremendous enthusiasm, wielding pick and shovel and carrying loaded baskets on their shoulder poles. Tung Mao-chih's mood, however, was different. Shovelling and carrying earth tired him out completely. After a few days, his shoulders were swollen and his hands blistered. Lying in bed at night, he regretted that he had joined the army.

One day, he and fighter Wang Shun-chiang were carrying a big bucket of night soil to give the vegetable plot a top-dressing. A sudden slip caused the night soil to spill and some of it splashed on them. Tung Mao-chih

immediately took out his handkerchief to clean his clothes, but looking back, he saw Wang Shun-chiang scooping the night soil back into the bucket with his hands. Surprised, Tung asked: "Don't you find night soil dirty?" Wang replied: "My family has been farmers for generations. Since childhood, I have been used to working in mud and water. It worries me to see good night soil spilt!" Deeply moved, Tung Mao-chih thought: I am also a son of a poor peasant. How comes it that I behave differently?

Other commanders and fighters of the company also noticed that Tung Mao-chih was different from the other fighters. They sensed that having studied in the old schools for 12 years, Tung was deeply poisoned by the revisionist educational system. They agreed that Tung, born in a poor-peasant family and brought up in the new society, had fine qualities and that they should help him realize the influence the revisionist educational line had exerted on him, help him criticize and repudiate his bourgeois ideas and re-educate him in Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to turn him into a revolutionary intellectual of the proletariat.

So company leader Lin Ching-fu had a heart-to-heart talk with him. In front of the monument to the revolutionary martyrs, the company leader related how Chairman Mao led the people of the country in waging hard and bitter struggles to overthrow imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and building the new, socialist China. He recalled his own bitter sufferings in the old society and talked about today's happiness. He also reminded Tung Mao-chih that the imperialists, modern revisionists and class enemies at home were trying by hook or by crook to sabotage our proletarian revolutionary cause. . . . Putting his arm around Tung's shoulder Lin Ching-fu said with deep concern: "We must never forget our

class origin! Always remember that but for the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the martyrs who gave their lives heroically, we could never have today's happiness!"

The veteran company leader's words lit up Tung's heart. He thought of the miserable past of his family: When his father was but a baby, his grandfather put him in a basket and carried it on a shoulder-pole, begging from place to place. At his age, his father was toiling in a forced labour team under the Japanese imperialists. Now he himself had had 12 years of schooling under the care of the Party and come to an army unit where the comrades showed much concern and solicitude for him, yet he was always thinking of his own personal interests, dreaming of becoming a well-known specialist, and showing little concern for the revolutionary cause. As he looked at the monument to the revolutionary martyrs, Tung was filled with remorse and realized that he had taken a wrong road.

That evening, the squad leader came to help Tung study *Serve the People*. Together, they read word by word and sentence by sentence Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests."**

This was a passage with which Tung had long been familiar, yet he felt it especially moving and close to his heart as he studied it that day. With fresh enlightenment, he gave this pledge: Chang Szu-teh will be my example! Like that veteran Red Armyman, I will do whatever the Party calls on me to do and serve the people wholeheartedly.

The squad leader continued: Chairman Mao teaches us: **"In class society everyone lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class."** You have been deeply poisoned by revisionism in the old schools, so you need a thorough cleansing. Revolutionary educated youth can have a bright future and truly serve the people wholeheartedly only when they take the road of integration with the workers and peasants as pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Deeply stirred, Tung recalled that it was precisely because of the revisionist education he had received in the old schools in the past few years that he had gradually become divorced from the labouring people, chased after high marks in order to get a post in the big cities after graduation and longed for a high salary and a comfortable life, thus making himself, son of a poor-peasant family, forget his class origin and go astray. He realized then how poisonous the old educational system was!

From that moment on, he was a changed youth. On the construction site or in barracks, wherever there

was work to do he went after the heavy, dirty jobs. And the more he worked, the greater his enthusiasm.

Shortly afterwards, the leadership transferred him to do the job of company medical orderly and he eagerly thought of using all he had learnt to serve his comrades-in-arms. He got out the textbooks he had studied and also bought many books on medical science from Peking and Tientsin. He then buried himself in his books.

A few days later, a dozen or so comrades in the company fell ill one after another. Tung was taken aback by this and wondered why this had happened immediately after he took up his new duties. So he consulted a veteran medical orderly who told him that stress should be put on the prevention of diseases and on taking good care of the health of the comrades in ordinary times, so that diseases could be got rid of at an early, rudimentary stage.

The veteran company leader also helped Tung study Chairman Mao's *In Memory of Norman Bethune*. When reading the passage: **"Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people,"** he asked gravely: "Tung Mao-chih, does serving the people depend on good ideology or on skill?" Seeing that Tung did not say anything but remained deep in thought, he continued: "Remember that in doing revolutionary work well, we depend on that spirit shown by Comrade Bethune—having a boundless sense of responsibility in our work and boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades. We must not bury ourselves in books. Many comrades are sick. Have we done a good job of prevention? This is a question of orientation in our work and of class feeling!"

The next day, Tung threw aside his books and, first aid kit slung from his shoulder, made the rounds of the squads. With his heart closer to the hearts of the fighters, he served them wholeheartedly and determined to be a good sentry on guard for the health of his comrades.

He discovered that many fighters had fallen ill because they liked to drink unboiled water. So he thought up many ways to solve this question. In winter, on the construction site far away from the barracks, he cleared the snow and built a stove to boil water there. In summer, he made soya-bean milk and home-made cold soft drinks, and sent them in canteens to the fighters working in the fields. The fighters praised him, saying: "Our medical orderly is really doing his job just as we want him to."

Tung Mao-chih is also a volunteer cook. He actively helps with the work in the kitchen, cooking rice and dishes and doing sanitation work. "Disease enters through the mouth," he often says. "To stand guard well for the health of our comrades-

in-arms, it is essential to keep a good look-out in the kitchen." Later on, he simply moved to the mess squad and lived with the cooks.

Once Hsieh Ai-tang, a fighter, got a headache that lingered on for several days despite injections and doses of medicine. Tung thought: Chairman Mao says that **"the masses are the real heroes."** I must go to the masses to find out what to do.

First he went to Hsieh Ai-tang who told him that he had once received acupuncture treatment for his headache and it was quite effective.

Tung gave Hsieh acupuncture treatment twice. But then the latter declined any more treatment because it was painful and ineffective. It turned out that Tung, who had put blind faith in foreign dogmas when studying in school, had not at all studied well the art of acupuncture, one of the legacies of China's traditional medicine.

Now the revolutionary work demanded that he master this technique. Following Chairman Mao's

teaching that **"if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality,"** he tried out the acupuncture needles on his own body so as to gain experience. At first the inserted needles made him sweat with pain. At this, he recited: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** After some time, he finally mastered the technique of acupuncture treatment and cured Hsieh Ai-tang's headache.

