

PEKING REVIEW

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**A QUOTATION FROM
CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG**

The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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

Vice-Premier Lin Piao Greet 19th Anniversary of Laotian People's Liberation Army

Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, warmly greeted the 19th anniversary of the Laotian People's Liberation Army in a message sent on January 19 to its supreme commander, Khamtay Siphandone. The message reads:

"On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, on behalf of the Chinese people and all commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, I extend warm greetings to the Laotian people, the Laotian People's Liberation Army and the Laotian patriotic armed forces who are carry-

ing on a heroic fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

"United as one under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat in the common struggle against the enemy, you have given full play to the infinite might of people's war, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and gained splendid victories. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: '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.' We firmly believe that you certainly will completely defeat U.S. imperialism and

its lackeys and eventually liberate the whole nation.

"The people and the people's armed forces of China and Laos have always been close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. Your struggle is our struggle and your victory is our victory. We will always follow the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao and give all-out support and assistance to you in your just war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory!

"May the militant friendship between the people and the people's armed forces of China and Laos last for ever."

Chinese Air Force Downs U.S. Imperialist Unmanned Reconnaissance Plane

Amidst the song of triumph welcoming the all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, an air force unit of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army shot down an unmanned high-altitude military reconnaissance plane of U.S. imperialism which intruded into China's air space over Yunnan Province on the afternoon of January 20. This is the first U.S. bandit plane downed this year and the fifteenth U.S. imperialist unmanned high-altitude military reconnaissance plane downed since November 1964 by the Chinese People's Liberation Army which is armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. This is a resolute punishment for U.S. imperialism's war provocation and a necessary warning to U.S. imperialism which is trying to extend

its war of aggression against Vietnam!

The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued an order commending the air force unit concerned. The order pointed out: "Chairman Mao has said: 'All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles.' In vainly trying to save itself from defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam, U.S. imperialism will continue to send planes to intrude into China to carry out war provocations. Our motherland's air space absolutely brooks no invasion. We hope you will hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, give great prominence to proletarian politics, take 'fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism' as the guiding principle, conscientiously sum up your experience, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great policy of 'grasping

revolution, promoting preparations against war,' and win still greater victories in the fight to defend the air space of the motherland."

On January 21, *Renmin Ribao* published an article by Commentator greeting this victory. The victory, said Commentator, "once again proves the incontrovertible truth that people boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao have infinite fighting strength." He pointed out that loyalty to Chairman Mao had become the clear-cut and most prominent red line running through every aspect of the air force and constituted the greatest motive force for the masses of air force commanders and fighters in fighting and in their work and study.

"The air force unit which won this victory," added Commentator, "is one which holds high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

(Continued on p. 8.)

Revolutionary People Throughout China Hail Chairman Mao's Latest Instruction On Party Rectification

— They are resolved to build the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China into one which is more vigorous, purer and stronger

THE Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." The publication of this great instruction of our great leader Chairman Mao at the beginning of the new year, at a time when China is advancing towards all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, is a tremendous inspiration and education to the country's proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary people and revolutionary cadres, and the masses of Communist Party members loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought. The instruction has provided them with a sharp new ideological weapon and new combat strength.

With great emotion, they say that this latest instruction by Chairman Mao constitutes a new development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on Party building and a great programme for Party rectification. They pledge that they will diligently study the instruction, grasp all its meaning and carry it out promptly and resolutely. In the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, they say, they will thoroughly repudiate the revisionist line in Party building pushed by China's Khrushchov, do their utmost to carry out the great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Party building, and successfully fulfil the glorious tasks of rectifying the Party organization and strengthening Party building. In this way, the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China will be purer and stronger and all the more become a vigorous and vital organization of vanguards which can lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the struggle against the class enemy.

When this great programme formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao for Party rectification was made known in the New Year's Day editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*, proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary people and the masses of Party members everywhere immediately held serious discussions and launched a vigorous mass campaign for the study, propagation and implementation of Chairman Mao's line on Party building.

A meeting convened by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee on January 2 called on proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary people on every front in the city to take Chairman Mao's latest instruction as their guide in making a profound study of Chairman Mao's proletarian line and a thorough repudiation of the revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov in Party building, in order to lay the ideological basis for the current Party rectification. It also pointed out that ideological and organizational rectification would be undertaken at the same time among Communist Youth League, Red Guards and revolutionary mass organizations in order to usher in all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

At the meeting, representatives of the Shanghai No. 7 Radio Factory, the Shanghai Garrison of the P.L.A. and the No. 1 Department Store related their experience in launching a mass campaign of study and repudiation with regard to Party rectification. They pledged to study diligently and carry out Chairman Mao's latest instruction to the letter, and to make new achievements in rectifying the Party organization and strengthening Party building, so as to win new merit in bringing about the all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In Peking, revolutionary masses and Communist Party members in many factories, schools and government organizations, after having studied Chairman Mao's latest instruction, have come to see further the vital significance of rectifying the Party organization and strengthening Party building during the great proletarian cultural revolution. At the repair works of the Peking Municipal Motor Transport Company, Party members loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought and revolutionary workers and staff members studied Chairman Mao's works on Party building, and linked this with a study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. This enabled them to understand still better how great Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building is, and how harmful the revisionist Party building line of China's Khrushchov. Inspired and guided by Chairman Mao's latest instruction on present Party rectification, the revolutionary workers and staff and Party members

in the factory are determined to do better work in the study and implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building and make the work of rectifying the Party organization and strengthening Party building in the new year a success.

The revolutionary masses and Party members in the office of the Party Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region warmly hailed the publication of Chairman Mao's great programme concerning Party building as a tremendously happy event for the entire Party and the entire people. They say that the present is a new era with Chairman Mao's thought as its great banner. The fact that we in China are rectifying the Party organization in the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end has a bearing on the future and destiny of the proletarian revolution as well as of China. The issuing of Chairman Mao's latest instruction concerning Party building has pointed out the orientation to further build the Party into a strong revolutionary bastion.

A leading member of the revolutionary Worker-Rebels' Headquarters in Shantung Province said that rectifying the Party organization and strengthening Party building was a matter of fundamental importance to the future of the Chinese revolution for many generations, and also an important fighting task in the new year.

"We will make a great effort to study and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building and repudiate and destroy China's Khrushchov's revisionist line of Party building, and build the highest form of our proletarian class organization — the Communist Party of China — into a more vigorous and vital organization of vanguards which can lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," he said.

In studying Chairman Mao's latest instruction, proletarian revolutionaries and the masses of revolutionary people, revolutionary cadres, and Communist Party members everywhere expressed their determination to make the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao's latest instruction on Party rectification their powerful weapon, to further carry out the great mass criticism of China's Khrushchov's revisionist line of Party building and eliminate its pernicious influence so that the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China would always advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Party building.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's latest instruction, the revolutionary workers and staff members at the Peking General Knitwear Mill are now starting a mass movement to study Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building and to criticize and repudiate the revisionist line of Party building pursued by China's Khrushchov. They say that at present, destroying China's Khrushchov's revisionist line of Party building politically, ideologically, theoretically and organizationally, fostering

Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building, rectifying the Party organization and strengthening Party building — all this is an important indication that the great proletarian cultural revolution is developing in depth; it is also a great task entrusted us by history.

In Hangchow in Chekiang Province, more than six thousand revolutionary people and P.L.A. commanders and fighters attended a meeting where they heard talks on Chairman Mao's line of Party building on the afternoon of January 3. The speakers declared that to diligently study Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building, to repudiate the revisionist line of Party building of China's Khrushchov, and to rectify the Party organization and strengthen Party building are a great task for winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must resolutely fulfil it.

The proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses at the Kweiyang Institute of Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of China have studied Chairman Mao's latest instruction over and over and implemented it in a sweeping manner. For several days, they held many meetings at which they made Chairman Mao's latest instruction their weapon and vigorously exposed and criticized the revisionist line of Party building pursued by China's Khrushchov. They quoted the great leader Chairman Mao: **"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism."** They pointed out that China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, in their attempt to realize their criminal plot to restore capitalism in China, first of all, spearheaded their attack on the Chinese Communist Party founded by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, opposed his proletarian line for Party building, followed a revisionist line of Party building and tried to turn our Marxist-Leninist Party into a revisionist Party and change the colour of all China. "We absolutely cannot tolerate this! We will resolutely hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and thoroughly criticize the revisionist line of Party building pursued by China's Khrushchov, and thoroughly repudiate and completely discredit it," they said.

While studying and discussing Chairman Mao's latest instruction, members of the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, sponsored by the preparatory group for the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, criticized and repudiated the reactionary "theory of docile tools" of China's Khrushchov and his revisionist programme of Party building — that sinister book on "self-cultivation." They pointed out that in advocating the reactionary "theory of docile tools" and "self-cultivation behind closed doors" that betrays the dictatorship of the proletariat, China's Khrushchov attempted to turn the masses of Communist Party members and cadres into his tools for restoring capitalism. "We will firmly carry out Chairman Mao's latest instruction and strive to become proletarian revolutionary fighters who, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, will always stand together with the rest of the

revolutionary masses to attack the class enemy. We will always follow Chairman Mao's teachings, and resolutely support whatever corresponds to Mao Tse-tung's thought and firmly oppose whatever does not," they declared.

When Chairman Mao's latest instruction on Party rectification was made known, the masses of Party members, who are loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary people all over the country promptly took action. Specific programmes and plans for rectification have been worked out in many places. In some units where rectification work was carried out earlier, experiences have been exchanged. People are determined to follow the great programme for Party rectification advanced by Chairman Mao and to build the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China into a purer, stronger and more vigorous and vital one, so that the Party, led by the great leader Chairman Mao, will be able to better fulfil the great historic task of making continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The preparatory group of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee seriously studied and discussed Chairman Mao's latest instruction, formulated plans for Party rectification and worked out a list of departments in some cities, administrative regions and counties where experiments should be conducted in order to get experience.

The Pinkiang District Revolutionary Committee in Harbin made the following three arrangements for rectification: 1. organize Party members and other people to seriously study Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building and his latest instruction on the question; 2. immediately launch a district-wide campaign to repudiate the revisionist line of Party building followed by China's Khrushchov; 3. carry out effective ideological-political work among the Party members, help them study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and acquire a correct attitude towards the masses as well as themselves.

The Hsinhua Printing House in Hunan Province is now mobilizing its members to work out an overall plan for rectifying the mill's Party organizations. The mill's revolutionary workers pledged to follow Chairman Mao's latest instruction and fulfil this task. Advanced elements of the proletariat who have emerged in the great cultural revolution should be admitted into the Party, and those who are renegades, spies and diehard capitalist roaders must be expelled. As for the small number of Party members who made serious mistakes, it is necessary to educate them and help them raise their political consciousness, mainly through Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes.

The Central China Engineering Institute in Wuhan has organized two successive classes on Party rectification under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and over 500 people attended. Encouraged by Chairman Mao's latest instruction, they have summed up their experience in the first two classes and are now making preparations for the third one.

Units belonging to the Tientsin Aquatic Products Bureau recently began work on Party rectification by using the form of the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class. Many Party members who took part in these classes said that the present cultural revolution was the most serious test, an all-round examination, and the deepest education for every Party member. They said that they would use the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, thoroughly remould their world outlook and always be servants of the people. They accepted criticisms and help from the masses modestly. In their spare time, some of them took the initiative to ask for the opinions of the masses. The revolutionary masses said with satisfaction that by rectifying the Party organization in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building, the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China would surely grow purer, stronger and more vigorous and vital than ever. It would lead the people throughout the country still better in holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

(Continued from p. 5.)

Following Chairman Mao's great instruction to **'grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparations against war,'** its members have stood firm at their posts and are on the alert at all times. When the enemy extended its claws into our air space, they were chopped off immediately. With the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung in command during combat, the members of the air force unit dis-

played the greatest courage and wisdom, scored a splendid victory and made new contributions for the people.

"Chairman Mao has said: 'Any imperialist aggression will be smashed by us.'

"This victory serves simultaneously as a serious warning to U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction. Any attempt to sabotage our socialist construction, undermine

our great proletarian cultural revolution and disrupt the Chinese people's great cause of aiding Vietnam in resisting U.S. aggression will meet with ignominious defeat before the Chinese People's Liberation Army which is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

"The Chinese People's Liberation Army which holds high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought is invincible!"

"Support the Army, Cherish the People" Campaign Gains Momentum

THE revolutionary committees in Peking, Shanghai and other cities together with locally stationed P.L.A. units have called meetings to respond to Chairman Mao's call to "support the army and cherish the people" on a still broader scale and in a deeper-going way. This campaign will reach its climax during the spring festival.

