

PEKING REVIEW

10

March 8, 1968

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

Indignantly denouncing the U.S.-puppet clique for its monstrous crimes in brutally massacring the south Vietnamese people, and reiterating the firm resolve to support the fraternal Vietnamese people in fighting the U.S. bandits to the end.

To Be Loyal to Chairman Mao, One Must Combine Study With Application

Jiefangjun Bao editorial.

Soviet Revisionist Clique Cannot Escape the Punishment of History

北
京
周
報

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin is universally applicable. We should regard it not as a dogma, but as a guide to action.

The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War (October 1938)

* * *

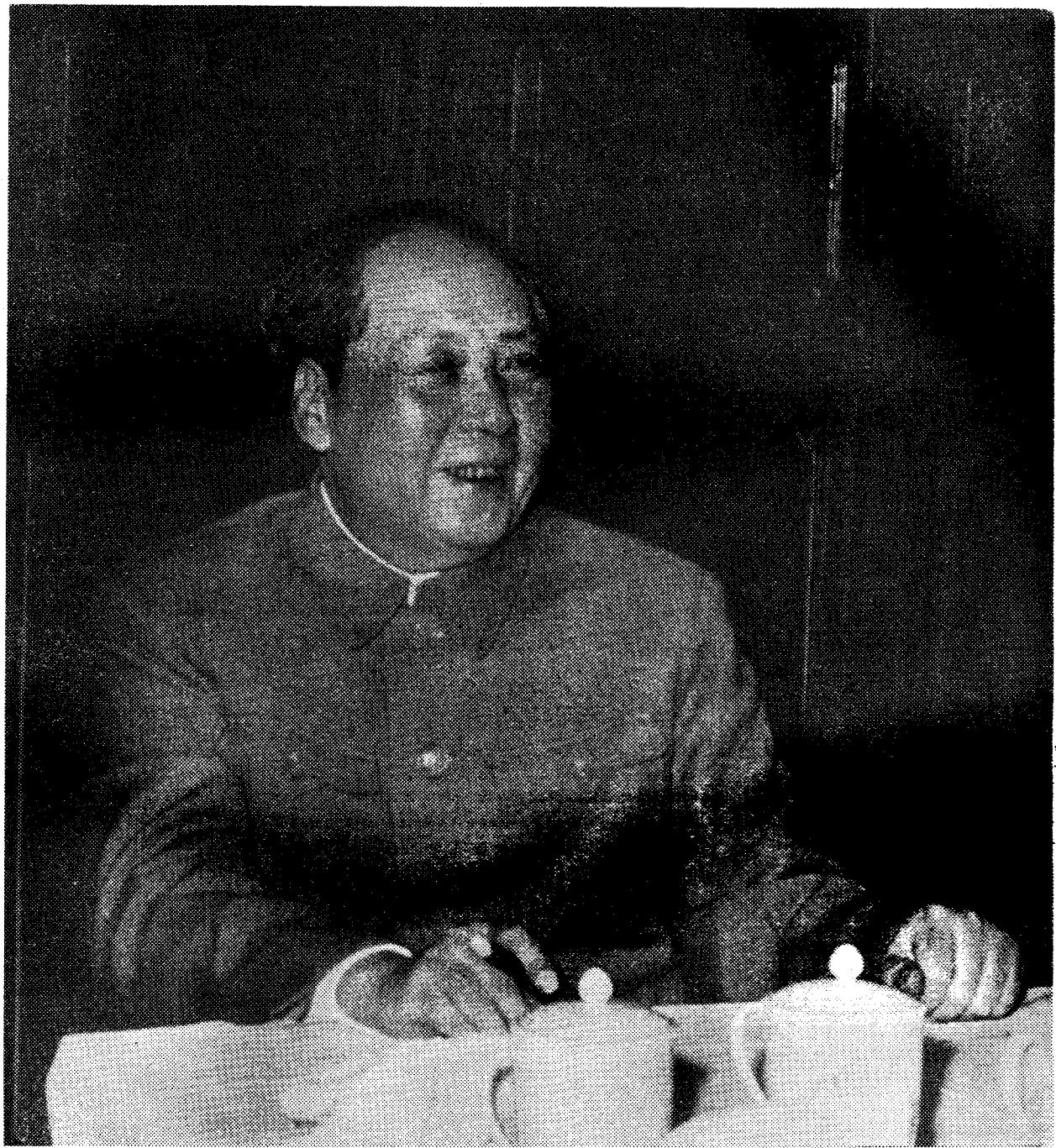
It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it.

Rectify the Party's Style of Work (February 1942)

* * *

In the face of the solid militant unity of our two peoples, all military adventures and political deceptions by U.S. imperialism are doomed to fail.

Quoted from *Message of Greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho*, December 19, 1967.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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

Commemorating the 15th Anniversary of the Great Supreme Commander Chairman Mao's First Inspection of the Fleet

With profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for the great supreme commander Chairman Mao, and of infinite faith in, measureless admiration for and utter loyalty to him, commanders and fighters of the East China Sea Fleet and representatives of other units of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army held a solemn meeting in Shanghai on February 22 to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao's first inspection of the fleet. They pledged to learn from the great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao, emulate the brilliant example of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, be always loyal to Chairman Mao, always follow him closely, implement his latest instructions in an all-round way, forge ahead valiantly along the great revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao, and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

It was in February 19-24, 1953 that the great supreme commander Chairman Mao made his first inspection of the fleet. This great revolutionary act added a most brilliant and magnificent chapter not only to the history of building the people's navy, but to the history of building the Chinese People's Liberation Army as a whole. Those were the happiest of days, never to be forgotten by any of the commanders and fighters of the naval units. During the inspection, Chairman Mao spent four days and three nights with commanders and fighters aboard the ships, reviewed the fleet and saw manoeuvres of torpedo-boats. He called meetings of cadres where he gave important instructions, and wrote the brilliant inscription: **"In order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful**

navy." Therein he laid down a Marxist-Leninist general principle for building the navy. During his inspection Chairman Mao made a round of the cabins and battle stations of many ships and boats, talking cordially with cadres and fighters and paying meticulous attention to the political progress of the cadres and fighters and the revolutionized building and growth of the units. Chairman Mao showed the greatest concern for and infinite faith in the masses and the highest respect for their revolutionary initiative. His heart is linked with the hearts of the masses. This great revolutionary practice will always be an inspiration to the naval units in advancing valiantly along the road of revolutionization and modernization.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." The masses of commanders and fighters of the naval units regard learning from Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice as an important part of their study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This meeting was a rally of commanders and fighters to push their efforts to new heights in learning from Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice, and to express their determination to build a powerful people's navy loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The meeting place — a naval wharf in Shanghai — was a festive scene. Decorations embellished ships and boats that had the honour of being inspected by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao on his first inspection tour. Holding their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, naval fighters sang with deep emotion *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and cheered again and

again: "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" The words of the slogan "Be always loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" resounded through the sky over the Whangpoo River.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao and Comrade Wang Hung-kun, Second Political Commissar of the navy, spoke at the meeting. Leading members of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and responsible members of the three services of the P.L.A. stationed in Shanghai were also present.