Through this course in proletarian re-education in the great school of the P.L.A. and nurtured by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, Tung Mao-chih has matured rapidly. He has undergone a fundamental change: he has turned from setting his heart on becoming a well-known specialist, to serving the people wholeheartedly; from having only spurious knowledge gained in the old schools, to mastering real skill in making revolution in the course of practical struggles. Not long ago he was elected an activist in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and was praised as a "good student in the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

## A New Type of Military School

*Chairman Mao recently taught us: "It is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command. . . . Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."*

*Unit 4411 of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is an advanced naval unit in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Following Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, its Party committee has resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and educational line, inherited and developed the glorious traditions of our Party and our army, and established a new type of military school in the sharp struggle against the bourgeois reactionary military line.*

*This school adheres to the practice of selecting its students from among fighters with practical experience and puts political-ideological qualifications above everything else. It persists in giving prominence to proletarian politics and in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and makes the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines the main subject in study. In teaching, it adheres to the principle of giving fewer courses but concentrating on what is most essential, and follows the mass line. It has discarded revisionist rules and restrictions and put into effect a number of important training reforms. In the space of a few months, this school can train ordinary naval fighters into fine military-technical cadres, many of whom are now outstanding commanders of modern torpedo boats.*

*This vivid fact has fully demonstrated the mighty power of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and educational line. It testifies to the incomparable wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions on the revolution in education. Although the following article tells how military cadres are trained, the basic experiences described here have universal significance. — Ed.*

**T**H**ERE** is a new type of "college" for training torpedo boat commanders at a south China naval base. It is run on the basis of the revolutionary traditions of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yen-an 30 years ago.

This "college" lacks "adequate" teaching facilities and training grounds, and full-time instructors with "profound learning." It does not even have regular school buildings. The students themselves cut grass and bamboo to build houses which they use as both dor-

mitories and classrooms. Their wooden bunks serve as desks on which they draw their sea charts. The instructors are cadres and fighters from torpedo boat units who have rich practical experience. The stormy sea provides the best training ground.

This "thatched-hut college" is Unit 4411's corps for training torpedo boat commanders, which is an advanced collective of the navy in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Group after group of navymen with practical experience have been chosen and sent here since 1963 to study for a few months and then return to their units to become torpedo boat commanders.

### **Born in the Struggle Between the Two Lines**

This "college" was established as a result of the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and educational line over the bourgeois reactionary military line and educational line.

The need for torpedo boat commanders grew with the development of the people's navy. Men trained in "regular" academies fell short of what was needed, both in number and quality. How was this to be solved? Could Unit 4411, relying on its own efforts, train such personnel?

One opinion was that torpedo boat commanders could not master highly complicated techniques which could not be acquired without being trained at "regular" academies, and that the unit itself could not train them.

The Party committee of Unit 4411 saw it differently. It pointed out: Chairman Mao taught us long ago that "our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare." As far back as the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War over 30 years ago, Chairman Mao personally founded a corps to train commanders and gave instructions for continuing to organize such corps in future. Although operating a torpedo boat involves complicated techniques, we have a great number of cadres and fighters with rich practical experience. We have many favourable conditions to link teaching with practice. So long as we hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, follow the principle of linking theory with practice as taught by Chairman Mao, and resolutely carry out the policy of teaching fewer courses but concentrating on what is most essential, the policy put forward by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, we are fully able to train torpedo boat commanders.

In point of fact, Unit 4411 had once run two successive classes for training torpedo boat captains from among outstanding fighters. In addition, the various flotillas had trained their own captains by the method of veterans helping those with less experience. Both measures had good results. But owing to the interference and sabotage by the bourgeois reactionary military line, these were later dropped.

Yang Han-wen is one of the outstanding torpedo boat captains trained by the unit itself. Not long after he had been appointed torpedo boat captain, his boat was returning to base one pitch-black night after a mission. Stormy weather came up suddenly and the rudder got out of control. The boat careered wildly on its narrow, reef-strewn course and the danger of striking hidden rocks was great. Yang Han-wen remained cool in this emergency. He kept the speed and direction under control by using the two engines on either side of the boat and eventually steered it safely back to base.

Yang Han-wen was one of those trained in the class run by Unit 4411. He has never systematically and comprehensively studied the techniques and theory of operating a torpedo boat, but he is armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and has rich practical experience. This has enabled him to master modern military techniques.

These eloquent facts demolish the fallacy that the unit could not, on its own efforts, train modern military-technical cadres. The bourgeois theory that such techniques are "mysterious" and beyond reach became bankrupt. A new type of "college" for training torpedo boat commanders was thus born in the sharp struggle between the two lines and between the two ideologies.

### **Whom to Select and Train as Students**

When the training corps was set up, the question of whom to select as students arose. This is an important question concerning what kind of people should grasp modern military techniques and what kind of successors the unit should train. Another struggle developed over this question.

Signalman Ma Kuo-cheng had been cited as a "five-good" fighter every year. He had good political-ideological qualifications, but had had little schooling. Should he be chosen as a student? Some people shook their heads. Influenced by the bourgeois reactionary military line, they over-emphasized educational qualifications in selecting students, and even made a fuss over such minor points as height and appearance.

This view was sharply criticized by the unit's Party committee. It pointed out that while operating a torpedo boat did require certain learning, what was more essential was a high degree of proletarian consciousness. However highly educated, a man who was not good politically and ideologically would not serve the proletariat with the technique he had mastered, and would turn tail in battle. The Party committee made the decision: In selecting the students, the training corps should make good political-ideological qualifications the primary consideration. At the same time, the mass line must be followed. The masses of commanders and fighters should be mobilized to take part in discussing whom to enrol.

Having collected the masses' opinions and basing itself on them, the Party committee approved Comrade

Ma Kuo-cheng as a trainee. Group after group of fighters with good political-ideological qualifications and practical experience like Ma Kuo-cheng were sent to the training corps to study.

These fighters are most loyal to Chairman Mao and are in close contact with the masses. They have intimate knowledge of the torpedo boats' technical equipment and life at sea. Once they grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, they can closely combine theory with practice and quickly master modern military science and technology, and sum up their practical experience and put forth valid theories.

Having studied for a few months, signalman Ma Kuo-cheng, whom some people once considered unfit for enrolment, is now the captain of a pace-setting torpedo boat. His crew has been elected a "four-good" crew every year and has made many new contributions in the tasks of preparedness against war and in combat missions in defence of the great cultural revolution.

### **Class Struggle Is the Main Subject**

What should be the main subject in the training corps' short courses for training torpedo boat commanders? One opinion was that military technique should be the main subject since such commanders must learn to operate the boat and launch torpedoes.

But the Party committee, following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that **class struggle is the main subject young people must learn**, pointed out unequivocally that the main subject should be the creative study and application of **Mao Tse-tung's thought** to heighten the students' **proletarian consciousness** and awareness of the struggle between the two lines.

When the second class had nearly completed its specialized studies, a vigorous socialist education movement started in the villages near where the training corps was stationed. The Party committee saw this as an excellent chance for the students to be tempered in the storm of class struggle, and held that they should be sent to the villages to take part in the movement for a time before they could be considered graduated.

However, it was at this time that Unit 4411, together with a fraternal unit, won a naval battle with distinction. This caused some cadres to suggest that, since men were urgently needed in the work of preparedness against war, the students should be allowed to graduate. The Party committee again disagreed. To convince these cadres that fighting a war depends mainly on one's political consciousness and not technique, it decided to mobilize the students and the cadres and fighters in the training corps to sum up the experience gained in this latest victory.

The battle was an outstanding example of how victory can be won by applying the military thinking of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and by

relying on proletarian politics. Captains trained by the unit had commanded the torpedo boats in this battle. Concerting their action with a fraternal warship in launching a night attack, they faced the rigorous test of whether they dared to advance against heavy fire from the enemy vessel. Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters showed no hesitation whatsoever. They were filled with the courage to vanquish all enemies. Using the night as cover to break through the enemy barrage at lightning speed, they accurately fired torpedoes at very close quarters in coordination with heavy fire from the fraternal warship, and blasted and sank the enemy ship.