In Peking, a mobilization meeting called by the municipal revolutionary committee on January 13 was attended by more than 1,000 people, including representatives of the revolutionary committees or the preparatory groups of the revolutionary committees of the counties (or districts) in the Peking area and representatives of the revolutionary masses of factories, rural people's communes, schools and government or non-government organs.

Also present were representatives of all the general departments and services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and those of the Commission of Science and Technology for National Defence.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting. A mobilization report was made by Comrade Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Representatives of the revolutionary masses in their speeches warmly praised the immortal deeds done in the great proletarian cultural revolution by the great People's Liberation Army. They expressed their determination to do good work in the campaign to support the army, and to cherish and learn from the P.L.A.

A "Directive of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Concerning the Campaign to Support the Army" was read at the meeting. The directive points out: The great Chinese People's Liberation Army, founded and led by Chairman Mao himself and directly commanded by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great wall of steel defending the socialist motherland; it provides powerful backing for the great proletarian cultural revolution. Resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the P.L.A. units stationed in Peking and the units of the Peking Garrison have actively carried out the work of helping the Left, help-

ing industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, thereby making great contributions to the cultural revolution.

The directive stresses: 1968 is the year in which the great proletarian cultural revolution will achieve all-round victory. To do good work in the campaign to support the army and to strengthen unity between army and people is an important guarantee for that all-round victory. All proletarian revolutionaries in Peking are called on to firmly support, have faith in and rely on the People's Liberation Army, give all-out and warm assistance to the P.L.A. and be models in supporting it. They are also urged to learn from the fine style of work and glorious traditions of the P.L.A. and always be as loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as is the P.L.A.

The leading organs of the Peking Garrison of the P.L.A. and the units under them also held meetings to promote the campaign to cherish the people. The Peking Garrison meeting was addressed by Comrade Chung Hui-kun, its deputy commander. He called on all garrison units to make a deeper study of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and implement them and gain a profound understanding of the great significance of his teaching to "support the army and cherish the people," so as to bring about a new high tide in the campaign in all units. He called on all units to take firm hold of the work of cherishing the people and make a general check-up on implementation of "cherish the people" pledges. He told them that they should go into the midst of the masses, collect their opinions and heed their criticisms so as to carry forward achievements and overcome shortcomings, and really care for, cherish and defend the people. He said that they must always be at one with the people and always see to it that their relations with the people were like those between fish and water. Only in this way could the P.L.A. be ever-victorious.

In Shanghai, a meeting was held by the city's revolutionary committee to discuss the problems relating to the campaign to support the army and cherish the people.

The meeting held that the decisive victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution was due to the high prestige of the great leader Chairman Mao and

Mao Tse-tung's thought and to the strong backing of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. To carry out the campaign to support the army during the spring festival, it was first of all necessary to arouse the masses to follow the example of the P.L.A. in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and bring about the revolutionization of people's thinking. It was hoped that this campaign would strengthen the unity between army and people, further mass criticism of

China's Khrushchov on all fronts, promote and consolidate the revolutionary alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations and spur the struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, so that the great cultural revolution would achieve all-round victory in 1968.

Armed men and people in Tientsin, Changsha and other places have also held meetings to mobilize the broad masses for vigorous prosecution of this campaign.

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Enjoying Chairman Mao's Great Care and Attention

Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee Established

THE Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee was set up on January 20 amidst the storms of class struggle and at a time when army men and people throughout the country are advancing towards the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is another victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Wuhan is a heroic city with a glorious revolutionary tradition. Chairman Mao, the red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts, has visited the city many times during the course of the Chinese revolution to guide the revolution forward victoriously. During the great and unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao has always paid close attention to its progress in the Wuhan area. He went there himself on an inspection tour. This has given enormous encouragement to the heroic people of Wuhan. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have fought courageously and won decisive victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

On January 20, over half a million of Wuhan's revolutionary people and P.L.A. commanders and fighters there gathered at a grand rally celebrating the setting up of the Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee. They bore aloft portraits of Chairman Mao, carried the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, and cheered: "Long live the victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" and "May our great leader Chairman Mao enjoy a long, long life!"

The establishment of the Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee proclaimed the complete bankruptcy of the schemes of China's Khrushchov and his agents

to restore capitalism in the Wuhan area. Armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses of Wuhan, boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, smashed desperate counter-attacks by the class enemy, exposed the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party in Wuhan city and Hupeh Province, headed by the counter-revolutionary revisionist Wang Jen-chung, seized back the power these men had usurped and kept it firm in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries.

Fighters and commanders of the P.L.A. units stationed in Wuhan have closely followed our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "The People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left." They have united with the proletarian revolutionaries in the Wuhan area, struggled side by side with them and won victory together. They have made outstanding contributions in their work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training.

Addressing the mass rally, Fang Ming, Chairman of the Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee, said: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought! All the victories we have won in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past year and more are due to Chairman Mao's brilliant thought. We vow to you, our great leader Chairman Mao, that we shall be ever loyal to you, to your thought and to your proletarian revolutionary line. We shall always study your works, follow your teachings, act in accordance with your instructions and be your good fighters."

Fang Ming stressed: "Our great leader Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution are our powerful ideol-

ogical weapon for winning all-round victory in this revolution. All-round implementation of these instructions means all-round victory in this revolution. Every proletarian revolutionary fighter should strive to be a model in the study, implementation, dissemination and defence of Chairman Mao's latest instructions."

"This year," Fang Ming said, "we shall take Chairman Mao's latest instructions as the key, run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of all types to good effect, vigorously foster the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style of study advocated by Chairman Mao, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way, strive hard to apply what is studied, eliminate self-interest and foster utter devotion to the public interest, thoroughly transform the people's world outlook and revolutionize the people's thinking. We shall closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, further consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary 'three-in-one' combinations, make a good job of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and struggle-criticism-transformation in all

the various units, broaden and deepen the movement to support the army and cherish the people, greatly strengthen unity between the army and the people, vigorously grasp revolution and promote production, and courageously march forward to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!"

Among other speakers at the rally were Tseng Ssu-yu, commander of the P.L.A. units stationed in Wuhan; leading members of the P.L.A. air force units in Wuhan, the Wuhan Garrison and the Hupeh Provincial Military Area Command; a vice-chairman of the Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and representatives of the Congress of Revolutionary Workers and of the Congress of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Red Guards of the Universities, Colleges and Middle Schools in the Wuhan area.

Amidst stormy applause and cheers, the rally adopted a message of salute to our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

The rally was followed by a grand parade.

Proletarian Revolutionaries of China's Railways Reach Agreements on Great Alliances

WITH militant spirit, representatives of China's railway bureaux and sub-bureaux met from January 5 to 13 in Peking at a conference on grasping revolution and promoting production. They reached agreements on two major items in the meeting: to form revolutionary great alliances and to ensure the smooth running of the whole railway system to cope with the further tremendous development of industry and agriculture.

Premier Chou En-lai and other leading comrades of the central authorities received all the representatives. Premier Chou passed on to them the great leader Chairman Mao's concern for revolutionary railway workers and staff, and gave them important instructions.

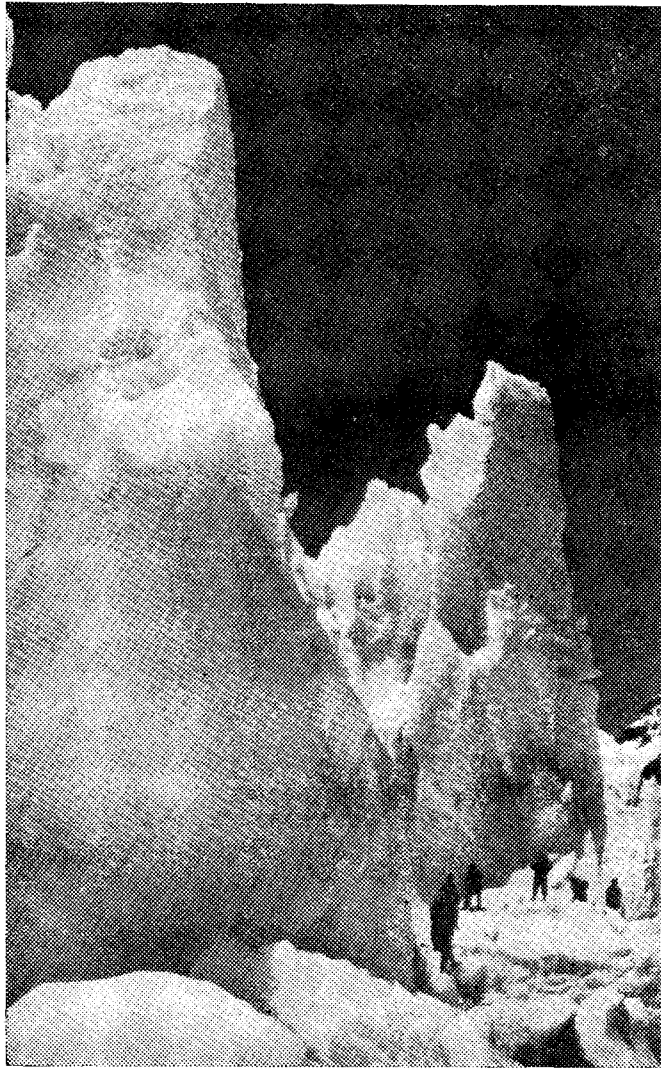
The representatives were greatly inspired and educated. They said that they must live up to the confidence and expectations which the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao have placed in them. During the meeting, they repeatedly studied the series of latest instructions from Chairman Mao and the *Ren-min Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* New Year's day editorial. Carrying out Chairman Mao's instruction of "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism," they made serious self-criticism to overcome bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism and strengthen proletarian Party spirit. Illuminated by the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with the active support of the

People's Liberation Army, all the nation's railway bureaux and sub-bureaux reached agreements to form revolutionary great alliances either before or during the meeting.

The representatives unanimously pointed out: The railway is a great artery of the national economy. Railway transport has a direct bearing on the smooth progress of socialist construction and national defence building, the people's livelihood in the city and the countryside, and the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The most glorious militant tasks of the nation's railway proletarian revolutionaries are to guarantee the smooth running of the entire railway system and very rapidly bring about an upsurge in railway transport and production. Revolutionary workers and staff of the railways are determined to respond resolutely to Chairman Mao's great call to "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparations against war," and to be models in grasping revolution and promoting production. It is necessary to effectively strengthen the centralized and unified direction of railway transport and rapidly establish or strengthen the bodies leading production at all levels. It is also necessary to maintain revolutionary order in railway transport, resolutely stay at production posts, persist in practising frugality in carrying out revolution, shoulder both the heavy tasks of revolution and production, and fulfil or overfulfil transport and production tasks.

Chinese Scientists Survey World's Highest Peak

More than 100 scientific workers in nearly 30 fields of study, assisted by the People's Liberation Army, revolutionary workers and the Tibetan working people, made an all-round, systematic, multi-purpose scientific survey of the Mt. Jolmo Lungma area up to over 7,000 metres above sea level. They obtained systematic and important scientific data which in many respects far surpass advanced world levels. The expedition excels by far any such scientific undertaking by the imperialist or modern revisionist countries. It provides yet another eloquent proof that Chairman Mao's brilliant, dialectical-materialist thinking is a great, irrefutable truth.



IN the course of the world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution, China's revolutionary scientific workers, with the energetic support and assistance of the People's Liberation Army, revolutionary workers and the Tibetan working people, made a large-scale, multi-purpose scientific survey of the Mt. Jolmo Lungma area. They achieved a magnificent success. The expedition was a great pioneering feat without parallel in the history of science. It represents a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It is another splendid result of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The highest peak in the world, Mt. Jolmo Lungma towers in the Himalayas on China's southwestern border. Its tremendously rich resources, unique geographical position and other natural characteristics make this area one of great significance for human life and man's natural environment. It is also a key area where many important scientific problems can be solved. This is why people have been greatly interested in it for a long time.

During the last century and more, a number of imperialist countries, motivated by ulterior ambitions, sent many "explorers" to survey the area. Their aim was plunder. Their adventures, however, were frustrated by the peak's unrivalled height, unpredictable weather and extremely rugged topography. In particular, the rottenness of the capitalist system and the malevolent spirit of these imperialist "explorers" robbed them of success. Some of them lost their lives in the perennial ice and snow. Those who managed to glean some scraps of information developed them into a mess of absurd idealist and metaphysical theories which they loudly touted. During these many years, Jolmo Lungma's scientific features remained unclear.