In his address, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao gave his warmest congratulations to the comrades present and to all the commanders and fighters of the East China Sea Fleet. He said that fifteen years ago our great supreme commander Chairman Mao had made the first inspection of the fleet; on that occasion, he had given that most important instruction and had written that most brilliant inscription: **"In order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy."** "This is a Marxist-Leninist programme for building the navy," he said, "and it expresses in a most concentrated way the desire of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. This great programme, drawn up by Chairman Mao, is now being carried out and great successes have been achieved in building our navy.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao exhorted the commanders and fighters of the navy to raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, achieve all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, grasp revolution and promote preparations against war and deal telling blows against the

U.S. imperialists and any other invading enemy and win new merit defending the great proletarian cultural revolution and wresting all-round victory in this revolution.

On behalf of all naval commanders and fighters, Comrade Wang Hung-kun, Second Political Commissar of the navy, gave a solemn pledge to the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms, deputy supreme commander Comrade Lin Piao that they would follow the brilliant example set by our Vice-Chairman Lin Piao to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to be always loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Comrade Wang Hung-kun spoke of the great significance of the principle

Chairman Mao set forth for building the navy.

He said that Vice-Chairman Lin Piao had constantly called on them to make great efforts in studying Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice. "The great supreme commander Chairman Mao's first inspection of the fleet was a most brilliant example of his great revolutionary practice, which he set for us," he continued. "We must not fail to live up to the great leader Chairman Mao's deep concern; we must conscientiously study the great supreme commander Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and make persistent efforts to carry deeper the mighty mass movement to follow the brilliant example set by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and pledge perpetual loyalty to Chair-

man Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Firmly responding to Chairman Mao's great call to **'grasp revolution and promote production and other work, and promote preparations against war,'** we must raise our vigilance a hundred-fold, effectively strengthen our preparations against war and be ready at all times to wipe out all intruding enemies, and pledge to defend to the death the great proletarian cultural revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and our socialist motherland and valiantly advance for ever along the great course charted by Chairman Mao."

In conclusion, amidst cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" the meeting adopted a message of salute to the great supreme commander Chairman Mao.

Commemorating the 5th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Great Call: "Learn From Comrade Lei Feng"

ON March 5 fell the 5th anniversary of our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao's great call **"Learn from Comrade Lei Feng."** The P.L.A. units under the Shenyang Command held a meeting to commemorate this great day. With strong feelings of boundless love, confidence, esteem and loyalty towards the great leader Chairman Mao, and holding high copies of the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the commanders and fighters joined together at the meeting in wishing Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, a long, long life.

In the last five years, Chairman Mao's great call **"Learn from Comrade Lei Feng,"** like a spiritual atom bomb of incomparable power, has evoked a strong response throughout the country and the world, indicating a brilliant path for the ideological revolutionization of hundreds of millions of people. Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao issued the call: "Comrades of the whole army should take Comrade Lei Feng as their example and be Chairman Mao's good fighters." A vigorous mass movement for the creative study and application of

Chairman Mao's works has surged up on an unprecedented scale throughout the army and the country. Successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution who, like Lei Feng, are **infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, have been springing up like bamboo shoots after spring rain, and are maturing rapidly.**

Speaking at the commemorative meeting, Comrade Chiang Yung-hui, responsible member of the leading organ of the P.L.A. units under the Shenyang Command, reviewed the activities of the units over the past five years in learning from Comrade Lei Feng, in response to the call of the great leader Chairman Mao, and how this emulation has been deepened and extended steadily and sustained during this period.

"To emulate Comrade Lei Feng," he said, "the first thing is to learn again and again from his extremely deep proletarian class feelings for Chairman Mao, for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and to be Chairman Mao's good fighters. For every revolutionary fighter, the fundamental standpoint, attitude and matter of principle is loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the

loyalty which provides him with inexhaustible motive force in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought well." To emulate Comrade Lei Feng, he continued, was to learn repeatedly from his class stand which drew a clear line between what to love and what to hate, his firm and clear-cut sense of class struggle, and his dauntless proletarian fighting spirit. It was necessary to arm one's mind with Chairman Mao's theories on class, class contradiction, class struggle and on the dictatorship of the proletariat, steadily to raise one's level of proletarian consciousness, strengthen one's sense of class struggle to carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and deepen one's understanding of the struggle between the two lines; it was necessary that one must never forget class struggle, never forget the proletarian dictatorship, never forget to put politics to the fore and never forget to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. To emulate Comrade Lei Feng, he added, was to learn from his communist style of selfless devotion to the public interest and his spirit of serving the people **wholly and entirely.** Following Lei

(Continued on p. 17.)

Peking Review, No. 10

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

Indignantly denouncing the U.S.-puppet clique for its monstrous crimes in brutally massacring the south Vietnamese people, and reiterating the firm resolve to support the fraternal Vietnamese people in fighting the U.S. bandits to the end

March 1, 1968

Badly battered by the powerful new spring offensives of the heroic south Vietnamese people, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have recently resorted to cold-blooded massacre of the people, and especially the urban population, of southern Vietnam. They used air planes and artillery for wanton bombing and shelling of Saigon, Hue, Da Nang and other cities and even used poison gas, napalm bombs and phosphorous shells to slaughter vast numbers of urban and rural inhabitants. The Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued statements on February 15 and 25 respectively, strongly condemning the fascist atrocities of the U.S.-puppet clique and reiterating the firm resolve of the 31 million heroic Vietnamese people to fight U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to the end at any cost. The Chinese Government and the 700 million Chinese people firmly support this just stand of the fraternal Vietnamese people and indignantly denounce U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese lackeys for their monstrous crimes.