Summing up this experience, the comrades realized that Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's teaching "the greatest fighting power is men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought" is a great invincible truth. The main characteristic of a torpedo boat combat mission was its role as a "demolition unit at sea." Victory or defeat was decided by whether the crew dared to bring into full play the P.L.A.'s fine tradition of engaging the enemy at close range, fighting night battles, and launching torpedoes quickly and accurately in the face of concentrated enemy fire. While it was important for a torpedo boat commander to know how to operate the boat and fire torpedoes, what was more important was that he should be brave and unafraid of death.

Having arrived at this common understanding, the training corps actively organized the students to temper themselves in the storm of class struggle and take part in the socialist education movement in the countryside. When, in the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call for the P.L.A. to help the Left, help industry and agriculture, exercise military control, and give military and political training, they immediately responded.

### **Waging Uninterrupted and Thoroughgoing Revolution**

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of the bourgeois military line and educational line opened new vistas for the training corps to wage uninterrupted and thoroughgoing revolution.

Many comrades affirmed the school's success in condensing into a few months' course what would take a "regular" academy several years to complete. It has actually trained a large number of competent military-technical cadres. This was an important victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building, and an important achievement in carrying out Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's policy of teaching fewer courses but concentrating on what is most essential. However, there are still some courses which have not fully proceeded from the actual needs of combat duties. Some of the unit's experiences and creations in the course of combat missions and training have not been included in the

teaching. Students' specialized studies still fell short of the demand "to grasp the most essential thing and study it thoroughly" put forward by Vice-Chairman Lin.

Comrades cited the following obvious example: Although a torpedo boat is small, it is a complete unit by itself. It requires many specialties. Foreign conventions dictate that a commander must know all of them, from theory to actual operation. In this way, a torpedo boat captain must study a host of specialties and it would be difficult for him to concentrate on the key ones.

One flotilla, according to practical experience over the years, held that a captain need only know the general use of many specialties, without having to go into any specialized study of them. It has trainees teach and learn from each other on board the boats. Those who used to be enginemen teach about the engines and former radio operators teach telecommunications. They then practise what they have learnt on the spot. In this way, by cutting down time spent on the general run of subjects, it becomes possible to grasp the essen-

tial ones and ensure concentrated effort in mastering the operation of the torpedo boat, making torpedo attacks, and other specialized studies which are most important in actual combat.

Our great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

In reviewing the road they have taken in the past few years of training torpedo boat commanders from among fighters with practical experience, the comrades of the Party committee of Unit 4411 and its training corps have deeply realized the greatness and correctness of Chairman Mao's instruction. They are determined, under the guidance of this new instruction, to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary military line and educational line, make further reforms in training, and really turn this "thatched-hut college" into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and make still greater contributions to the building up of the people's navy.

## **Paper-Tiger U.S. Imperialism Frustrated At Home and Abroad**

**I**N our era, imperialism is heading for total collapse, while socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. Battered by the furious torrent of world revolution, U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the people throughout the world, finds the going tougher and tougher. It is gripped by acute and rapidly worsening political and economic crisis, and beset with difficulties at home and abroad. It is at the end of its tether. This fully reveals the paper-tiger nature of U.S. imperialism — outwardly strong but brittle inside.

### **Policy of Aggression Suffers Heavy Blows**

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Riding roughshod everywhere, U.S. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself. . . . The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories."

In the year gone by, the development of the world revolutionary situation has once again borne out this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's. In Asia, Africa and Latin America — the storm-centres of the people's rev-

olutionary struggles of our time — the national-liberation movement and the people's armed struggle raged and grew in depth in 1968. Heavier blows were dealt at U.S. imperialism and its stooges. The policy of U.S.-Soviet collaboration to redivide the world between themselves and establish world hegemony went bankrupt at a faster rate.

In Asia, U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression and war suffered defeats more crushing than before. The Vietnamese people, who persisted in people's war in their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, conducted repeated trials of strength with U.S. imperialism, wiped out large numbers of effectives of the U.S. and satellite forces and the south Vietnamese puppet forces and thoroughly trounced the U.S. aggressors, throwing them into utter dismay. The fiasco of U.S. imperialism on the south Vietnam battlefield seriously aggravated the already grave political and economic crisis in the United States.

In Laos, fighting valiantly in the past year, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people dealt telling



blows at the troops of U.S. imperialism and its Laotian lackeys. They consolidated and expanded the liberated areas and won fresh victories in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In Burma, the people's armed forces, holding high the revolutionary banner of "winning the war and seizing political power" under the leadership of the Communist Party of Burma, won signal victories in fierce battles against the troops of the reactionary Ne Win clique, which is supported by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

In Thailand, an important base of U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Vietnam, the flames of the people's armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Thailand burnt furiously and spread rapidly. The attacks launched by the Thai people's armed forces struck hammer blows at the U.S.-Thanom clique.

In Malaya, Indonesia and other countries in Asia, the people's armed struggle also developed ceaselessly, while the people's revolutionary struggle in Japan and India surged forward.

At the same time, the armed struggle of the Palestinian people pressed on triumphantly. The Arab people's struggle against the U.S. and Israeli aggressors was in the ascendant. The fight waged by the African people against colonialism and neo-colonialism continued unabated and grew in depth. In Latin America, regarded by U.S. imperialism as its "backyard," a mass struggle against Yankee imperialism, dictatorial rule, exploitation and oppression forged ahead with great vigour. Nineteen sixty-eight witnessed on the continent a new upsurge in the workers' and students' movements, the spearhead of which is more clearly directed at the Yankee imperialists sitting on their backs.

What greatly alarmed U.S. imperialism was that in Western Europe and North America, vital areas of imperialism, the people's revolutionary struggles rolled on wave upon wave in 1968, pounding away with an earth-shaking force at the reactionary rule of imperialism headed by the United States. U.S. imperialism is today besieged ring upon ring by the people of various countries.

### **Status of Overlord Shaken as Never Before**

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom.**"

The outstanding manifestations of the internal contradictions of the imperialist bloc in 1968 were the fierce dispute which arose in the imperialist bloc over the intensified U.S.-Soviet collusion to redivide the world between themselves and the intense scrimmage among

the capitalist countries each of which, following the outbreak of the gravest financial crisis in 40 years in the capitalist world, tried to pass on its own burden of the crisis to others.

The Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, adopted on October 31, 1968, pointed out: "While both colluding and struggling with each other, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are trying in vain to redivide the world. In their war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists enjoy the tacit consent and support of the Soviet revisionists, while in turn the Soviet revisionist renegade clique enjoys the tacit consent and support of the U.S. imperialists in openly dispatching troops to occupy Czechoslovakia."

The political deals between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism sharpened the internal contradictions in the imperialist and the modern revisionist blocs. After U.S. imperialism acquiesced in the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionists behind the backs of its West European "allies," France, for long in rivalry with the United States, once again launched an offensive against the latter. French President de Gaulle openly voiced his opposition to the U.S.-Soviet collusion to divide Europe into "two blocks" to be bossed by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. Accusing them of tacitly recognizing each other's "supreme" dominance in their own sphere of influence, he emphasized the need to establish a "Europe of the Europeans."

West Germany and Britain also expressed dissatisfaction with U.S. imperialism for passing over them in redividing the world with the Soviet revisionists, for fear that this would harm their own interests.

To ease the contradictions with its West European "allies," U.S. imperialism hastily convened the winter session of the NATO ministerial council meeting in mid November, a full month earlier than usual, in an attempt to seek a "common understanding" with its "allies." But contrary to its hopes, the session, instead of alleviating the contradictions between the imperialist countries, brought the already split NATO bloc to further disintegration.