Following the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as their guide, the nation's revolutionary scientific workers began to survey the area. In 1960, young members of a Chinese mountaineering expedition succeeded, for the first time in history, in reaching the summit of Mt. Jolmo Lungma from the northern slope. During the climb they made scientific investigations. However,

Origin of Mt. Jolmo Lungma

TOWERING along China's southwestern border, the Himalayas is the world's longest, highest and youngest mountain range. It is more than 2,400 kilometres long and some 200 kilometres wide. Mt. Jolmo Lungma—the highest peak in the world—rises like a giant pyramid on the Chinese-Nepalese border.

How were the Himalayas and Mt. Jolmo Lungma formed?

This latest expedition found that the sedimentary rocks formed 500 million years ago have become metamorphic beds totalling 20,000 metres in thickness. Marine sedimentary beds formed between 500 million and 25 million years ago with an aggregate thickness of over 13,000 metres have also been found within the Chinese border. It is from these evidences that scientists trace the history of Mt. Jolmo Lungma.

Chairman Mao, the great leader, says: **"According to materialist dialectics, changes in nature are due chiefly to the development of the internal contradictions in nature."** Mt. Jolmo Lungma came into being as a result of the movement of the earth's crust in the Himalayan area in accordance with the law of the unity of opposites. The Himalayas, like everything else, are going through a process of birth, growth and inevitable extinction in the future. However, such changes, as Chairman Mao says, **"manifest themselves in terms of tens of thousands of years."** Although such changes are not easily discernible, they are taking place all the time.

Scientific field surveys of the stratigraphy and geological structure of the area and laboratory analyses of a great number of rock and fossil specimens indicate that about 600 million years ago, the present area of the Himalayas was a very active and constantly changing sea trough. This sea expanded continuously and linked up with the Tethys (the ancient Mediterranean Sea).

Between 600 million and 25 million years ago, this ancient sea basin underwent many complex changes as a result of the uplifting and subsidence of the earth's crust. As the basin steadily sank, it received mud and sands washed down from the land north and

south of it as well as the substances from repeated submarine volcanic eruptions. The arenaceous, clayey, calcareous and volcanic materials gradually formed sedimentary rocks of great thickness.

The Himalayan Sea underwent its greatest changes about 30 million years ago. Its waters receded to the southwest and the southeast. The bottom of the sea became land, thus ending the history of the ancient sea. The lands to the north and south joined to become the Eurasian land mass.

These intensive orogenic movements brought about folding, faulting, swelling and subsidence of the thick sedimentary rock strata. Rich mineral resources came into existence as a result of the invasion of magma and regional metamorphism. Following this movement, called the Himalayan movement, the Himalayas rose gradually higher and higher.

Movements of the earth's crust, however, did not end after the birth of the Himalayas. Valleys within valleys are frequently found in the Jolmo Lungma area. This, and other evidence such as new faulting in the Quaternary sediments, the replacement of old hot springs by new ones, and earthquakes, show that the earth's crust is rising steadily and there are very active neotectonic movements. Judging by the fossil leaves of oaks (*Quercus semicarpifolia* and *Quercus pannosa*) which scientific workers found in sandstones of the late Tertiary age, some sections of the Himalayas rose about 3,000 metres in the last one million years or so.

During this latest survey, plant fossils of the buckthorn and heath families were found in the Holocene calcareous sinter of the Quaternary Period. This shows that some sections of the Himalayas have risen considerably in this geological period. Mt. Jolmo Lungma came into being after the uplifting of rocks, caused by strong and long-continued faulting.

The rise of the Himalayas has a tremendous impact on natural conditions and on human life. An all-round scientific survey and the unravelling of its secrets are essential for the Chinese people who are working to fully utilize, transform and conquer nature in the service of their socialist construction.

these investigations were greatly hampered by the revisionist line in research work characterized by slavishness, tailing behind others and a do-nothing attitude, pushed by the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party, headed by China's Khrushchov, and their agents in scientific and technological circles. At the same time, a number of reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities," actuated by hopes of personal fame and gain, tried overtly and covertly to inject their rotten ideas into the programme, to the detriment of the work of investigation.

The unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution destroyed the rule of the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists and the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and ended their control over scientific surveys. Guided by the invincible thought

of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line—to go all out, aim high and work hard to bring prosperity to the country by self-reliance and catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in science and technology, the revolutionary scientific workers in the fields concerned, in a dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win victory, were finally able to unravel the secrets of the world's highest peak over which "no bird had ever flown." They achieved this by overcoming every difficulty by concerted efforts and with vigorous help from the People's Liberation Army and the local Tibetan working people.

In 1966 and 1967, while the great proletarian cultural revolution was roaring ahead, a large-scale scientific expedition was organized by the Chinese Academy

of Sciences. It was made up of more than 100 scientific workers from 23 units, including civilian and army research institutes, colleges and industrial departments. It made an all-round, systematic survey of an area of 50,000 square kilometres dominated by Mt. Jolmo Lungma, stretching from Yantung in the east to Kyirong in the west and extending south of the Tsangpo River. The highest point reached was over 7,000 metres. The subjects of the survey included stratigraphy, palaeontology, petrology, structural geology, Quaternary geology and geomorphology, geophysics, geography, surface geochemistry, soil science, phytoecology, flora and fauna, entomology, hydrobiology, glaciology, meteorology, hydrology, astronomical geodesy, stereophotogrammetry and altitude physiology. Systematic scientific data of great importance were obtained on how the Himalayas and Mt. Jolmo Lungma emerged out of what was once a sea, and the influence this change has exerted on nature and mankind. This provides a reliable scientific basis for developing and utilizing local natural resources in the interests of socialist construction in Tibet.

The mass of unchallengeable scientific data has overturned the absurd idealist and metaphysical theories of the imperialist "explorers." It has provided fresh proof that the following brilliant dialectical-materialist concept enunciated by the great leader Chairman Mao is a great, irrefutable truth: **"In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."**

Following Chairman Mao's teachings about getting rid of superstition, emancipating the mind and daring to think and act and take their own road, the revolutionary geological workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought discovered for the first time in the middle section of the Himalayas within the Chinese border Early Palaeozoic strata dating back about 400 million years. They found large amounts of fossil graptolites, trilobites and nautiluses. This discovery refuted the erroneous assertion by certain foreigners that Early Palaeozoic strata probably did not exist in this area. It provided scientific grounds for establishing the geological history of this area. More ichthyosaur fossils were discovered in Triassic beds dating back 180 million years. All these findings are of great significance to the study of the geological development of the Himalayas and Mt. Jolmo Lungma, to prospecting mineral resources and production and construction in the area.



Members of the expedition studying solar radiation at a point 6,300 metres above sea level

Scientific workers studying Quaternary geology and geomorphology made extensive enquiries into the geological characteristics and the laws governing the movements of the earth's crust in this area during the last million years. In the middle section of the Himalayas within the Chinese border they found fossils of such plants as rhododendron, *Viburnum*, willow, rose and honeysuckle, and animals such as Mongolian marmot, deer, rabbit and rat and neolithic artifacts in Quaternary sediments at altitudes of from 4,300 metres to 5,000 metres above sea level. These results are of great value in determining how much the Himalayas and Mt. Jolmo Lungma rose during the last million years, and corresponding changes in climate and human activities there.

Working in co-operation, scientific workers in geography, surface geochemistry, soil science, botany and zoology carried out a comprehensive study of the complicated geographical zonation in the area and studied the laws governing the distribution of the world's highest farmland and pastures.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and helped by the P.L.A. and the Tibetan working people, investigators in the fields of geophysics, alpine radiation, surveying and cartography, meteorology, glaciology and alpine physiology successfully fulfilled their tasks with an indomitable revolutionary will despite rarified air, snowstorms and severe cold.

The data collected on geomagnetism and gravity greatly surpassed advanced world levels in both quantity and quality. The surveyors acquired a fairly complete understanding of their distribution and characteristics in the Jolmo Lungma area and obtained such information at an altitude of 6,500 metres above sea level, the highest point ever reached in geomagnetic

surveying. These findings have given great impetus to scientific research in geomagnetism and gravity in China.

With the lofty determination to plant the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought on the world's highest peak, scientific workers in solar radiation obtained invaluable first-hand information at altitudes of from 5,000 to over 7,000 metres above sea level on Mt. Jolmo Lungma. This far surpassed the data obtained by U.S. imperialist elements in 1963 from the southern slope at below 6,000 metres. The Chinese scientists performed their feat under most trying conditions. They made a long and difficult climb, braving freezing temperatures and rarified air, and fighting physical exhaustion and mountain sickness.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,**" young surveyors armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought fought an arduous battle against the elements on the world's highest peak. Bearing instruments weighing over 20 kilogrammes, they carried out astronomical surveying, triangulation, differential leveling and stereophotogrammetric surveying despite snowstorms, severe cold and thin air, performing wonders unparalleled in the world's history of surveying.

Abundant data were also collected in meteorology, glaciology and alpine physiology by scientists who tackled the ice-and-snow-bound mountains and surmounted every difficulty in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's inspiring teaching: "**The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future.**"

In the course of this first large-scale, multi-purpose scientific expedition, scientific workers in different fields worked in communist co-operation and they were

given great help by the P.L.A., revolutionary workers and the Tibetan working people. They came together from many parts of the country to work for a common revolutionary goal. They persisted in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings all the time and wherever they went. Using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, they overcame every difficulty in the way of their advance and won one victory after another. By the Tsangpo River, amidst the seracs or at camps thousands of metres above sea level, meetings were held at which the scientists shared their experiences in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings, fought self-interest and repudiated revisionism. In this way, Chairman Mao's teachings were for them a source of boundless wisdom and strength. They declared that as long as they followed Chairman Mao's words, they would be able to overcome all obstacles to win final victory and that as long as they acted according to Chairman Mao's instructions, they would be able to scale the highest peaks in world science. They said that they were able to undertake this large-scale, planned scientific expedition filled with revolutionary spirit and make giant strides forward in understanding and transforming nature because they had the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to guide them and enjoyed the superior advantages of the socialist system. No imperialist or modern revisionist countries could match China in this, they declared.

By successfully completing their large-scale investigation of the world's highest peak within a relatively short period despite great difficulties and hardships China's revolutionary scientific workers wrote, in the history of science, a triumphal song to the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung. The radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought will always light the advance of China's revolutionary scientific workers, guiding them from victory to still greater victory, from one peak to another in science and technology.

Irresistible Surging Tide of American People's Struggle


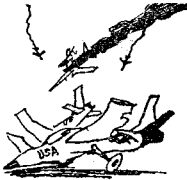
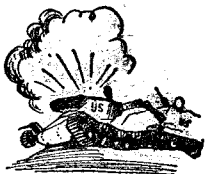

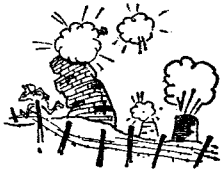
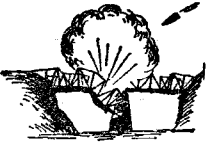
IN the United States the people's struggle has surged to a new high in the past year. The mounting and furious struggle of the Afro-Americans against racial oppression has echoed, and was interwoven with, the American people's broadening and intensifying struggle against the war of aggression in Vietnam, and with the workers' spreading and growing strike movement. Occurring one after another, these struggles presented a magnificent picture of the people's broad, irresistible movement. U.S. imperialism, which is being badly mauled on the Vietnam battlefield, is thus at the end of its rope on the home front as well and finds itself in unprecedented isolation and in an extremely awkward position.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago that "**to start a war, the U.S. reactionaries must first attack the American people. They are already attacking the American people — oppressing the workers and democratic circles in the United States politically and economically and preparing to impose fascism there. The people of the United States should stand up and resist the attacks of the U.S. reactionaries. I believe they will.**" The all-round upsurge of the American people's struggles in 1967 has fully borne out Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis. In order to continue and expand its war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. reactionary ruling group has intensified its attacks on the American people politically and economically and

The Boundless Power of People's War

The Seven Years' Splendid Battle Achievements of the South Vietnamese People and Their Armed Forces



 <p>Nearly 1.5 million enemy including over 300,000 U.S. and satellite troops put out of action.</p>	 <p>8,590 enemy planes shot down or destroyed.</p>	 <p>15,835 enemy military vehicles destroyed.</p>
 <p>463 enemy vessels sunk.</p>	 <p>2,704 enemy strongholds or posts overrun.</p>	 <p>1,302 bridges demolished.</p>

A recent communique by the South Vietnam Giai Phong Press Agency reported on the great victories won by the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The chart above gives still incomplete figures for the losses inflicted on the enemy up to December 13, 1967. The communique pointed out that in the seven years since the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces have followed the line of invincible people's war and grown steadily in all aspects.