Since new spring this year, the army and people of southern Vietnam, launching powerful overwhelming offensives everywhere on the south Vietnamese battlefield and giving full play to the infinite might of people's war, have dealt the heaviest blows to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and won world-shaking brilliant victories. This great triumph of the south Vietnamese people has filled all the revolutionary people of the world with elation while imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction have been disheartened and thrown into a panic. The U.S. aggressors, who until recently have shown arrogance and feigned composure, are now wrapped in the fear of their approaching doom.

However, as pointed out by our great leader Chairman Mao, "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction." Faced with complete defeat, the U.S. aggressors have not given up their criminal plan of aggression against Vietnam. On the one hand, they are making an intensified effort to collect cannon-

fodder, calling up reservists, continuing to send more aggressor troops to southern Vietnam and stepping up their bombing of northern Vietnam; on the other hand, they are contriving various peace talks plots in collaboration with the Soviet revisionist leading clique. The recent barbarous massacre and persecution of south Vietnamese urban inhabitants by the U.S.-puppet clique is precisely a manifestation of the last-ditch struggle put up by U.S. imperialism.

Beset with unprecedented difficulties, the U.S. imperialists are in dire straits in southern Vietnam. The cities and towns which they used to regard as the safest have now become battlefields where they are under direct attacks; the former strongholds on which they relied for carrying out aggression against the Vietnamese people have now become their own graves. While revealing the ferocious nature of imperialism, the wanton bombing of the urban population in southern Vietnam by U.S. imperialism also shows that the day of its complete defeat in Vietnam is not far off.

At present, an excellent situation prevails in Vietnam's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Final victory for the Vietnamese people is already in sight. President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, has rightly said: "The nearer the victory, the greater the hardships. The enemy, like a cornered beast, will react more madly. Therefore, our armed forces and people should further strengthen their solidarity, fight perseveringly, harder and without let-up, so as to win still greater victories." In response to the militant call of President Ho Chi Minh, the 31 million Vietnamese people, confident of their sure victory, fearing no hardships and sacrifices and surmounting every difficulty, are now fighting even more valiantly to win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. With boundless admiration, the Chinese people give all-out support and aid to the fraternal Vietnamese people. All the revolutionary people of the world stand on the side of the Vietnamese people. We are firmly convinced that however desperately U.S. imperialism may struggle, it can in no way obstruct the victorious advance of the Vietnamese people and that final victory will definitely belong to the heroic Vietnamese people.

March 8, 1968

To Be Loyal to Chairman Mao, One Must Combine Study With Application

MANY units in our People's Liberation Army, one after another, have held congresses of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works. These congresses reflect in a concentrated way the new achievements and experience of the broad masses of our commanders and fighters in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought during the struggle between the two lines in the past year and more. A large number of people and collectives with outstanding records in carrying on revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat have come forward in the army. Through "fighting self, repudiating revisionism," the masses of commanders and fighters have raised their consciousness on the question of the struggle between the two lines, revolutionized their thinking even more thoroughly and greatly deepened their profound proletarian feelings of warm love for Chairman Mao. In following Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's directive, our army's mass movement of creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has been raised to a new stage to correspond with the new situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

To be loyal to our Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, and to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to take firm hold of the application of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung—this is the most fundamental experience of thousands and tens of thousands of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works. It is also the key issue for our army in unfolding the great mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a wider and more penetrating way and in implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao pointed out: "The attitude to Mao Tse-tung's thought is a question of great importance. We should take firm hold of the question of one's attitude to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought." Loyalty to our Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, is loyalty to the proletarian revolutionary cause. This is the prerequisite for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought well. Since the unfolding of the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, we have made great efforts through different forms of activities to cultivate and strengthen the proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and effectively pushed forward the tide of enthusiasm for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's

thought. We must continue vigorously to take hold of this and not slacken our grasp.

It should be pointed out that studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a creative way and carrying out his instructions earnestly is a question of one's fundamental attitude towards Chairman Mao and towards Mao Tse-tung's thought. In taking a firm hold of one's attitude it is necessary to firmly grasp application, to translate one's class feelings of loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to his proletarian revolutionary line into one's creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and to strive hard to apply what one studies.

One must express this loyalty to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung's thought through application. **"It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it."** Loyalty to Chairman Mao means putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, carrying out effectively Chairman Mao's revolutionary theory, line, general and specific policies and implementing his great strategic plan. This means we must apply it in a down-to-earth way in struggle.

Loyalty to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung's thought should be judged on application. **"The criterion for judging subjective intention or motive is social practice and its effect."** A revolutionary fighter truly loyal to Chairman Mao should be good at studying, carrying out, disseminating and defending Mao Tse-tung's thought and should follow his teachings and act according to his instructions. When he has shortcomings and errors, he should make great efforts to overcome and correct them by applying Mao Tse-tung's thought. If one's words and actions are at variance with each other, or if one applies Marxism-Leninism to others but liberalism to himself, one cannot be said to be truly loyal to Chairman Mao.

One's loyalty to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung's thought should be constantly raised through application. **"Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge. This form repeats itself in endless cycles, and with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level."** Our understanding of the wisdom and greatness of Chairman Mao and the

(Continued on p. 12.)

Mao Tse-tung's thought is a completely new stage in the development of Marxism-Leninism. It is Marxism-Leninism at its highest level in the present era. It is Marxism-Leninism for remoulding the souls of the people in the present era. It is the most powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat.

—LIN PIAO



P.L.A. General Staff H.Q. Holds 4th Congress of Activists in the Creative Study and Application Of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

THE fourth congress of activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, convened by the General Staff Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, closed on February 20 in Peking, crowned with success. Its meetings lasted more than 30 days.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the congress put proletarian politics to the fore and took the whole series of Chairman Mao's latest instructions as its guide in resolutely waging the struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks, and in summing up and exchanging the rich experience in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of the struggle in the past two years between the proletarian and bourgeois headquarters and between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line.

The great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan received the delegates during the congress.

The congress, a very good, successful and lively forum in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, helped the delegates take a big step forward in their grasp of Chairman Mao's thinking. They made a deep study of the great leader Chairman Mao's extremely important

series of latest instructions, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's important instructions issued in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Comrade Chiang Ching's important instructions, and the New Year's Day editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*.

With deep proletarian feeling, the delegates warmly praised the great leader Chairman Mao's incomparable wisdom and greatness, and the incomparable might of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They warmly praised Vice-Chairman Lin Piao for his outstanding contributions. They showed their boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, for his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and for the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee.