The 1968 spring financial crisis in the capitalist world, which has since steadily worsened, shook the financial and monetary system of the capitalist countries to its foundations. It is a striking manifestation of the general political-economic crisis of capitalism which is quickly deepening and of the decline of imperialism which is going apace. It has intensified the acute and complex contradictions among the imperialist groups. To save their own skin, each imperialist country tried to ward off disaster at the expense of others, and this gave rise to scene after scene of exchanges of abuse.

Remedies were sought in marathon meetings of ministers of finance and directors of central banks and in squabbling bilateral negotiations between the countries. None availed. The contradictions remained insuperable. U.S. imperialism, chieftain of the imperialist bloc, found it especially difficult to carry on.

### Reactionary Rule Increasingly Unstable

In his April 16, 1968 statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The Afro-American struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed Black people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class."

The ignominious failure of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and expansion which expedited the development of the contradictions and crises within the United States has got U.S. imperialism, attacked both at home and abroad, into a bad fix. An indication of this development is the unprecedented intensification of the class contradictions in the United States in 1968. The main sign of the sharpening class contradictions is the upsurge of the people's revolutionary struggle in all spheres and the new awakening the American people are going through.

Nineteen sixty-eight chalked up new developments in the Afro-American struggle. The new storm of Afro-American struggle touched off by the assassination of the Afro-American clergyman Martin Luther King in April last year had, in the course of more than ten days, swiftly swept well over a hundred cities throughout the country. This is abundant proof that an extremely powerful revolutionary force is latent in the more than 20 million Black Americans.

The struggle of the broad masses of Afro-Americans is an important part of the struggle of the American working class against the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class. Since the beginning of 1968, the American workers' struggle against exploitation and oppression and for their own vital rights, surging forward like rolling waves, has brought their mounting strike struggle of the past few years, and the one since 1967 in particular, to a new level. During the year, the American student movement began to surge. The American mass movement against the war of aggression in Vietnam continued to grow in depth. All these struggles have merged into a huge torrent fiercely battering the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class.

In the face of the all-round upsurge of the people's struggle, the U.S. ruling clique has intensified the use of undisguised fascist brutalities to shore up its reactionary rule at home. But in so doing, it will lift a rock only to drop it on its own feet and accelerate still

more rapidly and vigorously the mass movement in the United States.

### Ruling Circles Plunged Into Utter Confusion

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The economic power of U.S. imperialism, which grew during World War II, is confronted with unstable and daily shrinking domestic and foreign markets. The further shrinking of these markets will cause economic crises to break out."

For years the U.S. imperialists have been frantically engaged in arms expansion and war preparations, pushing ahead with redoubled efforts their policy of war and aggression. But all their reactionary deeds have produced the opposite of what they desire.

Since the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism has spent hundreds of billions of dollars on its arms drive and war preparations and in pushing its policy of aggression and expansion abroad. To meet this astronomical expenditure, U.S. imperialism has unscrupulously issued banknotes, levied exorbitant taxes and borrowed fantastic sums by floating government bonds. This has resulted in vicious inflation, soaring prices, swelling budget deficits, heavy outflow of U.S. dollars and huge international payments deficits. This in turn has sapped the very foundation of the U.S. financial and monetary hegemony in the capitalist world.

At present, U.S. imperialism finds itself in a predicament. On the one hand, it is beyond its financial capacity to bear the burden of expanding its forces of aggression, while, on the other, efforts to save itself from the financial and monetary crisis are bound to curtail its military strength. U.S. imperialism today is wriggling in such a blind alley.

Contradictions and crises both in the United States and abroad have led to aggravated dog-fights within the reactionary U.S. ruling circles. Locked in intense bickering, politicians representing different monopoly capitalist groups attacked and stabbed each other in the back. Lyndon Johnson's withdrawal under pressure from the recent U.S. presidential election campaign, Robert Kennedy's assassination during the campaign and Richard Nixon's election by a slim margin — all this revealed the confusion reigning in the U.S. ruling circles. The Western press generally held that Nixon's election, far from solving the contradictions and crises plaguing U.S. imperialism at home and abroad, would only make them still worse.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano." To save itself from destruction, U.S. imperialism is now stepping up its collusion with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in making frenzied attacks on the revolutionary people of the world. However, this counter-revolutionary death-bed struggle will only hasten their collapse. A new historical stage of opposing U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun. For all reactionaries, their number will soon be up.

# Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique Riddled With Contradictions

**L**ASHED by the surging tide of the worldwide people's revolutionary movement, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, like U.S. imperialism, has had an increasingly hard time. Riddled with contradictions and torn by difficulties at home and abroad, it has become more isolated than ever and fully revealed its feeble nature as a paper tiger.

With the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, the modern revisionist bloc has long been gripped by internal contradictions and ridden with crises in every sphere. Stepping up its collaboration while engaging in mutual rivalries with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has always followed a policy of big-nation chauvinism and national egoism. It has turned revisionist countries in Eastern Europe into its vassals and colonies, unceasingly tightened its control over the ruling cliques in these countries and ruthlessly oppressed and exploited the masses of people there. Prompted by considerations of their own interests, some revisionist cliques in Eastern Europe have done everything they could to free themselves from Soviet revisionist control and some have tried to establish direct links with the imperialist countries headed by U.S. imperialism.

## Modern Revisionist Bloc Is Disintegrating

The struggle between the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the East European revisionist ruling cliques, that is, control versus opposition to control, has become more and more intense. They have been split by increasing disintegration. The flagrant armed invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionists in August 1968 is the outcome of the utmost sharpening of the contradictions within the modern revisionist bloc with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre; it is also the outcome of U.S.-Soviet collusion in an effort to redivide the world. The military occupation of Czechoslovakia has proclaimed the total bankruptcy of Soviet modern revisionism.

In the past few months, this armed aggression has met with resistance from the Czechoslovak people and aroused opposition from the Soviet people. It has been condemned by the revolutionary people the world over. It has also brought chaos to the whole modern revisionist bloc with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, landing the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique in unprecedented isolation and embarrassment. To get out of this plight, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent many of its chieftains, including even Brezhnev, Kosygin and company, on a spate of visits to many places. Using counter-revolutionary dual tactics, they

exerted pressure and resorted to allurements in attempts to win over their revisionist partners. But all this failed to reverse the situation of splits within the revisionist bloc; instead, the situation has become worse than ever. After several years of painstaking preparations by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the sinister counter-revolutionary meeting of the revisionist bloc, scheduled to take place in Moscow in November-December 1968, has once again failed to come off due to the growing differences within the revisionist bloc.

Thus, the already broken-down modern revisionist bloc was being split by still greater conflicts in 1968.

## Soviet Revisionist Clique Assailed on All Sides

In the past year, the criminal acts of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in stepping up collusion with U.S. imperialism against the world's people have been strongly condemned throughout the world. This clique is like a pack of rats running across the street with everyone yelling: Kill them! Kill them!

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique blatantly pursued a social-imperialist policy in 1968. While collaborating and struggling with each other, the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists vainly tried to redivide the world.

With the tacit consent and support of U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionists dispatched troops to occupy Czechoslovakia, and in turn gave tacit consent and support to U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Vietnam. The Soviet revisionists quickened their pace in making dirty political deals with U.S. imperialism, and helped it to put out the flames of the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people. Working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionists did their utmost to peddle the "political solution" fraud on the Middle East issue, in an attempt to strangle the Arab people's struggle against imperialism and aggression. Prompted by their common needs to oppose China and revolution, they in 1968 made one despicable deal after another with U.S. imperialism on the "nuclear non-proliferation treaty," on the provision of "nuclear protection" and on many other problems concerning the strengthening of bilateral Soviet-U.S. "co-operation." All this has pushed to a new stage the criminal counter-revolutionary U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination.