In addition to the rapid growth of the Liberation Armed Forces, the communique pointed out, the south

Vietnamese people have formed a force more than 2 million strong fighting on the political front and, in the past seven years, the aggregate total of those taking part in the various political struggles has reached nearly 120 million. The urban areas under the temporary control of the enemy have become active volcanoes for the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

The south Vietnamese people, the communique stated, have created a vast liberated zone covering four-fifths of the territory and two-thirds of the population of south Vietnam. In this liberated zone the people have asserted their role as their own masters.

has tightened its fascist rule at home. However, these attacks on the American people have aggravated the class contradictions in the country; they have speeded up the awakening of the American people, especially the Afro-Americans, the youth and the workers, and have stimulated them to stand up courageously and strike back against the onslaught of the reactionaries.

Afro-Americans' Raging Struggle Against Racial Oppression

The toiling masses of the Afro-Americans who have long been suffering in the depths of social injustice,

are not only the victims of ruthless racial discrimination and oppression, but are also bearing the brunt of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Vietnam. That is why their resistance is the most bitter and their struggle the most resolute. Last year, Afro-American struggles against racial discrimination and for freedom and equal rights stormed more than 100 large and small U.S. cities. Their scope and intensity have surpassed all such previous struggles in the history of the United States. According to obviously watered-down U.S. official figures, 75 large-scale Afro-American armed struggles against racial oppression occurred in various parts of the United States in the first

“It will be proved that the U.S. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. In the United States there are others who are really strong — the American people.”

MAO TSE-TUNG

ten months of 1967 as against only 21 in 1966 and 5 in 1965. In their struggles, the Afro-Americans have displayed a highly militant spirit and great courage. In the armed struggles against racial oppression last summer, the most outstanding of which took place in Detroit, there appeared large numbers of Black snipers and sniper squads which even used machineguns. The fascist troops and police were badly knocked about and a number of cities were paralysed. Thrown into a panic by this raging storm, the U.S. ruling group cried out in alarm that the violent struggles of the Afro-Americans were “the number one problem in the United States today” and the “gravest domestic crisis” in more than a century.

What is particularly heartening is the fact that in their struggles more and more Afro-Americans have begun to realize that the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is their most powerful ideological weapon for achieving their liberation. Some young Afro-American intellectuals who have taken an active part in the armed struggle against racial oppression have begun to study Mao Tse-tung’s thought.

Stokely Carmichael, a young Afro-American leader, pointed out last August that many Black Americans taking part in the struggle had in their hands the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. He added that Chairman Mao’s thesis that “**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**” and other teachings are helping to awaken the Black Americans. In the fierce class struggle, the more advanced among the Afro-Americans have come to understand Chairman Mao’s brilliant teaching that “**in the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle.**” They have come to realize that, to gain liberation, they must fight shoulder to shoulder with the oppressed peoples and nations of the world, including other oppressed people in their own country, to smash the imperialist system and its principal bulwark, U.S. imperialism.

Under these circumstances, the deceptive tricks like “civil rights,” “racial integration” and “non-violence” which the U.S. reactionaries tried to pull off during the Afro-Americans’ armed struggles last year have become increasingly bankrupt in the eyes of the broad masses of the Afro-Americans. The idea of armed struggle against

racial oppression and the slogans of “Black power” and “violent self-defence” are taking root in the hearts of the people. Armed struggle against racial oppression is gradually becoming the main form of struggle waged by the Afro-Americans. This new awakening of theirs is bound to push their struggle to an entirely new stage.

Vigorous Upsurge of the Movement Against Aggression in Vietnam

The Afro-American struggles and the struggles of the American people in other fields are supporting and giving impetus to each other. With the constant “escalation” of the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, the American people’s movement against the war has experienced an unprecedented upsurge. In the past year, mass organizations opposing this war and opposing conscription have mushroomed in cities, in rural areas, in universities and high schools, and in the ghettos of the Afro-Americans. In April and in October of 1967, the broad masses of the American people carried out two mammoth protest campaigns against U.S. imperialism’s policy of aggression in Vietnam.

In the struggle, more and more people, especially the youth, have seen through and rejected the hoax of “pacifism” and “legalism” preached by the reactionary authorities and their henchmen; they have raised clear-cut militant slogans and waged a brave and determined struggle. During last October’s mammoth demonstration in Washington, the demonstrators shouted unequivocally: “The enemy is Lyndon Johnson.” They besieged the heavily guarded Pentagon. A group of youth, disregarding their personal safety, charged into the building and fought against the reactionary troops and police, showing a dauntless spirit in face of brute force.

A new development in the American people’s movement opposing the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam last year was that more and more young men have firmly refused to fight and die for U.S. imperialism’s policy of aggression and war, and have taken daring actions against the draft measures of the reactionary authorities. They have brought about a vigorous upsurge in the anti-draft movement of the American youth. During the past year, large numbers of young men in various parts of the United States,

openly defying the threats of the reactionary authorities, boldly burnt their draft cards, besieged army induction centres, and drove away the war recruiters. Some of them prevented the trains carrying draftees from going to the docks by sitting on the rails. Their heroic actions threw the reactionary authorities into a panic. The press of the U.S. monopoly capitalists had to admit that today the young Americans' "open resistance is greater than any time" in more than a century.

Waves of Strikes Hit the Whole Country

While the Afro-Americans' struggle and the movement of the American people in general against the war of aggression in Vietnam have dealt heavy blows to the U.S. ruling clique, the broad masses of American workers have launched ever surging waves of strikes, a profound reflection of the fact that the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Vietnam, and the burdens it has brought to the American working people, are greatly accelerating the awakening of the American working class.

Last year, strike waves hit almost all important departments of the U.S. economy and all important enterprises. Many non-industrial workers as well as teachers and medical personnel have also staged strikes. Many strikes were nationwide and the damage to U.S. monopoly capital was heavy. Speaking of the scale and impact of the strikes, the U.S. bourgeois press said that 1967 was "the worst year" since 1953. And they cried out that "the strikes damage the economy as a whole and the Vietnam war effort in particular."

It is particularly noteworthy that in their strikes the broad masses of the American workers have displayed an increasingly tenacious and militant spirit. In a number of major strikes last year, they overcame all the obstacles raised by the monopoly capitalists and scab union bosses and even defied the reactionary laws of the U.S. Government, thus openly expressing their

scorn for the reactionary ruling authorities. During a number of strikes, many workers hurled stones and opened fire at the scabs to give them a sharp lesson for being the lackeys of the monopoly capitalists. Some 20,000 strikers at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. last July fought a bitter battle for two days against the fascist troops and police, an event unprecedented in the American labour movement for decades. It struck terror into the hearts of the reactionary ruling circles who described it as "open warfare."

The all-round upsurge of the American people's struggles in 1967 has been like a stab in the heart for U.S. imperialism and has filled the U.S. reactionaries with fear. They shout in alarm that the American people's struggles are "shaking the very foundations of U.S. society." Resorting to flagrant fascist measures, the ferocious Johnson Administration has tried madly to suppress the people's struggles. Twice during the year Johnson had to call out regular troops in tens of thousands to deal with the people. This revealed clearly that on the home front too, U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the world, has wisely pointed out: "It will be proved that the U.S. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. In the United States there are others who are really strong—the American people." In 1967, the American people demonstrated their power. They are sure to hold still higher the great banner of revolutionary struggle, become firmly united, surmount all difficulties on their way forward, and defeat more decisively the barbarous suppression and cunning deception of the American reactionaries. Together with the other people of the world struggling against U.S. imperialism, they will form an irresistible torrent which will sweep away the monster of U.S. imperialism.

War of Aggression Against Vietnam Lands U.S. Imperialism in Unprecedented Predicament

THE past year has witnessed unprecedentedly great difficulties both at home and abroad for U.S. imperialism which has been badly mauled by the heroic Vietnamese people on the battlefield. The frenzied escalation by U.S. imperialism of its war of aggression against Vietnam and the bitter defeats it has suffered there have aggravated all its inherent, insurmountable contradictions and greatly deepened all sorts of crises

in which it has been inextricably caught. All this has further shown up the paper tiger nature of U.S. imperialism which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."

The war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism against Vietnam is now making this volcano seethe with intensified activity. The U.S. imperialists sitting on it are in a state of perpetual alarm, sensing the accelerated approach of their doom.

The U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam is a very important component part of U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary global strategy. It is also a desperate struggle on the part of U.S. imperialism to get rid of the multitudinous crises confronting it both at home and abroad. Into this war of aggression, U.S. imperialism has thrown one half of its ground forces, nearly one-fifth of its air force and more than a quarter of its navy, employed all kinds of modern weapons except the atom bomb, and spent as much as 30,000 million dollars for military expenses annually. At the same time, U.S. imperialism has stepped up its collusion with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and other accomplices and pawns in playing various "peace talks" tricks.

However, U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary dual tactics have all failed ignominiously in the face of the heroic Vietnamese people. It is now at the end of its rope. It is precisely under these circumstances that the various contradictions inherent in U.S. imperialism and the numerous crises with which it has been confronted have sharpened as never before and its counter-revolutionary global strategy has gone bankrupt.

Shortage of Troops, Reserves Dwindling

Of the various insurmountable contradictions now faced by U.S. imperialism, an outstanding one is: With its casualty figures sharply rising on the battlefield, its manpower reserve is dwindling and its draft has met with growing difficulties. More than 200,000 troops of U.S. imperialism have been put out of action in the people's war in Vietnam in the past few years. The limited reinforcements it can send have proved more and more inadequate to make up for the battlefield casualties. In 1966, U.S. imperialism sent more than 200,000 additional troops to the south Vietnam battlefield and lost more than 100,000 troops there. In 1967 it was able to send only about 100,000 additional troops against the loss of over 150,000. Thus, the manpower shortage — one of the vital strategic weaknesses of U.S. imperialism — has been fully revealed. Its present troop strength is totally inadequate to meet the needs of its worldwide aggression and the maintenance of its fascist rule at home. In consequence, although the chief of the U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam Westmoreland had made several urgent requests to Washington for reinforcements last year, the few additional troops the Johnson Administration was able to scrape together by redeployment were far insufficient to meet the requirement. To make up for the drastically rising casualty

figures on the battlefield and to remedy the situation in which the U.S. aggressor troops have suffered repeated heavy defeats in Vietnam, the Johnson Administration is ruthlessly collecting cannon-fodder at home. It announced not long ago that draft quotas for January and February this year would be raised and draft standards lowered so that 100,000 men may be called up each year from those who are mentally and physically deficient and therefore were unfit for military duty. This fully reflects U.S. imperialism's acute manpower shortage. Nevertheless, even if the Johnson Administration can realize all its schemes, the few additional troops it can send abroad can be of little help to the aggressor forces, whose casualties are enormous. Furthermore, U.S. imperialism's intensified rounding up of cannon-fodder at home is bound to spark off a bigger eruption in the American people's struggle against the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and against the draft.

Financial Power Drained, Economy Worsens

From the financial and economic point of view, the war of aggression against Vietnam is like a bottomless pit. It has consumed U.S. imperialism's limited financial power to an alarming degree and severely undermined its ailing economy. Johnson, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, disclosed that the U.S. budget deficits may reach a record high of 35,000 million dollars for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, a figure somewhat equivalent to the total U.S. war spending in Vietnam for the same fiscal year. Meanwhile, the war of aggression has resulted in a steady increase in U.S. foreign exchange spending. This has brought about bigger deficits in its international balance of payments, thus further shaking the precarious position of the dollar. The United States has for many years been relying on the additional issuance of bonds and banknotes and increased taxation to offset its deficits temporarily. At present, the U.S. federal government has incurred debts totalling more than 340,000 million dollars. The people's tax burden is heavier than ever, while the excessive issuance of banknotes is speeding up inflation and boosting commodity prices. Under these circumstances, the U.S. Government has little means left for easing its financial crisis and is caught ever more helplessly in a dilemma. What warrants particular mention is the fact that the position of the dollar has become increasingly precarious since the devaluation of the pound. The continuation of the war of aggression against Vietnam will only speed up the deterioration of U.S. finance and its international payments. This is another contradiction which U.S. imperialism, obstinately bent as it is on expanding the war of aggression, can never solve.