Chairman Mao, they stressed, is the most brilliant, the most outstanding and talented helmsman of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, the greatest and most eminent leader of the proletariat and the revolutionary people, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung, they stressed, represents in the most highly concentrated form the finest ideas of all mankind, and in a mighty stride carries forward in the new conditions of today the finest ideas which embody the interests of the proletariat and the working people. It is Marxism-Lenin-

ism at its highest level in the present era. It is the universally applicable truth and the strongest and the most effective weapon of the proletariat and working people in transforming the old world and creating a new world. It is the beacon light for the emancipation of mankind; it is the very life-blood of the people throughout the world.

The most fundamental thing in building our People's Liberation Army is to persist in placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command in every sphere and bringing about the revolutionization of man's thinking. This is a question of primary importance which concerns the life and death of the state, the Party, and political power; it is one which determines whether the people will gain or lose everything. It is the kernel of politics, its very soul, its innermost core.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao is the most outstanding, long-tested statesman, thinker, soldier and theoretician of our Party trained up by Chairman Mao. He is Chairman Mao's closest comrade-in-arms, his best student, his most ideal successor, as well as our best deputy supreme commander. Over the decades, he has always stood on Chairman Mao's side, most faithfully and most resolutely. He is the brilliant model in closely following the great leader Chairman Mao; the brilliant model in penetratingly explaining and creatively applying Mao Tse-tung's thought; the brilliant model in helping the proletariat of the world to know its talented leader Chairman Mao and in conveying Mao Tse-tung's thought to the hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people; the brilliant model in defending Chairman Mao's position as the most supreme of leaders and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the most supreme authority.

The delegates repudiated and waged a resolute struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching, who were furiously denounced for their monstrous and criminal anti-Party conspiracies to usurp, with the support of their sinister behind-the-scenes boss, China's Khrushchov, the leadership of the army. Their evil influence was further uprooted.

Reviewing the actual struggle between the two headquarters and the two lines, the delegates made a deeper study of the great leader Chairman Mao's great theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They came to a deep understanding that the question of class struggle is the most fundamental one which affects everything else in a society where classes continue to exist. For us, they pointed out, contradiction, opposition, antagonism and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie constitute the general source of all our political and social life. Inner-Party struggle between the two lines is a reflection of the class struggle in society. In essence, the struggle between the two lines is a question of which road to take, the socialist or the capitalist road. In the period of socialism, the struggle between the two classes, the

two roads and the two lines is long and complicated, and at times even very acute. We must never imagine that all is at peace now that we have scored great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

We must not be academic and oversimplify the complex class struggle. We must on no account view problems superficially and in isolation but must link them with the overall situation in the struggle, and examine, analyse and deal with them from the viewpoint of class, class contradiction and class struggle as the great leader Chairman Mao has always taught us. Otherwise, we shall be unable to penetrate through various phenomena to get to the essence, to make a distinction between the enemy and ourselves and between what is right and what is wrong; then we would fail to see the struggle between the two lines in the new situation, fail to take a firm stand, and so lose our bearings.

It was agreed at the congress that the urgent task confronting the proletarian revolutionaries is to place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, always take **"fight self, repudiate revisionism"** as the guide, steadily strengthen education in class struggle, strive to raise their level of consciousness concerning the struggle between the two lines and achieve the revolutionization of man's thinking. This fundamental question must be solved in order to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end in response to the great leader Chairman Mao's great call.

The congress affirmed that class struggle and the struggle between the two lines permeate every sphere and every aspect of political and social life. Here the question, in the final analysis, is one of one's attitude towards the great leader Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. We must ensure that every proletarian revolutionary fighter is, by his conscious action, loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We must constantly enhance our understanding of and deepen our proletarian feeling for our great leader Chairman Mao, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We must take Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as our brilliant model in having infinite love for, confidence in, esteem for and loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao; we must be imbued with boundless love for the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have steadfast belief in them, firmly rely on them, consciously study them, thoroughly carry them out, actively propagate them and courageously defend them.

To deepen understanding of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the congress held, it is necessary to arm people's minds with Chairman Mao's great theory on how to carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to study the whole series of important instructions given by Vice-Chairman

Lin Piao in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and to pay constant attention to the most fundamental question: the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of a restoration of capitalism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power. Similarly, the sole aim of counter-revolution in desperately struggling against the revolutionary forces is the preservation of its political power."** The congress maintained that the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines under the dictatorship of the proletariat remain, in essence, a question of political power — the bourgeoisie attempting to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletariat striving to consolidate it.

Therefore, the congress pointed out, only by observing things and proceeding from this basic point is it possible to deepen fundamentally one's class consciousness and understanding of the struggle between the two lines. He who forgets political power forgets politics as well as the basic Marxist viewpoint and is therefore muddle-headed. Whether political power is in the hands of those who uphold Mao Tse-tung's thought or in the hands of those who oppose it is, the congress stressed, a very serious matter. A distinction has to be drawn between the two kinds of people in authority and the two kinds of headquarters. The people in power who belong to the proletariat, and the proletarian headquarters, must be firmly supported whereas the capitalist roaders and the bourgeois headquarters must be resolutely overthrown.

A people's army as it is, the P.L.A. was founded and is led by the great leader Chairman Mao himself and is directly under the command of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. The P.L.A. is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, cherishing whoever supports Chairman Mao and fighting to the death against whoever opposes Chairman Mao. Our P.L.A. resolutely and closely follows Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. It will struggle resolutely against whoever opposes the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao, the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee, the P.L.A. or the revolutionary committees.

The congress held that to stand four-square on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line represents the most fundamental matter of principle, the most fundamental class stand, the highest political consciousness and the purest Party spirit.