But the more unscrupulously the Soviet revisionist renegades oppose revolution, the more clearly they expose themselves. Their criminal activities serve a very useful purpose of being a teacher by negative

example for the people of the world and have brought about a new upsurge in the struggle of the revolutionary people of all countries against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Since the beginning of last year, the Palestinian people and the other Arab people in all walks of life have repeatedly made statements and held large-scale demonstrations in resolutely opposing the jointly hatched U.S.-Soviet plot to bring about a "political solution" of the Middle East issue.

The Soviet revisionists' crimes in launching armed aggression against Czechoslovakia, sabotaging the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle and concocting a "nuclear non-proliferation" fraud in partnership with U.S. imperialism have also aroused indignation among the revolutionary people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. "Soviet revisionists are neo-colonialists," "Russia and the United States are birds of a feather," "U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are ferocious enemies of the people of the whole world," — this is how the Soviet revisionists were angrily denounced by the people. Demonstrations took place in many places against Soviet revisionism. The new tsars in the Kremlin have been thoroughly discredited and thrown into complete dismay.

In 1968, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique ganged up with U.S. imperialism and collaborated with the reactionaries in Japan, India, Indonesia and other countries to rig up a "ring of encirclement" against China. It lined up monsters of all shades and hues in the world in these criminal activities, vainly trying to isolate China and sow discord between the Chinese people and the people of other countries. **"Mayflies lightly plot to topple the giant tree."** But their vicious goals cannot be and will never be achieved. Through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past two years and more, the prestige of socialist China has risen to an unprecedented height among the people of all countries in the world, particularly among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung has spread still more extensively throughout the world. As a result, all the criminal anti-China schemes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have ignominiously failed.

### **Unstable Domestic Front and Tougher Going**

At home, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique was likewise beset last year with innumerable difficulties and found the going tougher and tougher.

This clique took a series of new measures in the past year for speeding up an all-round restoration of capitalism. It introduced on a large scale the "new economic system" with the capitalist principle of profit making as its core in all branches of the economy. In agriculture, the clique went so far as to enforce the so-called new "principles of land legislation," thus openly violating the former state ownership of land in the Soviet Union and further fostering the kulak economy and the capitalist forces in the countryside. Thus, free competition, profit-seeking, anarchy in production, chaos

in supply and marketing relations and other phenomena inherent in the capitalist economy became ever more serious in all branches of the national economy last year. The rate of increase in production and labour productivity in industry dropped monthly and quarterly. Agricultural production met with many difficulties. Supplies on the market grew shorter and shorter and prices kept rising.

For years, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been trying to dupe the Soviet people by non-existing economic "achievements" and "victories" in "communist construction." The distressing and difficult situation in the Soviet national economy in 1968 once again exploded the demagogic propaganda spread by this gang of political swindlers in the Kremlin. The new outrageous measures taken by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for capitalist restoration intensified the exploitation and oppression of the working people in all aspects, deepened the crisis of mass unemployment among the workers, and aggravated the class differentiation in society. Thus, the class contradictions between the broad masses of Soviet workers, peasants and other labourers on the one hand and the privileged bourgeois stratum of a small number of people and its political agents, the Soviet revisionist leading clique, on the other became more acute in 1968.

In these circumstances, the squabbling inside the Soviet revisionist ruling clique became more furious. Confronted with insuperable difficulties, the Soviet revisionists openly and secretly fought one another bitterly, each blaming the other and trying to evade responsibility. It is no longer possible for the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique to maintain "stability" within the Soviet revisionist ruling clique.

### **Deception and Suppression Are Both Useless**

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has racked its brains trying to find a way to maintain its reactionary rule and alleviate the daily sharpening class contradictions in the country. From the beginning of 1968, it convened many meetings of the Soviet revisionist party, from its central committee to its local organizations and all kinds of all-union special conferences or special conferences of various union republics, to discuss again and again the question of "strengthening ideological work" with a view to further intensifying control and suppression of the Soviet people. Turning on its whole propaganda machine full steam, the Soviet revisionists made every effort to demand that the Soviet working people preserve "unity" with the revisionist ruling clique, clamoured that "iron discipline" and "voluntary discipline" should be strengthened among the Soviet people, and demanded that they become willing tools of Brezhnev, Kosygin and company. Fearing that the "upheavals" that broke out in some East European countries at the end of 1967 and since the beginning of 1968 might spread to the Soviet Union, Brezhnev and other Soviet revisionist chieftains, big and small, have travelled to different parts of the country since last April to "explain things" in order to

*(Continued on p. 31.)*

## 4th Anniversary of Thailand Patriotic Front Warmly Celebrated

The Office of the Representative Abroad of the Patriotic Front of Thailand gave a reception in Peking on January 3 to warmly celebrate the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Front. Chinese and foreign guests joined their Thai friends at the reception in enthusiastically hailing the daily growing strength of the Thai people's armed forces and the splendid victories they had won in the fight against U.S. imperialism and its running dog, the Thanom-Prapahas puppet clique.

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo and representatives of Chinese departments concerned attended the reception. Also present were Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China; Zegi Agolli, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Albanian Embassy in China; Le Tung Son, representative of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China; Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association; Kinkazu Saionji, Acting Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau; and revolutionary friends from various countries now in Peking.

Bhayome Chulanond, representative of the Office of the Representative Abroad of the Patriotic Front of Thailand, spoke at the reception. Citing facts, he gave an account of the victories of the Thai people, achieved under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, in their armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dog, the Thanom-Prapahas puppet clique. He said the patriotic people's armed forces in Thailand had grown strong and developed in the fierce struggle and had expanded their guerrilla areas to 31 of the country's 71 provinces. Various forms of struggle by

the Thai people, especially armed struggle which has developed into people's war, had greatly dismayed the U.S.-Thanom clique.

He added: Ever since the Communist Party of Thailand led the patriotic and democratic forces to take up arms to fight the U.S.-Thanom clique, the Patriotic Front of Thailand has always given resolute support to the Communist Party of Thailand's line of armed struggle, calling on the masses to fully support and actively join the patriotic armed forces led by the Communist Party of Thailand.

He said: The great teacher of the world's revolutionary people Chairman Mao has taught us: "**Without a people's army the people have nothing.**" Now the Thai people have their own people's army — the People's Liberation Army — led solely by its creator, the Communist Party of Thailand. We most warmly hail and wholeheartedly support the development of the Thai people's armed forces into the People's Liberation Army of Thailand and most warmly hail the fact that the people's war waged by the Communist Party of Thailand has been raised to a new and victorious stage.

Our revolutionary struggle, he continued, will still have to go through a hard, tortuous and protracted process, but we firmly believe that so long as we hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn modestly from the experience of the revolutionary struggles of the fraternal peoples, final victory will surely be ours. U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and their lackeys will be defeated.

In his speech, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo paid warm tribute to the heroic people of Thailand. Led by the Communist Party of Thailand which holds high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, he said, they have scored one victory after another in their armed struggle over the past

three years, and have brought about an excellent situation. Their revolutionary armed struggle has dealt heavy blows at the reactionary rule of the Thanom-Prapahas puppet clique and at the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression in Thailand and Southeast Asia. The resounding victories they have won in their armed struggle have once again proved the might of people's war.