Opposed by the People, Isolated on All Sides

The unjust nature of the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, the heavy burden it places on the

American people and its impact on them have aggravated the class contradictions at home and promoted the awakening of the broad masses of the American people. In the past year, the seething and stirring struggle of the broad masses of the American people and youth against the war of aggression in Vietnam and against the draft has assumed unprecedented proportions. The labouring masses of Afro-Americans who for a long time have suffered from class oppression and racial persecution have borne the brunt of the evil consequences of the policy of aggression in Vietnam and have launched large-scale armed struggles against racial oppression in more than 100 U.S. cities, large and small. The scope, duration and intensity of these struggles have surpassed all such previous ones in the history of the United States. Meanwhile, the American workers, under the heavy burden of increased taxation and soaring prices, have pushed their strike movement to the highest level since the U.S. war of aggression against Korea. The overall upsurge of the American people's movement has made U.S. imperialism, which is already battered and bruised on the Vietnam battlefield, suffer crushing blows on the domestic front and put it in a fix both at home and abroad.

A Rat Crossing the Street, Is Chased by All

The victories of the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have upset U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary global strategic deployment and powerfully supported the revolutionary struggles of all peoples. The peoples, through their own struggles, especially through their armed struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America, have in turn rendered strong support to the Vietnamese people and hit severely at U.S. imperialism which rides roughshod all over the world. The past year has witnessed a new high in the movement of the peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism's war of aggression against Vietnam. Large-scale mass demonstrations against U.S. aggression in Vietnam have erupted one after another in various parts of the world. The slogans "Johnson is a murderer!" and "Yankees get out of Vietnam!" are heard everywhere and placards reading "Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese people!" and "Support the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation!" have appeared in all five continents. In some capitalist countries, angry demonstrators broke through cordons set up by the reactionary police and smashed the doors and windows of U.S. agencies abroad. U.S. imperialism has been heavily surrounded by the peoples the world over and, like a rat crossing the street, is chased by all.

Squabbling Within, Deserted by "Friends"

Stricken by a multitude of crises and contradictions, U.S. imperialism is finding the going tougher and

tougher. The contradictions within the ruling clique and those with its "allies" and satellites have further sharpened. Last year, the altercations inside the U.S. ruling circles over ways and means of carrying out the policy of aggression in Vietnam have become fiercer than ever. The approaching 1968 presidential election has embroiled the U.S. bourgeois politicians of various hues in endless wrangling, like a pack of wild dogs. Against this background of the bankruptcy of the U.S. policy of aggression against Vietnam and the worsening brawls within the U.S. ruling clique, Johnson was compelled to "change horses in mid-stream" by dismissing his defence secretary McNamara. Johnson himself, this No. 1 representative of U.S. imperialism, is also in dire straits and extremely isolated. Seeing that the United States has been deeply bogged down in the morass of its war of aggression against Vietnam, a number of its "allies" are boldly challenging it in different spheres. Some of them, discontented over U.S. hegemony and fearful of involvement in the war, have refused to give real backing to the U.S. aggressive war against Vietnam although Washington has dispatched one high-ranking official after another to solicit their support. U.S. imperialism has even found it hard to order its few war accomplices about as they too are in a precarious situation.

Faced with the gloomy prospects at home and abroad, U.S. imperialist spokesmen have increasingly realized that their future is by no means bright. They have exclaimed with alarm that "the U.S. would eventually fade or fall like past empires, leaving a legacy of dust" and that "it must seem as though the roof is falling in." They have said that the Johnson Administration has been "bogged down" in the war and "confronted simultaneously with an urgent domestic crisis and an urgent foreign crisis" and that "more and more problems, however, appear not to work out." They are secretly aware that all this is inseparable from the war of aggression against Vietnam. Some monopoly bourgeois papers had to admit that "the best way to sum up Vietnam [war] is: Wrong war, wrong place, wrong time."

U.S. imperialism has long been doomed to failure in Vietnam. However, as a result of imperialism's aggressive nature, it is not going to take its defeat lying down. On the contrary, it is vainly trying to find a way out of its predicament by means of expanding the war on the one hand and continuing the "peace talks" political fraud on the other. But U.S. imperialism's death-bed struggles, instead of saving itself from its doom in Vietnam, will only aggravate the contradictions and crises in which it is involved and thus speed up its doom. As pointed out by Chairman Mao: "The reactionary forces of the United States now find themselves in an impasse everywhere, which shows that their days are numbered."

Revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society, and without them it is impossible to accomplish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power.

MAO TSE-TUNG

The Indonesian People's Revolutionary Armed Struggle: A Great Beginning

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

GUIDED by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Indonesian people's revolutionary armed struggle against the fascist military regime under Suharto and Nasution is breaking through numerous obstacles and gradually developing in depth. Moving from the cities to the countryside, the Indonesian Communists are mobilizing the peasant masses, building up revolutionary armed forces and establishing red bases, all to prepare for a long-term armed struggle.

The flames of the Indonesian people's revolutionary armed struggle have now spread to the major islands of Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Sumatra. In West Kalimantan in particular, the revolutionary forces command a fair-sized people's armed force. They have rallied the masses around them, and employing flexible strategy and tactics and taking advantage of the favourable terrain, they have again and again smashed the "mopping-up" operations of the reactionary troops and police and hit the enemy hard. In West Kalimantan's vast expanses where the mountains are high and the jungles thick, the people's guerrillas are setting up revolutionary bases. This development is bringing great inspiration and hope to the revolutionary people throughout Indonesia.

More than two years ago, the Indonesian fascist military clique under Suharto and Nasution, instigated by U.S. imperialism, staged a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and seized power. In the short span of two years or more, it massacred hundreds of thousands of Communists and revolutionary people and threw into prison several hundred thousands more of the fine sons and daughters of the Indonesian people, thus turning the country into a living inferno. The Indonesian reactionaries dreamt of drowning the revolution in blood by these barbarities, but their frenzied suppression has only served to awaken the Indonesian people rapidly and speed up the development of the Indonesian revolution.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "All reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder,

thinking that the greater their massacre, the weaker the revolution. But contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer the reactionaries approach their doom. This is an inexorable law."

Indonesian reality has once again confirmed this great truth pointed out by Chairman Mao. The brutal massacres carried out by the Indonesian reactionaries have neither cowed nor conquered the revolutionary Communists and revolutionary people. Picking themselves up from the pools of blood and burying their fallen comrades, they have begun a new and great battle. With the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people taking up arms and embarking on the road of armed struggle, the country's revolutionary forces are becoming stronger, not weaker. It is certain that the raging flames of the people's armed struggle will reduce the Indonesian reactionaries to ashes.

The Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people have made their own investigation and study in the course of protracted revolutionary struggle. They have come to understand that, since the reactionaries have swords in their hands, the revolutionary people too must take up swords. To combat the bloody suppression of the reactionaries and win liberation, the revolutionary people must oppose armed counter-revolution with armed revolution. This is the only correct road for the Indonesian revolution.

The Suharto-Nasution fascist military clique is the general representative of the Indonesian big landlord class and bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie and the faithful running dog of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism. Since this clique came into power, it has imposed a cruel white terror upon the people, brazenly robbing and plundering them. It has plunged the country's economy into unheard of chaos and bankrupted it. Externally, it has sold out state sovereignty and national interests for a few crumbs from its masters — U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism — thus turning the country, once more into a miserable colony.

West Kalimantan People's Armed Forces Score New Victories

LAST July, the West Kalimantan people's revolutionary armed forces scored a big victory in a surprise attack on the enemy's Singkawang airbase on the island's west coast. This was their first military operation. Since then, under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, they have employed flexible strategy and tactics and fought many successful surprise engagements with the reactionary troops who are superior both in numbers and in equipment.

The reactionary papers in Djakarta have disclosed that in this period, the people's revolutionary armed forces in West Kalimantan fought more than 40 engagements with the second Kundjand battalion of the Siliwangi Division, the "crack force" of the fascist troops. The officers of this battalion confessed that they could "hardly sustain" the blows from the people's forces.

The Djakarta *Duta Masyarakat* reported that in July last year a company of the reactionary troops was encircled and badly beaten by the people's forces in Niut Mountain region in West Kalimantan. A second report said that the people's forces surrounded another company of the reactionary troops in a mountainous region east of Bengkayang in the latter part of November last year and inflicted heavy casualties by firing from mountain heights at the enemy below.

The reactionary Djakarta press is alarmed by the fact that the "challenge" of the West Kalimantan people's forces has become "more and more obvious." It laments that since the revolutionary armed forces have the support of the people and are employing strategy and tactics based on the "theories of Mao Tse-tung," the reactionary forces, whose "superiority in technique and equipment becomes entirely meaningless," are unable to cope with the people's forces.

While carrying out intense fighting, the people's forces attach great importance to educating the local population in Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Djakarta reactionary papers reported that the people's forces have not only set up "Mao Tse-tung's works study groups" in their own ranks but have "publicized extensively Mao Tse-tung's theories on communism" among the local people. They have also put up revolutionary slogans in the countryside and distributed leaflets calling on the masses to rise up against U.S.-led imperialism and the Suharto-Nasution fascist regime.

People throughout Indonesia are acclaiming and supporting West Kalimantan's revolutionary armed struggle. Antara has disclosed that in Semarang, capital of Central Java, local revolutionaries recently distributed many leaflets enthusiastically hailing this victorious development of the revolutionary armed struggle in West Kalimantan and calling on the people throughout the country to overthrow the Suharto-Nasution regime.

The Suharto-Nasution fascist regime is terrified by this development and by its impact on the revolution throughout the country. According to an AP report, it recently held a full "cabinet" meeting to discuss the question of conducting "encirclement and suppression" operations against the people's forces in West Kalimantan. The "primary concern" of the meeting was the "resurgence of communism" in Indonesia and the authorities were "worried" about it, the report said.

The West Kalimantan people's revolutionary armed forces still face extremely arduous fighting tasks. However, they are daring and brave fighters. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought and supported by the local people and the people of the whole country, they will certainly smash the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns and score new victories in their protracted armed revolution.

Indonesia is heavily in debt and its finances are in a mess. Famine stalks the land and commodity prices are sky-rocketing. Eighteen million people are unemployed or semi-employed. The workers and peasants are living in dire poverty. The petty and national bourgeoisie, too, are in difficult straits. The national contradiction between the Indonesian people and the imperialists and the internal class contradictions are sharpening as never before. Within the Suharto-Nasution clique bickerings and the power struggle are daily intensifying. All Indonesia is in a desperate situation and the land is littered with dry faggots. A revolutionary high tide against the Suharto-Nasution fascist rule is bound to come and the sparks of the Indonesian people's revolutionary armed struggle will definitely spread and become a prairie fire.

The Indonesian people's revolutionary armed struggle has just begun. On the long march of revolution,

difficulties and twists and turns of all sorts are inevitable. But always the revolutionary forces develop, grow stronger and temper themselves in the great storms of revolutionary struggle. By holding firmly on to their guns, by going into the countryside and building up rural base areas, by relying on and arousing the peasants and carrying out agrarian revolution and guerrilla warfare, by applying correct strategy and tactics and persisting in long-term struggle, the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people will certainly grow in number and strength, encircle the cities from the countryside and finally seize them and win nationwide victory.

Let the flames of armed revolution spread more vigorously on the soil of Indonesia! Final victory certainly belongs to the revolutionary people of Indonesia!

(January 13)

Statement of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau

January 15, 1968, Peking

- **Mao Tse-tung's thought guides the world's people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism. The great cultural revolution has made China still more powerful as the centre of world revolution.**
- **The Bureau calls on Afro-Asian writers to create more revolutionary literature and art to serve the struggle of the people.**

THE Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau held, recently, intimate and friendly consultations with revolutionary and progressive writers from many Afro-Asian countries on the successful convening of the Third Conference of Afro-Asian Writers and on the activities that are to be accomplished before the Conference is held.

During these consultations, it was reaffirmed that the Afro-Asian writers' movement is a movement dedicated to promote the Afro-Asian people's cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism old and new headed by the U.S.A. and for winning and safeguarding national independence, people's democracy and socialism.

In promoting this cause, it was the consensus of opinion that, should the Afro-Asian writers be guided themselves by Mao Tse-tung's thought as expressed in the *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*, they could serve the people better, in the light of the present political situation in the world in general, and in Asia and Africa in particular.

In the world today, imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing towards worldwide victory. The different political forces are in a process of great upheaval, great division and great reorganization. A completely new historical era has dawned in which Mao Tse-tung's thought has become the most revolutionary ideology guiding the world peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, reaction and revisionism, and for winning and safeguarding national independence, people's democracy and socialism.