To heighten one's level of consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the congress held, it is necessary, taking Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" as one's motto, to stage a revolution to the very depths of one's soul, so as to thoroughly remould one's world outlook, firmly eliminate bourgeois egoism and foster proletarian devotion to the public interest. Of all the many things that are important, the most fundamental is to eradicate

"self." One with self-interest in mind is liable to be misled by the class enemy. All evils stem from self-interest and all goodness comes from devotion to the public interest. The selfish are those whose minds, eyes, and feet are off course, deviating from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The congress urged every proletarian revolutionary fighter not to rest on his laurels but to make new contributions, to consider himself as part of the revolutionary forces and at the same time a target of the revolution. It called on the proletarian revolutionaries to undertake new trials in the great storms of the revolutionary mass struggle, firmly establish Mao Tse-tung's thought in the commanding position in their minds and be really worthy of the name of proletarian revolutionary fighters of the great new era of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is the most powerful and most effective weapon in the fight between the two lines, the congress maintained. To heighten our sense of the class struggle and to raise our level of consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, it is necessary to deepen and carry forward the great mass campaign for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought on a still wider scale. Top priority must be given to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, especially his latest instructions. The fine revolutionary style of **closely linking theory with practice** in study, as advocated by Chairman Mao himself, must be vigorously developed. There must be study and application in the course of struggle; and study must be combined with application. Chairman Mao's works and latest instructions must be carried out word for word, sentence by sentence. And when Chairman Mao's latest instructions are carried out comprehensively, all-round victory will be won in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The congress recognized the establishment of a large number of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes as a great strategic task. Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of the revisionist line has to be carried forward penetratingly in all fields, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon for this purpose. The top capitalist roader in the Party, China's Khrushchov, and the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching, must be thoroughly repudiated and completely discredited, and their evil influence must be completely obliterated.

It was pointed out at the congress that the General Staff Headquarters is one of the administrative organs through which the great leader Chairman Mao, the deputy supreme commander Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Party Central Committee, the Military Commission and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee directed the whole P.L.A. It shoulders a heavier and more glorious task than ever in the great struggle for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The congress stressed that one must never forget class struggle, never forget the dictatorship of the pro-

letariat, never forget to put politics to the fore and never forget to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The congress stressed the importance of **"grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparations against war,"** and of doing a good job in the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training. It stressed the importance of heightening revolutionary vigilance and of being always ready to crush any war provocations by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, to prevent any sabotage by class enemies, to defend the great motherland and the great proletarian cultural revolution and to support the revolutionary struggles of the people all over the world.

The congress unanimously adopted a message of salute to the great leader Chairman Mao expressing its

participants' proletarian feelings of boundless love for him. It also adopted a pledge to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao.

Units and individuals outstanding in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought were commended at the congress.

The congress, which took place under the leadership of the Party Committee of the Headquarters of the General Staff, was attended by Comrade Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party. Also present were leading members of the P.L.A. departments concerned.

Congresses of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works were also called recently by the General Logistics Department, six branches and two military academies of the P.L.A.

(Continued from p. 8.)

tremendous power of Mao Tse-tung's thought becomes increasingly deeper only if we repeatedly study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in the practice of revolutionary struggle. We can firmly nurture the proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao only by developing a real understanding and mastery of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, raising our proletarian consciousness and remoulding our world outlook in revolutionary practice. Otherwise, when storms arise, we are liable consciously or unconsciously to depart from the proletarian revolutionary course indicated by Chairman Mao.

In the great struggle to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, our army shoulders still more and heavier tasks than before, and the Party and the people have put still higher demands on us. We must stand firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and implement in our actions his latest instructions, which guide the present class struggle. We should not only carry out those instructions whose significance we understand, but also those whose significance we do not, at the moment, wholly understand. We should strive to understand the latter in the process of carrying them out, so that each and every one of Chairman Mao's instructions is implemented at every level and in an all-round way.

In firmly grasping application, the most fundamental point is to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to **"fighting self, repudiating revisionism."** The self-interest of the bourgeoisie is the mortal enemy of proletarian loyalty to Chairman Mao. The more the self-interest in one's mind, the less loyal he will be to Chairman Mao. Loyalty to Chairman Mao demands fighting self-interest, and boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao demands elimination of self-interest. In the present struggle between the two classes, two roads and

two lines, we can follow closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and be truly loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao only if we make a thorough break with virulent self-interest, eliminate the influences of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism and anarchism, and overcome all impediments blocking our implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"If the masses alone are active without a strong leading group to organize their activity properly, such activity cannot be sustained for long, or carried forward in the right direction, or raised to a high level."**

Leadership must be strengthened so that our army's mass movement of the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought can be raised to a still higher level in line with the new situation of seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Leading cadres at all levels should become models in being loyal to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought and in firmly grasping application so as to lead the masses of commanders and fighters to constantly enhance their proletarian feelings of boundless love and admiration for, infinite faith in and utter loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They should resolutely carry out, constantly propagate and implement all the following principles advocated by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao: "In studying the works of Chairman Mao, one should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what one is studying." They should make still more efforts to develop the fine revolutionary style of study, that of combining theory with practice, which Chairman Mao teaches, so that the great mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought grows vigorously and solidly.

(*"Jiefangjun Bao"* editorial, March 3)

They Are Doing First-Rate Work in Hsingkuo

NOT long ago, we visited Hsingkuo, a model county in Kiangsi Province's Soviet area of over 30 years ago, a red flag planted by Chairman Mao himself, for he came here on five occasions during the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37).

Our respected and beloved Chairman Mao came here first in 1929. At that time when the people of Hsingkuo were struggling on the verge of ruin, he brought them the flame of revolution from the Ching-kang Mountains.

The Hsingkuo people will never forget how Chairman Mao taught them to take up arms and rise in revolution; how he ran a training course for cadres in the agrarian revolution and how, at his call, they held fact-finding meetings.

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Hsingkuo people followed Chairman Mao closely in making revolution. With red hearts pledged loyally to him, they made theirs a model county in the Soviet area.

In his brilliant work *Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work* (January 27, 1934), the great leader Chairman Mao said in praise of the Hsingkuo County comrades: "The comrades in Hsingkuo have done first-rate work and deserve our praise as model workers. . . . They are working conscientiously, solving problems with minute care." "The comrades in Changkang township are an example to all of us. What admirable people!" (Changkang is a township in Hsingkuo County — Ed.)

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Hsingkuo are closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. They brought about a great alliance of their revolutionary mass organizations and set up a revolutionary committee, Kiangsi Province's first provisional organ of power at county level.

On its creation, the county revolutionary committee took over the revolutionary tradition and, pledging boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, has been leading the people of Hsingkuo in doing "first-rate work" and striving to be "model workers."

Following Chairman Mao's Teachings

On the same day the committee was founded, the standing committee members held their first study ses-

sion at the place where Chairman Mao himself had held the training course for cadres in the agrarian revolution. They studied *Serve the People*, and *Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work*.