Kuo Mo-jo added: The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has taught us: "**The enemy will not perish of himself.**" The U.S.-Thai reactionaries are now resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics. They are, on the one hand, carrying out a frenzied encirclement and suppression campaign against the people's armed forces and, on the other, they have concocted a bogus constitution as bait in a vain attempt to hoodwink the masses and obstruct and sabotage the people's armed struggle. "**Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic.**" We firmly believe that the revolutionary people of Thailand will surely win final victory in their revolution provided they integrate Marxism-Leninism with revolutionary practice in Thailand and persist in their revolutionary armed struggle.

Kuo Mo-jo said in conclusion: The high tide of struggle all over the world against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is approaching, and the world revolution has entered a great new era. The 700 million Chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will give still more powerful support to the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles. We will provide more powerful backing to the revolutionary people of Thailand in

winning complete victory in their revolution.

## **China and Pakistan Sign Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement**

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed in Rawalpindi on December 26. Under the agreement, the Chinese Government will give the Pakistan Government an unconditional 100 million yuan interest-free loan for the supply of complete sets of equipment, single equipment, commodities and technical assistance.

Signing the agreement were Plenipotentiary of the Chinese Government Lin Hai-yun, Acting Minister of Foreign Trade, and Plenipotentiary of the Pakistan Government I.A. Khan, Secretary of the Pakistan Government.

Present on the occasion were M.A. Rashid, Deputy Secretary of the Economic Affairs Division of the President's Secretariat, and others. Hsu Ying, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan, and members of the visiting Chinese Government Trade Delegation were also present. After signing the agreement, the representatives of the two Governments warmly shook hands, congratulating each other on the further growth of friendship and co-operation between China and Pakistan.

After the signing ceremony, I.A. Khan gave a luncheon in honour of the visiting Chinese Government Trade Delegation led by Lin Hai-yun.

Pakistan Minister of Commerce Abdul Ghafoor Khan gave a dinner on the evening of December 24 in honour of the Chinese Government Trade Delegation.

Speaking at the dinner, Ghafoor Khan said: "The people of Pakistan have great admiration for the gifted and industrious people of China and applaud the tremendous progress made by the Chinese people under

the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

He said that the relations between China and Pakistan "based as they are on deep and friendly ties will go from strength to strength in future to the benefit of the people of our two countries and the cause of world peace."

He ended his speech by wishing Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, a long, long life.

On December 28, Pakistan President Mohammad Ayub Khan received the Chinese Government Trade Delegation in Karachi and had a friendly talk with its members.

## **Strong Protest Over Indian Government Instigating Ruffians and Tibetan Traitor Bandits to Raid Chinese Embassy**

A leading member of the First Asian Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on January 3 summoned A. Madhavan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy in China, and handed him a note. The note lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the anti-China atrocity committed on December 30, 1968, when Indian ruffians and Tibetan traitor bandits raided the Chinese Embassy in India, injuring the working personnel of the Chinese Embassy and damaging the Embassy buildings. The Indian Charge d'Affaires ad interim promised to forward the protest note to the Indian Government. The full text of the Chinese Foreign Ministry protest note reads:

On the morning of December 30, 1968, several hundred Indian ruffians and Tibetan traitor bandits, holding placards with anti-Chinese slogans, gathered in front of the Chinese Embassy in India and shouted anti-Chinese slogans. Around 11 a.m., a gang of bandits and ruffians, carrying daggers and clubs, broke into the Chinese Embassy, frantically damaged Embassy buildings and cars and attempted to pull down the Chinese national flag. What is more, they beat up working personnel of

the Embassy, injuring four of them. This is a repetition of the outrage of June 16, 1967 when the Indian Government instigated ruffians to raid the Chinese Embassy; it is a grave provocation against the Chinese people and a gross infringement upon the diplomatic immunities of the Embassy. The Chinese Government and people express great indignation at this and hereby lodge a strong protest with the Indian Government.

Of late, the Indian Prime Minister and high-ranking ministerial officials have been repeatedly uttering anti-Chinese outcries, and the Indian Government has set in motion its propaganda machines to spread lies and slanders viciously attacking China. The latest anti-Chinese outrage is another grave incident deliberately created by the Indian Government. As is well known, the Chinese Embassy has long been cordoned off and encircled by large numbers of Indian policemen and secret agents and anyone entering the Embassy is subjected to questioning by them. Furthermore, this time the Indian ruffians and the Tibetan traitor bandits had openly announced their plan of action even before they carried out the raid on the Chinese Embassy. Yet after the incident had occurred, an official of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs declared that the Indian Government had nothing to do with it, vainly attempting to whitewash the Indian Government and shirk responsibility. This is utterly futile.

It must further be pointed out that it has been the Indian Government's consistent practice to use the Tibetan traitor bandits for anti-Chinese activities. After the failure of the rebellion in Tibet incited by the Indian Government in 1959, it collected large numbers of Tibetan traitor bandits under its wing, giving them military and secret service training and instigating them to carry out activities against their motherland. Not long ago, the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi openly received Dalai — the ringleader of the traitor bandits — in New Delhi and let him attack China venomously at a public gathering. And now the Indian Government is making use of the Tibetan traitor bandits to raid the Chinese Embassy in league with Indian ruf-



fians. This is another iron-clad proof showing that the Indian Government is tailing after U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, clinging to its anti-Chinese policy and further worsening the relations between China and India.

The Chinese Government solemnly demands that the Indian Government abide by the principles guiding international relations, punish the culprits, compensate for the losses, effectively guarantee the security of the Chinese Embassy and stop all anti-Chinese activities.

### Taiwan Compatriots Rise in Resistance to Dark Rule of U.S.-Chiang Gang

One after another, patriotic compatriots in Taiwan have recently risen to resist the dark rule of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and its cruel oppression. They have successively killed or wounded many Chiang gang officials, throwing the gang into a panic and putting it in a predicament.

According to Taiwan press reports, many pedicab drivers, who find it difficult to earn a living, have risen to fight against a pedicab ban imposed by the Chiang gang, allegedly to "improve traffic conditions." On the morning of last August 12, over 50 pedicab drivers in Kaohsiung stormed into the "municipal government" building, besieged "mayor" Yang Chin-hu, exposed his crimes to his face and waged a resolute struggle against him. On September 14, furious pedicab drivers beat up the police in Tainan who unwarrantedly tried to ban the pedicabs. One policeman died on the spot.

The poor, the unemployed workers, the under-paid teachers and office workers, and demobilized Chiang armymen in the cities and towns all over the island make up a huge army of the hungry. These people, whose numbers are large, often go hungry and are in rags. Without a place to live, some put up bamboo or wooden shacks in the back streets or by-lanes to protect themselves from the wind and the rain. But, using the excuse that they "disgrace the appearance of the city" and are "an eyesore to foreign visitors," the Chiang gang has

sent armed policemen in force to pull down their shacks. This has infuriated the Taiwan compatriots and caused them to beat up officials and rush into offices of the Chiang gang in protest. Last September 7, it was reported, Chang Chuan-hsiang, "president of the city council of Taipei," who had given the order to pull down the shacks in Taipei, was seized and severely beaten by more than 20 victimized women while he was "taking a walk." He just managed to "break out of the encirclement and escape" after large numbers of police were rushed to the scene to suppress the women. On September 11, two Chiang officials were almost beaten to death when they tried to pull down the shacks along the road leading to Hwa Chiang Bridge. When the Taipei "city council" was in session on October 28, more than 70 residents, old and young, broke through a police cordon and stormed in, protesting angrily against the forcible pulling down of their shacks. This threw the "city council" into great confusion.