The world situation is indeed excellent. In Asia, Africa and Latin America, the storm centre of world revolution, the people's revolutionary movement is making vigorous progress. The revolutionary struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America is dealing a decisive and crushing blow at the old world headed by U.S. imperialism.

In these areas which represent the countryside of the world, the revolutionary peoples are building, consolidating and expanding their revolutionary forces, encircling the cities of the world, i.e., North America and Europe.

In Southeast Asia in general, and in Vietnam in particular, the people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppets has reached a new height. The

heroic Vietnamese people are scoring one victory after another, proving that U.S. imperialism, with all its might, is nothing but a paper tiger. In this area which has become the focus of the world struggle between revolution and counter-revolution, many people have taken up arms to defeat their common enemy and achieve liberation. The peoples in this area have scored brilliant victories.

The war of aggression against the Arab countries by Israel, a tool of U.S. imperialism, has educated the Arab people to distinguish more clearly between friend and foe. This war has exposed, once more, the treacherous nature of Soviet modern revisionism. The national-liberation movement in this region is forging ahead. The Palestinian people are more determined than ever to liberate their sacred homeland through a people's war.

In Africa, many people have embarked on the road of armed struggle, delivering blow after blow against imperialism, colonialism, their lackeys and reactionary racist white minority dictatorships.

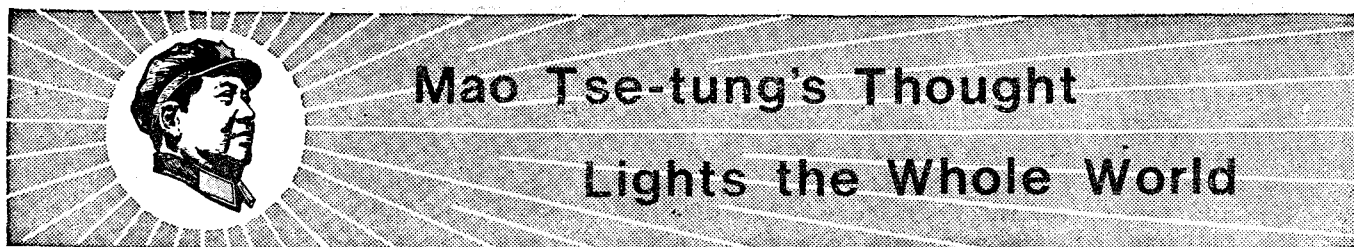
The people in the independent countries of Africa have awakened themselves to the great task facing them in combating imperialism, the vestiges of colonialist and neo-colonialist infiltration, including those in the cultural field, and are making continuous progress along the road of national-democratic revolution.

In Latin America, the so-called backyard of U.S. imperialism, the people's revolutionary struggle is deepening and gaining momentum. In different regions, the people's struggle has victoriously developed into armed struggle.

While, in the United States itself, the Afro-Americans have arisen in a mighty storm against racialism and reactionary domination, resorting to revolutionary violence to achieve their liberation, the people's movement against U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam is developing in breadth and depth, causing continuous panic, confusion and internal contradiction within the forces of U.S. imperialism itself.

The deepening of the economic crisis in the imperialist and capitalist countries has resulted in devaluation of their currencies and a corresponding passage of the economic burden on the already suffering masses of the people. This has sharpened the class struggle

(Continued on p. 25.)



Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman, Making Revolution Depends on the Thought of Mao Tse-tung

When ocean-going ships from all over the world anchor at Chinese ports, there are always a great many foreign seamen of different nationalities who joyfully come ashore and express their infinite respect and affection for Chairman Mao, the very red sun that shines most brightly in the hearts of the world's revolutionary people, and their boundless faith in and veneration for the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung. They hail Chairman Mao as the "helmsman of world revolution" and the "beacon light for ships sailing in misty seas"; they praise Chairman Mao's works as "red treasured books" and a "treasure house of truth"; and they acclaim Peking, the centre of world revolution, as the "ensign of revolution" and the "symbol of victory."

"Long live Chairman Mao!" One day, when a Moroccan merchant ship laden with Chinese goods was about to clear from Shanghai, one of the crew invited a Chinese inspector into his cabin. Producing more than 100 Chairman Mao badges, he explained: "These are the most precious gifts from Chinese people. I shall distribute them among my friends back home in Morocco. The Moroccan people love Chairman Mao very much and we shall remain friendly to the Chinese people for ever."

As he spoke, the Moroccan picked up a paint brush, dipped it in some red paint and wrote on an iron plate outside his cabin the Chinese characters: "Long live Chairman Mao!" This was what he had learnt in port. He said: "I write these characters on the iron plate, neither storms nor the water in the sea can carry them away. Our ship will be calling at many ports, and at every one, I will teach people there these characters so that they understand their meaning and we can join together in shouting: 'Long live Chairman Mao!' in Chinese."

"One more copy, please!" A Cuban vessel arrived in Shanghai from Africa, and as soon as a Chinese inspector went aboard the Cuban seamen surrounded him, asking for copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. The request granted, one of the Cubans said: "Please give me one more copy. Just as our ship was leaving a port in Africa, a longshoreman asked me to bring him back a copy of the *Quotations* when we called again."

The Cuban sailor lavished thanks on the Chinese inspector after being given a Spanish edition and a Swahili edition of the *Quotations*.

A treasured photograph. On the eve of his departure from Shanghai, an old Arab seaman presented a family photograph to a Chinese inspector. It showed the seven members of his family, each holding a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in the right hand and a picture of Chairman Mao in the left.

The Arab sailor said: "We took this picture to show our love for the great leader Chairman Mao." He asked for seven Chairman Mao badges, and was very excited when he received them. He said: "Mao Tse-tung is the great leader of the Arab people as well as the Chinese people. We Arabs have a deep love for him. With a Chairman Mao badge on my chest, I'll feel that Chairman Mao is close to my heart."

Courageously defending Mao Tse-tung's thought. As soon as their ship anchored in Talien harbour, the members of the crew of a Greek cargo vessel told Chinese inspectors how they had carried on a heroic struggle in defence of Mao Tse-tung's thought while in Singapore.

These Greek seamen have boundless love and respect for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They earnestly study Chairman Mao's works and treasure Chairman Mao badges and portraits.

Anchored in Singapore harbour, the vessel was ruthlessly searched by more than ten armed police who confiscated all the Chairman Mao's works, Chairman Mao badges and portraits they could find. The crew members indignantly protested against this outrage, declaring: "You may take Chairman Mao's works from our hands but you can never take Mao Tse-tung's thought from our minds."

The first mate recounted how he had preserved his red copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* by outwitting the police. While the reactionary Singapore armed police were conducting the search, he wrapped his beloved treasured book in a piece of paper and ingeniously hid it in a ventilation shaft outside his cabin. As he spoke, he held the little red book close to his heart. "No matter how great the difficulties I may

meet in the future," he continued, "I will always defend this treasured book as I have done this time."

Mao Tse-tung's heart is linked with ours. The crew of a Japanese merchant ship was finishing its day's work when one of them walked towards a Chinese inspector and warmly greeted him with the words: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" He carefully took a small red bag from his pocket which had a shining badge with a profile of Chairman Mao pinned on the outside and contained a copy of Chairman Mao's January 1964 statement in support of the Japanese people's just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. He said: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung understands best the aspirations of the Japanese people. His statement fully expresses the desire of the Japanese people and of all oppressed peoples. Mao Tse-tung's heart is linked with ours. Following Mao Tse-tung, the Japanese people will for ever go forward!"

Greetings to Chairman Mao Tse-tung! A Chinese inspector was checking the passes of some seamen boarding a visiting ship after they had been ashore in Tientsin. The last to have his pass checked pressed a slip of paper into the inspector's hand and whispered: "Greetings to Mao Tse-tung!" He then hurried after the others up the gangway.

(Continued from p. 23.)

in these countries and hastened the collapse of the capitalist system.

The vigorous development of the world's revolutionary movement is inseparable from the most important and historical event in the world today, the great proletarian cultural revolution in China which has caused the worldwide dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and raised the world people's political understanding to a new and higher level, helping them to draw a demarcation line between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary, between enemy and friend, between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism, and making the world peoples grasp the sharpest weapon in their anti-imperialist struggle.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has made China even more powerful as the centre of world revolution, preventing capitalist restoration and, thereby, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guaranteeing that world revolution will continue to have a mighty base area as its mainstay. With the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, China will not change colour.

The adverse current caused by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices can never stop the main current, which is the people's revolutionary movement, throughout the world.

The Soviet revisionists have degenerated into counter-revolutionaries engaging themselves in shameful activities splitting the revolutionary and progressive

The inspector opened the note and read: "Dear comrades, please convey to our beloved and respected Chairman Mao the Soviet people's infinite love and respect for him. It is as deep as the love and respect we have for Lenin. Mao Tse-tung is the hope of the Soviet people." The note was signed "successors to Lenin and Stalin."

Chairman Mao is the great helmsman. A veteran foreign steersman remarked to a Chinese comrade in the port of Tientsin: "We who steer ships at sea know the importance of the helmsman. When there is a storm at sea a good helmsman is cool and calm and can make quick and correct decisions. He can steer the ship in all weather to pass safely over hidden reefs, keep the ship heading in the right direction and move on ahead courageously. Mao Tse-tung, the teacher and leader of the world's people, is the best helmsman of the world's revolution. With such a good helmsman, the world's people are bound to win victory in the world revolution!"

Looking at the portrait of Chairman Mao on the wall, he sang the song: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, all living things depend on the sun for their growth, moistened by rain and dew, young crops grow strong, making revolution depends on the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

movement, thus helping the imperialists and becoming the inseparable part of the adverse current headed by U.S. imperialism. In the Afro-Asian writers' movement they have been working to split our ranks and to undermine our struggle as writers together with the Afro-Asian people and all the peoples of the world against the common enemy.

In this situation, we consider it as our duty to work ardently with all revolutionary, progressive and patriotic writers and artists to build a mighty united front of literary and cultural workers against imperialism and its accomplices and colonialism, old and new.

Many valuable suggestions have been made to the Bureau by our colleagues. The Bureau will try its best to fully co-operate with the revolutionary and progressive writers in Afro-Asian countries in the implementation of these suggestions which are beneficial to our common cause and which will pave the way for the successful convening of the Third Conference.

In the light of these suggestions, the Bureau calls upon the Afro-Asian writers to integrate themselves fully with the struggles of the people in their respective countries to promote the Afro-Asian new culture and new literature and art which are anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, revolutionary, popular and national, and to create more revolutionary literature and art to serve the struggle of the people; to organize local and regional activities in this direction and to strengthen and expand their organizations to ensure the success of the Third Conference.

British Imperialism on Its Last Legs

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

ON January 16, within two months of the devaluation of the pound, the British Government announced its decision to pull its colonial troops out of the Far East and the Persian Gulf by 1971; to cancel its order for 50 American F-111 fighter-bombers; to scale down its armed forces and civil service rolls; and to cut outlays on education, housing, road building and "welfare" measures at home, so as to reduce spending and alleviate the British economic crisis. This "package plan," described by the British ruling circles as a heart-breaking decision, marks the fact that British imperialism indeed is on its last legs.

The rise of British imperialism depended on plunder and enslavement of the peoples of Asia and Africa. The shipping route through the Suez Canal to the British colonies in East Africa and the Middle and Far East was once the artery of British imperialism for sustaining its colonial empire and was described as its "life-line." The vigorous development of the national-liberation movements in Asia and Africa in the postwar years, however, has destroyed the old colonial system of imperialism. The British empire, which has seen its heyday, has fallen to pieces. To maintain its remnant colonies and colonial interests and suppress the anti-imperialist struggles of the Asian and African peoples, British imperialism exerts itself to follow the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and continues to retain a large number of armed forces and military bases in the areas east of the Suez Canal. Such a British imperialist counter-revolutionary policy cannot in the least withstand the revolutionary storms of the Asian and African peoples, but instead has further weakened British imperialism itself. An annual military expenditure of more than 2,200 million pounds has aggravated its economic difficulties. So in the face of such grim realities, British imperialism had to announce last year that it would gradually cut down its troops overseas and withdraw its colonial troops from Southeast Asia and the Persian Gulf by the mid-1970s. But the grave political and economic crisis has compelled the British Government to make, immediately after the devaluation of the pound, the decision to pull its troops out from east of Suez ahead of plan. This fully reveals the impasse bankrupt British imperialism has reached.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, "We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The revolutionary upheaval in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow."