Early next morning, the whole standing committee went to Changkang township on foot and asked veteran revolutionaries there to tell them how Chairman Mao had made investigations among the people and how the model workers had done their work 30 years ago. Shortly afterwards, at the place where Chairman Mao called fact-finding meetings, they held their first meeting of this kind. Through it they got to know how revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was being carried on in the rural areas and modestly listened to the masses' opinions of their work. They took part in collective productive labour working in a peanut field in which Chairman Mao himself had once worked.

When he came to Changkang in 1933, Chairman Mao found that a small wooden bridge at the entrance to a village needed repairs. He told the village cadres to give thought to everything that concerned the masses and repair the bridge immediately. Later, in a letter to the township government, Chairman Mao inquired about the matter. Recalling this today, the masses said, much moved: "Dear as are father and mother, Chairman Mao is dearer. He takes thought even for such small matters as repairing a bridge for the people to pass over!" Taught a deep lesson by this, the standing committee members are determined to follow the brilliant example set by Chairman Mao in his great revolutionary practice. They pay attention to everything concerning the masses. Finding that a village road had been cut by flood water, they immediately set out to repair it themselves.

Two mornings a week, the standing committee members join representatives of the revolutionary rebel organizations in studying Chairman Mao's works. In this way they are always at hand to hear the masses' opinions of their work and accept their supervision.

They follow Chairman Mao's teachings in helping each other to revolutionize their ideology. A very good example of this is given by Chang Feng-hsuan, chairman of the revolutionary committee (formerly first secretary of the county Party committee), and its vice-chairman, Hsu Kuei-ying (formerly representative of

a revolutionary mass organization). Chang had been criticized by the masses for carrying out the bourgeois reactionary line during the movement, and, at one time, it seemed to Hsu that he held back in doing ideological-political work among some members of the mass organizations. Thinking that it might be due to his reaction to the earlier criticism, Hsu encouraged him to draw the correct lessons from his past mistakes. On the other hand, Hsu was full of enthusiasm and so busy with her work that for some time she relaxed her efforts in studying Chairman Mao's works. Seeing this, Chang told her how he himself had made mistakes in the past precisely because he neglected the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This helped Hsu to see the light. "No matter how busy we are, we must never neglect the study of Chairman Mao's works," they agreed.

Championing the Revolutionary Cause

Because the pernicious effects of China's Khrushchov's bourgeois reactionary line on the cadre question — "hitting hard at many in order to protect a handful" — have not been completely eliminated, some former cadres of the people's communes and production brigades did not want to be cadres again. What should be done? The revolutionary committee members recalled how Chairman Mao had given a training course for cadres in the agrarian revolution and how vigorously the agrarian revolution had been carried out in Hsingkuo once revolutionary theory was integrated with practice. So they started the first Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in Hsingkuo. In the study classes, the principal leading cadres of the people's communes, leading members of revolutionary mass organizations and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants studied *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* and Chairman Mao's latest instructions and helped each other fight self and repudiate revisionism.

They asked themselves this question: Will we follow the example of the 20,000 martyrs of Hsingkuo County who died a glorious death for the revolution, or retire from the revolution because we cannot stand criticism from the masses?

The Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have given fine results. During and after the classes the revolutionary cadres have on their own initiative criticized their wrong ideas. They have given a pledge to be always loyal to Chairman Mao and follow him always in carrying the revolution through to the end. The poor and lower-middle peasants are overjoyed at this awakening of the cadres. The great majority of the leading cadres of the 27 people's communes in the county were again elected to responsible posts.

This was soon followed by the organization of more Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes among cadres of the production brigades and representatives of the poor

and lower-middle peasants. The mass campaign to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way has reached a new high.

Thus, in a short period of time, from the people's commune level down to the production brigades, from top to bottom, the leading bodies were speedily strengthened and improved. Everywhere someone is in charge of particular jobs and all responsible posts at all levels have been filled.

Taking the Socialist Road

Every villager in Hsingkuo County, from the five- or six-year-olds to elderly invalids, knows how China's Khrushchov made a vain attempt to restore capitalism, that he was the deadly enemy of the poor and lower-middle peasants and was as bad as the big landlords.

The fields, the offices of the production brigades, the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants were everywhere turned into fighting fronts denouncing China's Khrushchov. Meetings of all kinds were called to criticize China's Khrushchov. Such meetings held by families were especially lively and memorable. All the members of the family would gather around the lamp. While the menfolk smoked, the women did their needlework, and with the old folk and the children ensconced on the kang, an oldster would tell the family history. And the tale ended with the children shouting: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Down with China's Khrushchov!"

As revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has gone on, the Hsingkuo people have evolved many new ways of organizing such meetings. At one meeting held in a people's commune to repudiate China's Khrushchov's theory that "exploitation has its merits," two former landlord despots were brought in to recount their crimes in exploiting the poor and lower-middle peasants, then their victims from among the poor and lower-middle peasants were asked to tell how their families had been ruined. In this way, the revolutionary masses, particularly the young people, learnt what exploitation really meant.

The Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and the campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation have fully mobilized the masses and have given them a profound lesson. They have been enabled to see ever more clearly what the socialist road is and what the capitalist road is.

Determined to take the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao, the people of Hsingkuo are once again striving hard to do "first-rate work" and be new "model workers."

Under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a new leap forward has started in Hsingkuo County.

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

500 Million Commune Members Repudiate Revisionism

THE angry tide of revolutionary mass criticism from more than 500 million rural people's commune members is pounding and smashing the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov.

This is a gigantic political and ideological battle to uproot revisionism and bring about a new upsurge in the study and application of Chairman Mao's works. It has a vital bearing on the fate of these more than 500 million commune members, on whether they will be led to socialism or capitalism. And it is also decisive for the future of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the future of our country's socialist system.

China's hundreds of millions of commune members declare: "The schemes of China's Khrushchov and all the monsters and demons to turn China's countryside into a staging ground for restoring capitalism have gone bankrupt!"

Every village has its big-character posters and wall newspapers denouncing China's Khrushchov. Meetings attended by old and young, by men and women, are being held at the commune, production brigade and team levels. With one voice they are denouncing the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party. In this stupendous "people's war" the capitalist roaders, confronted by the masses armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, have shown themselves to be just a bunch of paper tigers.

Thanks to the extensive spread of classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the commune members have come to have a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's instructions. They are now using these instructions as their "telescope" and "microscope" both to disclose how China's Khrushchov and his like tampered with and distorted the principles of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to expose and analyse their crimes in trying to turn China's countryside once again into a dark world of capitalism. The commune members are forcefully rebutting the revisionist nonsense of China's Khrushchov.