The struggle by the compatriots on the island against the dark rule of the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang has spread to all occupations. Protesting against the bullying ways of the "Keelung harbour administration," sampan workers have fought valiantly against Chiang gang troops. Several hundred peasants from the Changchih and Yenpu townships in Pingtung County went to the "provincial government" and "assembly" on December 7 and 9 to protest the unjustified confiscation of their farmland which they had opened up by hard work. Attendants at the "sailors' club" in Kaohsiung rose against U.S.-Chiang gang tyrannical rule and smashed up the "sailors' home" and the harbour police station. Protesting the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang's slave education, Chu Ming-yi, a middle school student in Taichung, knifed the school's military instructor who was a Kuomintang special agent. On December 17, thousands of Kaohsiung residents besieged the bogus "hall of justice" and angrily protested against the persecution of innocent residents by Chiang gang officials.

The Taiwan press recently revealed that some guns and ammunition of

the Chiang bandit gang had been "stolen" and that Taiwan compatriots had fought against the gang with daggers and guns. The Chiang gang's *Central Daily News* disclosed on last October 20 that four rifles, four bayonets and 485 bullets in an ordnance depot in Tainan County had "suddenly disappeared." Admitting that this was "very harmful to security work," the Chiang bandit gang sent out all the troops, policemen and special agents in the county on a search, but they failed to find a thing. Taiwan newspapers reported that in resisting the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang's outrages, young people in Taiwan have formed various kinds of organizations and, using daggers and guns they had hidden away, made surprise attacks in which Chiang gang personnel were killed and wounded. It was reported that these young people also had pistols and were carrying out their activities according to plan and with definite aims. The panicky Taiwan press said: "If it is not dammed, a spring will become a river; if it is not put out, a single spark will become a prairie fire."

Taiwan compatriots have also directed the spearhead of their struggle against the U.S.-Chiang gang's military establishments. The Taiwan press revealed that the U.S.-Chiang air force pipeline in the Pingtung region was destroyed by compatriots not long ago, causing the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries to lose 120 barrels of military high-octane petrol. The U.S.-Chiang gang's military telecommunication lines in the Taichung region were seriously damaged many times, and lines extending dozens of kilometres were cut. Military communications facilities in many areas were also badly damaged and "put out of use."

Many innocent people have been arrested and thrown into jail under the fascist rule of the U.S.-Chiang gang. But the imprisoned repeatedly rebel and break out. It was reported that the "prisoners" in Penghu prison started a "collective rebellion" on the evening of the Mid-Autumn Festival last year, using sharp tools they had

(Continued on p. 30.)

# ACROSS THE LAND

## China's Industry Reports Successes in Both Revolution and Production

**Iron and Steel Industry.** The revolutionary workers and staff in China's iron and steel industry have acted according to Chairman Mao's teaching to vigorously grasp revolution and promote production. The national daily output of steel and rolled steel has steadily risen since the beginning of 1968. Output of such major products as iron ore, pig iron and metallurgical coke has also increased considerably.

The workers and staff of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the biggest integrated iron and steel works in China, have applied to production the tremendous enthusiasm generated in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They have set more than 300 new production records and successfully trial manufactured over 700 types of new products since last March. Outputs of iron and steel at Anshan have shown marked increases.

The revolutionary workers and staff of the iron and steel works in Shanghai have undertaken deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, relentlessly refuted the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the policy of "going at a snail's pace" and "relying on experts to run the factories" peddled by the big scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents, and eliminated the outmoded regulations that restricted the workers' enthusiasm and initiative. Many new products were trial produced last year. The iron and steel plants in Shanghai overfulfilled the 1968 state plans. Many plants have set all-time records in output.

The Penki Iron and Steel Company in northeast China fulfilled ahead of schedule last year's production targets for major products and trial manufactured many products it had never made before. Alongside the vigorous development

of the campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution, cumbersome manual work has been replaced by mechanized and automatic equipment and many up-to-date techniques have been devised.

Both the revolution and production are going well in the iron and steel enterprises in Peking, Tientsin, Hupeh, Liaoning and Heilungkiang. All this is an eloquent proof of the truth: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."

The new advances in China's iron and steel industry have created favourable conditions for its continued leap forward, and laid a solid material base for a new leap in building national defence and the national economy.

Reviewing the militant course they have traversed in the great cultural revolution over the past two years and more, the revolutionary workers and staff have acquired deep understanding of this truth: Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. They realize that only when the working class is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, can it give full play to its leading role. With the deepening of the great cultural revolution, there has been a new upsurge in the mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in China's iron and steel enterprises. This movement has reached a new and higher level.

In carrying out the militant tasks set by the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, the revolutionary iron and steel workers and staff

have started a campaign to study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, and made further efforts to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. This has greatly raised their level of consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and promoted the deepening of struggle-criticism-transformation.

There has been a new upsurge in the mass campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution in China's iron and steel industry. Since March last year, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has adopted more than 400 major technical innovations. Of the 87 important new techniques successfully tried out by the Penki Iron and Steel Company last year, 11 are up to or surpass advanced world levels.

About a thousand specifications of high-strength low-alloy steel and rolled steel which are in urgent demand have been successfully trial manufactured in different parts of the country last year. They can be made from China's own resources. This opens a new road for the advance of China's iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

**Coal Industry.** Inspired by our great leader Chairman Mao's reception of the delegates to the National Conference of Coal Industry on two occasions, China's coal miners have brought about a new production upsurge.

Many major mines fulfilled their 1968 coal production and tunnelling state plans by December 10, and went into 1969 production before the end of the year. Among them were the Tsingsing, Kailan, Shuangyashan, Fengfeng, Penki, Tzupo, Tsaochuang, Tsiaotso, Hopi and Liaoyuan mines.

Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, the miners have launched deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, thus stimulating a big increase in production.

A marked increase has been registered in capital construction in the coal industry. Many new pits



The Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill fulfilled its 1968 production plan ahead of schedule. Production goes ahead in the mill full steam.

designed, built and equipped by China went into production last year. Compared with 1966, more than twice as many new pits went into operation in 1968, and the number now under construction came to 13.4 per cent more than in 1966. By December 10, China's coal mines had done 68 per cent more tunnelling than in the same period in 1967.

Coal mines throughout the country have carried out a deep-going struggle-criticism-transformation campaign. The Penki Mining Administration in Liaoning Province sent 73 per cent of its office workers to the frontline of production. The revolutionary workers and staff of the Machine Repair Plant in the Haichow Open Cut Mine in Fusin changed irrational rules and regulations. They made full use of scrap, repaired many old machines and made technical innovations. They evolved the new technique of using tungsten wire in soldering the high-manganese steel bucket of the power shovel, which has increased loading and unloading efficiency and thus speeded up coal transport.

Inspired by the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, coal miners all over the country, with high revolutionary fervour, have set off a 1969 production upsurge to greet the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

**Textile Industry.** The great, decisive victory of the great proletarian cul-

tural revolution has immensely stimulated the textile workers' revolutionary enthusiasm, and production has advanced by leaps and bounds.

Total cotton yarn output reached an all-time high in November 1968. Textile production in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin and Hopei Province, China's major cotton textile centres, exceeded previous peaks by 20 to 30 per cent. Textile production in Shihchiachuang, Hopei Province, surpassed every month's targets in 1968. This textile centre had fulfilled its 1968 production plan by November.