That British imperialism is compelled to make the decision to pull back its colonial troops from east of

Suez ahead of time is a sign of its decrepitude. It also indicates that, pounded by the revolutionary storm of the anti-imperialist struggles of the Asian and African peoples, the imperialist camp is riddled with contradictions and the imperialist system as a whole is heading for total collapse at an increasing pace. U.S. imperialism has all along used British imperialism as an accomplice in its aggression in Asia. It wants to depend on British imperialism for its second line of defence in Asia, while it is committing all the forces it can muster to the war of aggression against Vietnam. Now, just as U.S. imperialism is coming to the end of its rope in this war of aggression, British imperialism has decided to withdraw its armed forces from east of Suez ahead of time. This naturally puts U.S. imperialism, which already faces an acute shortage of troops, in a double squeeze. It shows that U.S. imperialism is more isolated than ever, while the imperialist powers are fighting desperately for their own survival and grappling with each other in the midst of the grave general political and economic crisis in the capitalist world.

Of course, British imperialism's troop withdrawal announcement does not in the least mean that it will from now on lay down its butcher knife and become a Buddha. On the contrary, this is actually a retreat in preparation for advancing later, a vain hope of holding on to big-nation status by withdrawing its tentacles of aggression to some extent for the time being and readjusting its strength; it is a step to realize its dream of restoring the British empire some time in the future. British imperialism is going to keep its colonial troops in Hongkong, and help its puppet authorities make "defence arrangements." It has also declared that its troops in Europe and at home "can be deployed overseas as in our judgement circumstances demand, including support for U.N. operations." It is still busily running errands around the world peddling the U.S. "peace talks" fraud on the Vietnam question. It is unscrupulously stepping up its collaboration with the Japanese militarist forces and the Soviet revisionist clique in opposing China. Moreover, it is pushing ahead in all possible ways with neo-colonialism in Asia and Africa. All this clearly shows that British imperialism remains an accomplice of U.S. imperialism and a ferocious enemy of the Asian and African peoples. The revolutionary people of the whole world must maintain vigilance against all the imperialists, including the British imperialists, intensify the struggle against them and continue to deal them heavy blows.

However, the measures taken by British imperialism can in no way save it from its insoluble political

and economic crisis; on the contrary, they will only accelerate its decline. The British imperialists' efforts to find a way out in Western Europe will, first of all, meet with resistance and opposition from the West European countries, as exemplified by France. Their hope of maintaining their remaining colonial interests with the help of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the Japanese militarist forces is also bound to be shattered by the revolutionary storm of the Asian and

African peoples. At the same time, with their ever intensified exploitation of the people at home, the class contradictions within the country will further sharpen and their reactionary rule will become more unstable. All the efforts of British imperialism to save itself from its doom will be nothing but a desperate last-ditch struggle.

(January 20)

"RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTARIES

So-Called "International Division Of Labour"

The ruling Soviet revisionist clique's shameless sell-out of Siberia's resources to Japanese monopoly capital has once again exposed Brezhnev, Kosygin and their like as traitors before the people of the whole world.

To cover up this traitorous behaviour, Moscow's *Pravda* did not blush when it claimed, in a recent article praising Soviet-Japanese "economic co-operation," that Japanese monopoly capital's "development of the resources of Siberia and the Far Eastern Region (of the Soviet Union)" represents "international division of labour" of a most "beneficial" kind. This self-justification is truly ridiculous.

What kind of "international division of labour" is this and to whom is it "beneficial"?

Judging from disclosures in Soviet and Japanese papers, this "division of labour" consists merely in the Soviet revisionists' sale of the country's natural resources and their supply of manpower to Japan, which, on its part, will export capital and know-how to the Soviet Union. In other words, it means that the Soviet revisionists are to open the door wide and let wolves into the house to rob and plunder to their hearts' content. As a result of such a "division of labour" and "co-operation," Siberia's natural gas, copper, iron, oil and timber will accrue abundantly to the Japanese monopoly capitalists, while Japanese planes and ships will gain free access to the air space and ports in Siberia and the Far Eastern Region of the Soviet Union.

It goes without saying that such a "division of labour" will bring enormous benefit to the Japanese monopoly capitalists and, therefore, is a godsend to them who have always cast a covetous eye on Siberia. No wonder Eisaku Sato, chieftain of the reactionary Japanese Government, said with great satisfaction that this Japanese-Soviet co-operation is in the interests of both countries. No matter how extravagantly *Pravda*

babbles about the "benefit" this "co-operation" will bring, it cannot whitewash this act of high treason committed by the Soviet revisionist clique which has brought on national humiliation.

While preaching so-called "international division of labour" among the "socialist countries" on every possible occasion, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been using it as a lever to fleece some Eastern European countries economically. Again in the name of "international division of labour," it is now offering the country's natural resources to imperialism on a silver platter. This may seem to be contradictory in a way, since in the one case it practises "international division of labour" at the expense of its neighbours, while in the other case it is flinging open the door and inviting the robbers in. But in fact its colonial plunder of some of the Eastern European countries and its treacherous surrender to Japanese monopoly capital are two sides of the same coin; both are manifestations of the clique's degeneration and its rotten nature. Where the renegades Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind are concerned, nothing can prevent them from stooping low, so long as there is an ounce of profit to be squeezed out. The falsehood of an "international division of labour" is nothing but a veil behind which this pack of renegades conceal themselves.

(January 9)

"Flexibility" in Soviet Revisionist Diplomacy

The Soviet revisionist clique's Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko prated profusely about the "flexibility" of Soviet revisionist diplomacy in a foreign affairs report delivered recently in Moscow.

Gromyko boasted that the Kremlin is well versed in steering events, taking the diplomatic initiative into its own hands, and going on the offensive, while being good at defending itself, and manoeuvring according to circumstances. These, the audience was told, are the

tactics the Soviet revisionist clique employs smoothly in international dealings. He pointed out with great emphasis that "none of the diplomatic tactics should remain unused, if they can be of benefit" to the Soviet revisionist clique. Gromyko tried to use fine words to hide the shamelessness of the ruling Soviet revisionist clique whose foreign policy is one of capitulation and treachery. But such crude and clumsy self-justification only accentuates the revolting face of the Soviet revisionist traitors.

The revolutionary people the world over know only too well what lies behind this "flexibility" of Soviet revisionist diplomacy.

During the 1962 Caribbean crisis, Khrushchov gambled on sending missiles to Cuba in his pursuit of nuclear blackmail. Yet, when the U.S. imperialists met blackmail with blackmail, Khrushchov trembled with fear. He begged for mercy from John F. Kennedy, jumping from adventurism into the quagmire of capitulationism overnight. So much for Gromyko's bragadocio—"going on the offensive, while being good at defending itself!"

Making an about-face from their previous stand in 1963, these revisionists signed a partial nuclear test ban treaty with U.S. and British imperialism. Yet they had the face to cover up their perfidy by declaring that "what was unacceptable yesterday may be advantageous, even highly advantageous, today." In the vocabulary of Soviet revisionist diplomacy, backpedalling is dressed up as "manoeuvring."

On the Vietnam question, Brezhnev, Kosygin & Co. have a telepathic understanding with the U.S. imperialists in the latter's aggressive schemes, and work in close co-operation with them. They spare no effort to hawk the "peace talks" fraud, running busily around the world and acting as a go-between. Fine diplomatic "initiative" indeed!

Again, in the events in the Middle East, they worked hand in glove with U.S. imperialism to swindle and coerce the Arab countries. They used every conceivable means to bind the Arab people hand and foot and to put out the flames of the struggle against the war of aggression in the area. Isn't the way the Soviet revisionists wanted to "steer events" now transparently clear?

The Soviet revisionists' diplomacy is very "flexible" indeed. They chant bombastic "anti-imperialist" words one moment, and throw themselves into the arms of the U.S. imperialist chieftains the next. They swear to be your friends today, but stab you in the back tomorrow. They act like ordinary mortals to your face, but plot like fiends behind your back. They stop at nothing to sacrifice others for their own interests. Meek as lambs before U.S. imperialism, they are savage as wolves concerning the world's revolutionary people. Such "flexibility" is nothing but philistine opportunism and renegade treachery.

Lenin once pointed out: **"when their class profits are at stake, the bourgeoisie will sell their country and**

strike a bargain with any foreigner against their own people." Khrushchov and his successors, Brezhnev, Kosygin and their like, are the representatives of the bourgeois privileged stratum in the Soviet Union, and nothing is too low for them to stoop to in promoting the interests of this stratum. The so-called "flexibility" of Soviet revisionist diplomacy is nothing but a reflection of the class interests of this despicable group of renegades.

(January 12)

Disgusting Exhibition By a Neo-Colonialist Salesman

U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, with a large retinue trailing him, made a hurried tour through nine African countries at the beginning of the new year. Humphrey turned up here and there to make demagogic speeches, handed out U.S. dollars right and left like a "philanthropist," put on airs, and occasionally took a stroll in the streets to woo the public. His antics were those of a neo-colonialist salesman.

Talking boastfully about U.S. "aid" to the African countries, Humphrey declared, tongue in cheek, that his country is committed "to the ultimate defeat in Africa . . . of poverty, ignorance, malnutrition and disease" and that "we seek to help in . . . Africa's path towards peace, freedom and human dignity."

What a "philanthropist" and "saviour"! It is the usual trickery of imperialist gangsters to conceal their blood-stained hands in a pair of white gloves and feign kindheartedness.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out that **"the governments of the imperialist countries, though they engaged in counter-revolutionary activities every day, had never told the truth in their statements or official documents but had filled or at least flavoured them with professions of humanity, justice and virtue."**

What Hubert Humphrey, one of the chieftains of U.S. imperialism, did on his African tour only amounts to an exhibition of unexampled hypocrisy and shamelessness. Are the U.S. neo-colonialists committed "to the ultimate defeat in Africa . . . of poverty"? That is a monstrous lie. The U.S. imperialists have robbed Africa of an enormous part of its rich natural resources and have gathered in fabulous profits on their investment of more than 2,000 million dollars in that continent. According to the obviously reduced figures published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the total profits U.S. imperialism squeezed out of Africa in 1964 alone exceeded 340 million dollars. Headed by the United States, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are the root cause of the poverty and suffering of the African people. U.S. imperialism is Africa's biggest exploiter and greediest plunderer. Humphrey handed out "charity" in the form of U.S. "aid" during

(Continued on p. 32.)

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ART

Heroic Country, Militant Art

The Plastic Arts Exhibition from Albania, "land of the eagles" on the Adriatic, has been warmly received in Peking.

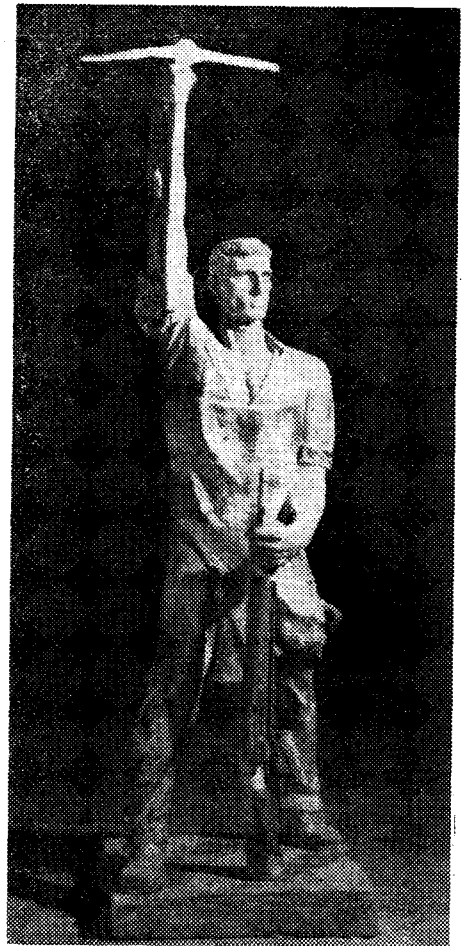
Sponsored by the China-Albania Friendship Association, it opened on December 23, 1967, with Kang Sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo and other leading comrades attending the opening ceremony. Accompanied by Shaban Haderi and Kujtim Buza, the Albanian experts who had come to China specially to arrange the exhibition, the Chinese leading comrades and Albanian Ambassador Vasil Nathanaili studied the many works reflecting the heroic revolutionary spirit of the Albanian people and their great achievements on the road of revolutionization.