Chairman Mao says: "Only socialism can save China" and "Without socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete, consolidated socialism." He points out that the great majority of the peasants are enthusiastic for socialism, and collectivization is the road that leads the peasants to a common prosperity.

Yet soon after liberation, and prior to the socialist transformation of agriculture, China's Khrushchov clamoured for "long-term protection of the rich-peasant economy." After the co-operative movement began, he tried to hold back its advance and, in 1955, he cut back the number of agricultural co-operatives by 200,000.

In the three years of temporary difficulties from 1959 to 1961, China's Khrushchov attacked the three red banners—the Party's general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's communes. Later, it was this man again who got out a bourgeois reactionary line to sabotage the socialist education movement initiated by Chairman Mao.

In order to eradicate his influence in every field, commune members are criticizing China's Khrushchov's fallacies issue by issue and point by point.

They point out that in order to cover up the real facts of the struggle and paralyse the militant revolutionary will of the people, China's Khrushchov advanced the theory of "the dying out of class struggle."

This fellow advocated "four freedoms," i.e., the freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, sell and buy land and engage in private enterprises. This is the philosophy of vampires and parasites.

He ranted that "exploitation has its merits," and hoped to retain the old, vicious system of man eating man.

It was this fellow again who clamoured for a retreat in both industry and agriculture in the three years of temporary difficulties and hawked the notorious *san zi yi bao*, a programme for restoring capitalism, i.e., the increase of plots for private use, the expansion of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual household. In villages where, encouraged by the capitalist roaders, the *san zi yi bao* was put into effect, some landlords, rich peasants, well-to-do middle peasants and peasants with capitalist tendencies arranged their production according to the law of profit instead of state plans, which brought, in its wake, speculation, profiteering and class polarization.

This evil trend was checked after our great leader Chairman Mao in 1962 issued the call "Never forget class struggle."

Looking back over the past 18 years, commune members have come to see that all the adverse currents stirred up since liberation for the restoration of capitalism had their roots in China's Khrushchov. The sharp, complex struggle in these years has been one between

the two roads, the socialist and the capitalist, between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the two lines, the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois reactionary line represented by China's Khrushchov.

The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, who make up the great majority of the rural population, are the main force in this movement of mass criticism and repudiation. They recall how the Party and Chairman Mao rescued them from the depths of misery at the time of liberation, and how their life improved day by day after the land reform. Individual farming is likened by the peasants to a small boat adrift in a storm, while the road of collectivization charted by Chairman Mao is leading them to socialism and communism.

With raised fists, commune members shout: "Whoever tries to stop us taking the socialist road is our biggest enemy! China's Khrushchov, you're day-dreaming when you hope to put us in chains again!"

They point out that the evil done by China's Khrushchov shows him to be the chief representative of the bourgeoisie and the spokesman of the overthrown landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. They are determined to criticize and discredit China's Khrushchov so thoroughly that he will never rise again.

A most important result of this revolutionary mass criticism is that commune members have learnt to distinguish socialism from capitalism, and to distinguish Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, from revisionism. They have a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's brilliant leadership and a greater love for socialism. This guarantees that in whatever guise revisionism may emerge, the masses will be able to discern and resolutely fight it so that our country will never change its political colour.

In thus criticizing the old world, a process of ideological revolutionization has taken place in the minds of the peasants. In response to Chairman Mao's call to "fight self, repudiate revisionism," they are combating self-interest while concentrating their fire on China's Khrushchov.

They take Chairman Mao's teachings as the supreme guide for their actions, and serve the people wholeheartedly and devotedly in a lofty, communist spirit as instructed by Chairman Mao.

In the tempest of the cultural revolution they are determined to clear out of their minds the self-interest that is the residue of thousands of years of the system of private ownership, together with all the muck of the old society.

This revolutionary movement has seen the birth of a new era in which China's hundreds of millions of peasants are grasping and applying Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Peasant Family Meetings Repudiate China's Khrushchov

IN Kiangsu Province's Hongjing Production Brigade (Taitsang County) something new has appeared in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. Members of this rural people's commune brigade in east China are holding family meetings in addition to brigade and team meetings to expose and denounce the crimes of the handful of the capitalist roaders in the Party.

With the family as a unit, the poor and lower-middle peasants of this production brigade are studying Chairman Mao's works to repudiate revisionist fallacies and at the same time criticize reflections of the bourgeois world outlook in their own minds.

One evening the family of Shen Ching-yuan, a poor peasant of the fifth production team, sat down together and with Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon mercilessly denounced the fallacies of China's Khrushchov advocating the development of a rich-peasant economy.

The meeting started with everyone reading well-chosen quotations from Chairman Mao. Shen Ching-yuan was the first to speak. Denouncing China's top capitalist roader for undermining the collective economy and the foundations of socialism, he said: "China's Khrushchov agitated for a long time for the development of a rich-peasant economy. He spread around such nonsense as 'exploitation has its merits,' 'exploitation saves people,' 'exploitation should be welcomed' and 'collective farms can be set up only when 70 per cent of the peasant households each own three horses.' What rotten nonsense! For the past ten years or more,



he pushed in the countryside a line aimed at restoring capitalism!"

Shen Ching-yuan's mother, who spoke next, recalled the miseries of pre-liberation days. She related how she had worked as a farm-hand since she was thirteen. She never had a regular job, only short-term work when she worked for the landlords and rich peasants. She endured this miserable existence for 26 years.

She poured out her bitter memories: "I had to get back to work in the fields thirteen days after I had given birth to my first child. My tears remained my own while my sweat watered the landlords' fields. I lost my second child at birth because we were so poor. We had nothing to live on. I was forced to let my third child go as a child bride. . . .

"Suffering from crushing rents, unending taxes and usury in old China, we poor people faced three alternatives: starvation, prison or suicide."

She said angrily: "How dare China's Khrushchov, this sworn enemy of us poor and lower-middle peasants, talk such nonsense as 'exploitation has its merits' and 'exploitation saves people!' I'd like to ask him: Save what people? The landlords and the rich peasants; that's the sort you save!"

"It is our beloved Chairman Mao, dearer to us than father or mother," she said, "who saved us from the wretchedness of the old society, who led us to get organized and take the road of collectivization, who enabled us to stand up and become our own masters. Our life has improved year by year."