Revolutionary workers and staff of the Peking General Knitwear Mill scathingly denounced Liu Shao-chi's revisionist trash, such as "relying on experts to run the factories," "putting technique first," "putting profit in command" and "material incentives." They discarded many rules and regulations which hampered the growth of productive forces. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have established the idea of "operating the machines for the sake of the revolution" and "weaving cloth for the sake of the revolution." Their enthusiasm for production has increased enormously. Although a large number of outstanding workers have since September last year joined the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to enter all parts of the superstructure, those remaining in the mill shouldered all the tasks

of revolution and production and fulfilled the mill's 1968 production target two months and 17 days ahead of schedule.

Guided by Chairman Mao's line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism," Shanghai textile workers started high-speed production as early as in 1958. At that time, however, the big scab Liu Shao-chi clamoured that "the speed of the spindle has reached its maximum" and that "it is necessary to slow down the pace." In the great cultural revolution, the revolutionary textile workers smashed Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line by their concrete actions. Today, cotton yarn output per 1,000 spindle-hour in many mills surpasses that of 1958 by 30 to 40 per cent.

In the high tide of struggle-criticism-transformation, many mills have followed Chairman Mao's teaching on "simplifying the administrative structure" and taken the road of "better troops and simpler administration." Large numbers of cadres and technical personnel have gone to the workshops to join the workers in production and be re-educated by the latter. In order to better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary workers and staff have gone deep into the factories and villages to make investigations and studies. As a result, they have increased the variety of cotton prints and trial

produced many durable and practical textiles suited to the needs of the workers and peasants. The Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill is now producing large quantities of thick cloth in grass green, light blue and black, and of gabardine and other durable cotton fabrics. Many printing and dyeing mills have improved their designs and created a lot of new patterns which have been well received by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

**Railways and Transport.** Reports of successes continually poured in from the railway and transport front in 1968, and the volume of freight and passenger transport rose sharply every month. Towards the end of December, the daily number of railway waggons loaded was more than double that of the corresponding period in 1967.

Most of the three navigation zones, 15 coastal harbours and two ocean shipping company branches under the Ministry of Communications reported the fulfilment of the 1968 transport plan ahead of schedule. The total volume of goods carried by ships and of cargoes handled by ports surpassed 1967 by big margins. Many units achieved or even surpassed previous records in volume of transport and production.

Our great leader Chairman Mao paid close attention to revolution and work in the railways and transport. He personally approved the holding of the National Railway and Transport Conference last March and received all the delegates to that conference. This was a tremendous encouragement and education to the revolutionary workers and staff on the railway and transport front. Since the conference, the masses of revolutionary workers and staff have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and gone all-out to grasp revolution and promote production. They have achieved revolutionary great alliances, universally established revolutionary committees and conscientiously carried out the work of purifying the class ranks, thus giving railway and other transport a new look.

The revolutionary workers and staff have creatively studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought, carried out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and vigorously done away with irrational rules and regulations. This has also created most favourable conditions for a big advance in transport and production. For instance, the railway workers and staff have energetically abolished the old systems put into effect by the big scab Liu Shao-chi and his

agents. As a result, an increasing number of locomotives have hauled capacity loads and more than normal freight. This alone moved on the average 280,000 tons more of goods daily in the last three months of 1968, which was equivalent to 90 additional trains every day.

The shipping and highway transport departments have also discarded many old and irrational regulations and conventions. Last June, a number of ordinary seamen under the Shanghai Marine Transport Administration, with the help of pilots working on the Yangtse River, took a 10,000-ton ship up the Yangtse River — something never before accomplished — and safely reached Hankow in the river's middle reaches. Since then, six 10,000-ton ships have sailed the river.

A new method of transport — through-traffic service — is being instituted by the railway and transport departments in different parts of the country. This through-traffic service has closely linked up railway, shipping, highway and short-distance transport departments, which formerly worked separately under different management systems, to form a red transport line and tap potential transport capacities. This has enabled these departments to serve industrial and agricultural production better.

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(Continued from p. 27.)

hidden to wound the gaolers. On October 16, five young people held in the "Changhua Juvenile Reformatory" broke out at the risk of their lives. During the night of October 19, ten others in the "reformatory," carrying sticks, broke out from the backyard and fled to the mountains. In an article on November 19, the *Taiwan Daily News* raised the alarm that the Chiang gang's "evil habits and bad custom have fouled Taiwan society; the people yearn for a change, so there are rebellions," and some "have joined the ranks of the rebels."

Confronted by the Taiwan compatriots' fierce resistance, the fear-

stricken Chiang gang, in an effort to further suppress the people, is stepping up its fascist rule under the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

Taiwan newspapers disclosed that the Chiang gang had recently promulgated nearly ten reactionary measures in less than a month, which restrict the Taiwan compatriots' freedom of movement. In addition, the gang has kept expanding its police force and special agent organizations. The "provincial police office" of Taiwan was granted permission to increase its marine police patrols to prevent the people of the island from leaving secretly. Large numbers of

"volunteer policemen" have been organized throughout Taiwan to increase surveillance and put down the people's resistance.

Under the pretext of "maintaining social order," the Chiang gang recently sent large numbers of troops, policemen and special agents to make mass arrests all over the island, which is already under a reign of terror. But, as oppression of the people by the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries mounts, resistance grows. Instead of weakening the strong fighting will of the people, U.S.-Chiang bandit gang fascist domination and bloody suppression will surely stir up still greater resistance.

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put the situation under control. In 1968, they also took measures to reinforce their police set-up and impose naked fascist rule over the Soviet people.

However, all these desperate struggles of the Soviet revisionist renegades only serve to show the weakness of their reactionary rule and to reveal themselves to be fierce in appearance but trembling at heart. They merely serve to expose the sharpening class contradictions and class struggle in the Soviet Union, but they can never reverse the historical tide of the Soviet people's opposition to modern revisionism. Now, more and more revolutionary people in the Soviet Union have come to see clearly the social-imperialist and social-fascist nature of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and realize that revisionism is the root cause of all the miseries of the Soviet people. In 1968, a growing number of genuine revolutionaries became more mature and waged various forms of struggle against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. They oppose the criminal activities of this bunch of big scabs and renegades in restoring capitalism and exercising bourgeois dictatorship over the broad masses of the people at home and in collaborating with U.S. imperialism abroad to rabidly oppose China, communism, the people and revolution. They are resolved to make revolution for a

second time so as to put an end to the reactionary rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

### Beset With Difficulties at Home and Abroad, the Clique's Days Are Numbered

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "Imperialism is outwardly strong but feeble within, because it has no support among the people." "The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which has degenerated into social-imperialism, today is badly battered by countless contradictions at home and abroad and finds it difficult to get out of the quagmire. Although it still manages to scrape through at home and abroad with the help of its "big-power status" and fake communism, it is having a very difficult time as the Soviet people and the revolutionary people of the world oppose it with increasing vigour.

**"The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,**

**The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring."**

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, sitting in the sinking boat of revisionism, can never escape from its inevitable doom.

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New Booklet in English

# Carry the Great Revolution on the Journalistic Front Through To the End

— Repudiating the Counter-Revolutionary Revisionist  
Line on Journalism of China's Khrushchov

Journalism is an instrument in class struggle. Since the founding of New China nineteen years ago, the proletariat and bourgeoisie have been locked in a fierce, life-and-death struggle to seize leadership on the journalistic front. The proletarian journalistic line represented by Chairman Mao maintains that proletarian journalism must be a powerful weapon of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, but the counter-revolutionary bourgeois journalistic line pushed by China's Khrushchov Liu Shao-chi, vainly sought to turn journalism into an instrument for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

In booklet form, this article by the Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* clearly reveals the crucial facts in the intense struggle between the two lines on the journalistic front. It expounds Chairman Mao's proletarian line on journalism and thoroughly repudiates Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on journalism.

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