Backed by a row of red banners in the centre of the vestibule of the Museum of Chinese Arts which housed the exhibition were two sculptures, one of our great leader Chairman Mao and the other of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and close friend of the Chinese people. Inside and outside the museum were posted the quotations: **"Heroic people's Albania has become a great beacon of socialism in**

Europe" and **"The Albanian People's Republic stands firm like a rock and carries out socialist construction with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other"**—from Chairman Mao and Comrade Enver Hoxha respectively.

Among the more than 160 exhibits were sculptures, oil paintings, posters and other works of graphic art. It was an exhibition that acclaimed the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour and expressed the boundless love of the Albanian people for their leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. Visitors were particularly attracted by works showing how the Albanian people responded to the great call of the 5th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour and advanced along the road of revolutionization.

Works depicting the Albanian partisans and socialist labour heroes were warmly appreciated. Among them were S. Haderi's *Heroes at Vidut*, a large-size sculpture vividly depicting five partisan heroes who "preferred death on their feet to life on their knees." These heroes guarding their position guns in hand and defying the encircling enemy fierce-browed, symbolize exactly the unyielding spirit of the Albanian people. The oil-painting *Skroske in February 1944* by F. Haxhiu depicts the men's determination and the exciting moment when a guerrilla detachment led



With a Pick in One Hand and a Rifle in the Other Sculpture by H. Dule

by Comrade Mehmet Shehu receives an arduous battle assignment. The artist himself was a participant in this engagement and his painting is the lively and realistic description of an eyewitness. *With a Pick in One Hand and a Rifle in the Other* by H. Dule is another large-size sculpture which embodies the dauntless spirit of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people, who despite all obstacles advance staunchly along the socialist road.

The exhibits also included works portraying fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, young Chinese Red Guards, workers and peasants. The exhibition, declared visitors, has written a new page in the annals of friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples.



Skroske in February 1944

Oil-painting by F. Haxhiu

January 26, 1968

ROUND THE WORLD

This is the way things are: if they attack and we wipe them out, they will have that satisfaction; wipe out some, some satisfaction; wipe out more, more satisfaction; wipe out the whole lot, complete satisfaction.

— Mao Tse-tung

LAOS

Major Victory at Nam Bap

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people scored a major victory in a fierce offensive against the 5,000-strong Rightist forces entrenched in the strategic Nam Bap area, Luang Prabang Province, on January 12-16. They liberated the area on the 14th and put out of action 1,216 enemy troops (more than 700 were knocked out on the 14th). They also captured more than 600 weapons, including 50 recoilless guns and mortars. Fleeing in utter confusion to hide in the nearby jungle, the routed enemy remnants suffered further heavy losses when pursued by the patriotic forces.

Nam Bap lies in the northern part of Luang Prabang. It was liberated by the Laotian patriotic forces well before June 24, 1962. After July 1, 1966, U.S. imperialism and its Vientiane puppets illegally seized the area in a big airborne operation. Since then, the local people had suffered heavily at the hands of the puppet troops who looted and massacred.

When the current 1967-68 dry season began, the Laotian patriotic

forces and people launched successive attacks and scored many victories. In the first two months alone they wiped out as many enemy troops as in the entire previous dry season. The Nam Bap victory is the biggest of the current season. It annihilated a large number of enemy effectives and smashed the U.S. imperialists' scheme to turn Nam Bap into a springboard for "nibbling" attacks against the liberated areas in Upper Laos and to expand their war of aggression throughout Laos and Indo-China.

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, wrote a congratulatory letter on January 17 to the Laotian patriotic forces and people on the Nam Bap victory. Noting that the U.S. imperialists were plotting new military ventures to expand their war to the whole of Indo-China, he called on the patriotic armed forces and people to fight the enemy by giving full play to their bravery and ingenuity and to fight with all weapons. He said that the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation must be carried to a successful conclusion.

Riding roughshod everywhere, U.S. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself. Those who refuse to be enslaved will never be cowed by the atom bombs and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the U.S. imperialists. 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.

— Mao Tse-tung

U.S. NUCLEAR VESSELS' CALL OPPOSED

New Anti-U.S. Storm in Japan

The Japanese people launched a new patriotic anti-U.S. movement in

the latter part of January. For days on end, mass rallies and demonstrations were held in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Sasebo and 13 other Japanese cities to oppose the visit of

the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise* at Sasebo and this fresh crime of the traitorous Sato government in helping U.S. imperialism to widen the war of aggression in Vietnam.

On their way to south Vietnam, the *Enterprise* and two U.S. nuclear-powered destroyers decided to stay at Sasebo for five days. True to its traitorous nature, the Sato government agreed to this request and was ready to "provide every convenience." This is a further major criminal move to turn Japan into a U.S. nuclear base serving the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam.

More than 10,000 young workers and students met in Tokyo on January 17. Among a sea of red banners on which were inscribed the slogans "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought!" and "Prevent by force the *Enterprise's* visit!" speakers strongly denounced U.S. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression against Vietnam and condemned the reactionary Sato government's suppression of the Japanese people's patriotic struggle. After the meeting, they marched to the U.S. Embassy and the Japanese Diet and held an impressive demonstration there despite brutal police suppression.

In Sasebo on the same day, 800 college students from different parts of Japan marched to the U.S. naval base to demonstrate. The Sato government moved in hordes of fully armed police from 22 prefectures and tried to block the bridge leading to the naval base with rows of armoured cars, fire engines and barbed-wire. But the students heroically stormed the roadblocks and rained stones upon the police. In spite of the many tear bombs fired at them, they fought stoutly for two hours and eventually broke through. The alarmed Sato government rushed in another 2,000 armed police who surrounded the patriotic students, wounded many of them in cold blood and arrested 27.

More than 1,000 workers and students on January 19 again demonstrated their wrath before the main entrance of the U.S. military base in Sasebo. The Sato govern-

ment tried to block the procession by arraying more than 2,000 policemen and many armoured cars in front of the base, while U.S. helicopters circled low to threaten the demonstrators. But the undaunted workers and students put up a heroic struggle.

To please its U.S. master, the Sato government had hung in the streets of Sasebo U.S. flags and streamers inscribed with the words "Welcome U.S. forces!" They were pulled down and burnt by the patriotic students. More than one hundred workers in over a dozen boats held a demonstration around the *Enterprise* in the harbour.

On January 21, 1,500 patriotic students again held a protest meeting in Sasebo and angrily marched to the U.S. base. They fought fiercely with the police who tried to block their way by spraying poisonous liquid, firing gas bombs and hitting them with truncheons. Many students were wounded and eleven arrested. The students fought back with clubs and captured two of the police's armoured cars. A hundred students smashed their way through the cordon and approached the U.S. base. Two of them broke through the barbed-wire and got into the base, but they were arrested by the reactionary police.

Meanwhile, 15,000 workers came out in vigorous support of the

students' struggle. They marched together with the student columns towards the U.S. base, and were joined by revolutionary citizens from Fukuoka. Enraged by the atrocious police brutalities in suppressing this patriotic struggle, crowds totalling more than 20,000 people acted to support the workers and students. Many hurled stones at the reactionary police.

The angry protest of the Japanese people forced the U.S. military authorities to order American seamen to stay aboard the *Enterprise*.

The Miyamoto revisionist clique came out once again in support of the reactionary government to suppress the Japanese people's patriotic struggle. With the consent of the reactionary police, members of this renegade clique used violence to obstruct the patriotic students taking part in the protest meeting. Their despicable move was bitterly condemned by the broad masses.

The Yamaguchi and Fukuoka Prefecture Committees of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) have issued statements condemning the Miyamoto revisionist clique for its betrayal of the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. They pointed out that this clique paid lip-service to the struggle against the U.S. nuclear vessels' visits but actually tried to foil the struggle.

This enemy has a weak and fragile foundation, he is disintegrating internally, he is alienated from the people, he is confronted with inextricable economic crises.

— Mao Tse-tung

CONTRADICTIONS SHARPEN IN CAPITALIST WORLD

U.S. Officials Rebuffed

The life-and-death struggle which has been raging among the capitalist countries has grown even more fierce as a result of Johnson's New Year announcement of "emergency measures" to save the U.S. dollar (see P.R., No 2, 1968). In the trade, financial and monetary free-for-all which followed, the situation has become increasingly unfavourable to the United States.

During the first week of 1968, U.S. Under Secretary Katzenbach, in his capacity as special presidential envoy, toured seven West European countries in an attempt to make them help salvage the fast sinking dollar. He did a lot of talking during urgent discussions with officials, trying his best to sell Johnson's plan to reduce the U.S. balance of payments deficits. He urged these countries to buy more American goods and share the expenses in stationing U.S. troops in Western Europe. But he found these "allies" extremely cool to America's demands.

In Paris, French Finance Minister Michel Debre told Katzenbach to his face that the American measures were selfish and would create difficulties for other Western countries. Debre also warned Katzenbach that if Washington tried to force American firms operating in France to send home their earnings, Paris would have "to re-examine the situation of these firms."

In Rome, Italian Foreign Minister Fanfani, after his talks with Katzenbach, expressed worry that the U.S. "measures" would be detrimental to Italy's economy.

In West Germany, on which the United States had pinned much hope, Katzenbach also met with a rebuff. The Western press disclosed that Washington had calculated on obtaining from West Germany one-quarter to one-third of the \$3,000 million of foreign exchange which it planned to "save." Katzenbach asked Bonn to extend financial support to the tune of 2,000 million marks and to compensate the U.S. foreign exchange outlay for keeping U.S. troops in West Germany by continuing with heavy buying of U.S. arms and state bonds after June this year. He also asked Bonn to boost imports from and reduce exports to the United States. Yet despite Katzenbach's heavy pressure, the West German government, which is itself beset with numerous financial and economic difficulties, turned him down.

Britain, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands also gave Katzenbach the cold shoulder.

In a January 8 press conference after his return, Katzenbach admitted the failure of his mission because the West European countries refused to make "any commitment" to back Johnson's "emergency measures." He disclosed that the Johnson Administration was considering levying a tax on imports and paying a rebate for exports to strengthen the position of the United States in the trade war. He admitted that these measures are aimed primarily at the West European countries, particularly those in the Common Market.

Meanwhile, Johnson's other special envoy U.S. Under Secretary Rostow had been in Japan to present the following demands: Japan to buy \$500 million worth of American arms and medium-term bonds, share the expenses of U.S. "aid" to the reactionary regimes in Southeast Asia and import more American goods, particularly farm products, etc. These terms alarmed the Japanese monop-

oly groups. Noting that the arrival of Rostow "has created a whirlwind of uneasiness," the *Nippon Keizai Shimbun* commented: "Like the United States, Japan is extremely hard up because of the worsening international balance of payments. What worries Japanese financial circles most is that the United States may impose many exacting demands on Japan."

The U.S. measures to overcome its payments difficulties at the expense of others are sharpening its conflicts with the other capitalist countries. This will inevitably lead to the further disintegration of the imperialist camp. Even U.S. Secretary of State Rusk, speaking at a recent press conference, could not hide his fear that the victimized countries would "retaliate."

(Continued from p. 28.)

his tour for no other purpose than to further promote neo-colonialism and to frantically intensify the exploitation and plundering of the African people.

As a matter of fact, this "defeat of poverty" fraud is nothing new. The Johnson Administration has used it in an effort to fool the working people, particularly the broad masses of Afro-Americans, at home. The so-called "war on poverty" about which Johnson has made such a propaganda fuss is actually a war on the poor, a war on the working people.

As for "helping in . . . Africa's path towards peace, freedom and human dignity," it is a still more fantastic lie. It is with the support and aid of U.S. imperialism that the Portuguese colonialists have been slaughtering the Africans. It is with the support and aid of U.S. imperialism that the white colonialist regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have clamped down tyrannical rule of a still more beastly nature on the African people. It is with the modern weapons supplied by Washington that the traitorous clique headed by Mobutu has been massacring the

patriots and the revolutionary people in the Congo (Kinshasa), where the "United Nations Force" sent by U.S. imperialism has committed enormous crimes. U.S. imperialism has done all in its power to control the African countries, interfere in their internal affairs, subvert their governments, and commit aggression against them. It is U.S.-led imperialism which is murdering African people daily, encroaching upon their independence and freedom, and trampling on their national dignity.

At present, the African people's political consciousness is higher than ever before and their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle is developing in depth. Africa is a continent seething with ferment. Wherever Humphrey went, he was greeted with protests and demonstrations. The angry roar of "Humphrey, go home!" resounded throughout the continent. This was the powerful rebuff given by the African people to Humphrey, the salesman of U.S. neo-colonialism! In the face of the awakening African people, all the U.S. schemes and plots of aggression will end in complete failure.

(January 18)

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