Shen Ching-yuan's wife, also a poor peasant member of the commune, condemned China's Khrushchov for relying on "the type of peasant household which owns three horses, a plough and a cart" to build "collective farms." "That meant," she said, "reliance on the

rich peasants and forbidding the poor and lower-middle peasants to build socialism."

She continued: "We poor and lower-middle peasants were cruelly oppressed and exploited in the old society. We suffered dreadfully and we were filled with hatred for that society. After liberation we stood up politically, took the seals of political power into our own hands and got our share of land.

"But to free ourselves completely from the poverty and bankruptcy of generations we have to get organized and take the bright socialist road.

"That is why, led by our beloved Chairman Mao, we poor and lower-middle peasants organized mutual-aid teams, then elementary and advanced agricultural co-operatives. Finally, in 1958, we organized people's communes — the bridge to communism."

"We poor and lower-middle peasants are determined to take the socialist road," she stressed. "We know best the advantages of agricultural co-operation and the evils of a rich-peasant economy."

Shen Ching-yuan said at the end of the meeting, "a most vicious thing China's Khrushchov did was to play on the bourgeois 'self-interest' in our heads, so as to trick us poor and lower-middle peasants into taking the capitalist road. That is why we must make revolution in the depths of our being, take **'fight self, repudiate revisionism'** as the key, relentlessly combat the 'self-interest' in our minds and establish the proletarian world outlook so as to leave no loop-holes for China's Khrushchov to attempt to restore capitalism."

He proposed that the family should further improve their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, especially the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*] to help revolutionize their own thinking.

(Continued from p. 6.)

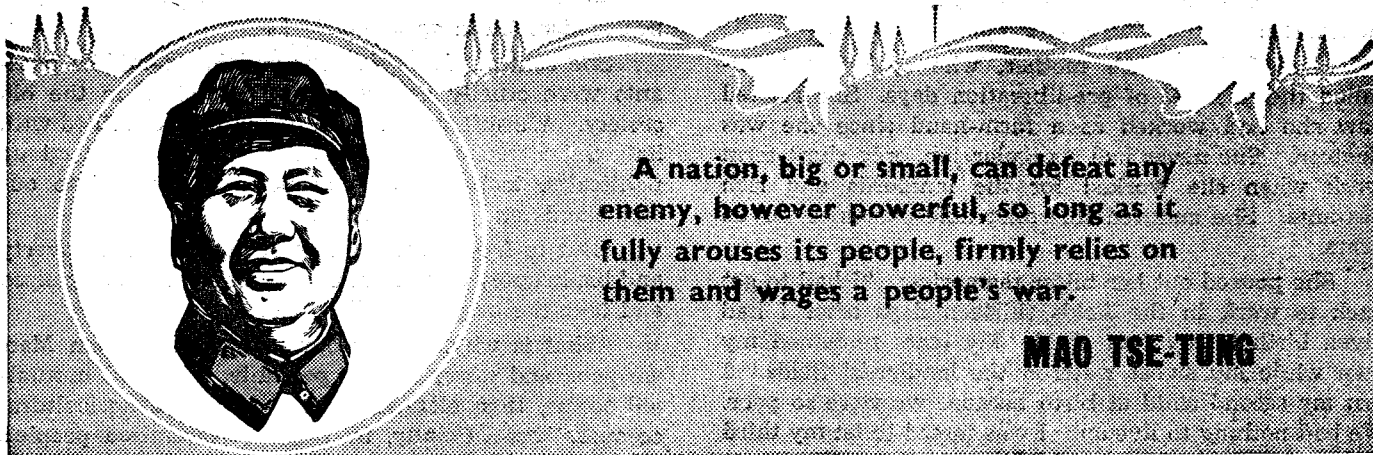
Feng's example, one should make the "three constantly read articles" one's soul, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest, and dedicate one's life, which was limited, to the infinite cause of service to the people.

He said that the great fighter for communism Lei Feng was nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought, and was tempered and grew up into a proletarian hero in the midst of the storm and stress of extremely sharp and complex class struggle. Lei Feng always stood at the very forefront of the actual class struggle, charging and bringing low the class enemy, courageously defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, however, unscrupulously

distorted the great image of Comrade Lei Feng, making him out to be a model for the "peaceful period." They emptied his message of its essence, which is class struggle, and wanted us merely to learn from Comrade Lei Feng's so-called "ordinary yet great" "character and style," scheming to oppose our creative study and application of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, that is, wanting people to forget class struggle and forget the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to let them restore capitalism. This was a struggle of the two lines, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat fighting for successors, a sharp struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. This scheme of China's Khrushchov and those like him would never succeed. We must raise aloft the cudgel of Mao Tse-tung's thought

and sweep on to the rubbish heap of history every bit of poison spread by them.

The commander of the 2nd company of the engineering unit and the squad leader to which the late Comrade Lei Feng belonged spoke at the meeting. They both said that they would be like Comrade Lei Feng, creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, putting the emphasis on the word "application," promote ideological revolutionization, be good soldiers infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. In the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines they would stand resolutely on the side of Chairman Mao, and they pledged to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.



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.

MAO TSE-TUNG

South Vietnam P.L.A.F. Command Issues Special Communique No. 3

- **The co-ordinated fighting by the armed forces and people of south Vietnam has brought on an unprecedentedly excellent situation.**
- **They wiped out more than 90,000 enemy troops in nearly 30 days of heroic fighting.**

IN nearly 30 days of fighting during their sweeping fierce attacks against the enemy since the Spring Festival, giving full play to their style of fighting—courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting—the heroic south Vietnam armed forces and people won world-shaking victories and brought about an unprecedentedly excellent situation on the south Vietnam battlefield.

According to the Special Communique No. 3 of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces Command, released by the South Vietnam Giai Phong Press Agency, in nearly 30 days of battle since January 29, the south Vietnam armed forces and people killed, wounded or captured more than 90,000 enemy troops, including more than 20,000 U.S. and satellite troops, shot down or destroyed on the ground more than 1,800 enemy aircraft, destroyed over 1,300 enemy tanks and armoured cars and thousands of other military vehicles, sank 90 enemy warships and combat launches and blasted millions of tons of enemy ammunition and oil. The enemy's rural "pacification" programme has been completely frustrated and 1.2 million more people have been liberated. More than 200,000 puppet troops were disintegrated in the first few days of February. The south Vietnam armed forces and people have thus completely upset the 1968 strategic plan and troop dispositions of the U.S. bandits in south Vietnam and paralysed the puppet regime. A new situation has been brought about on the south Vietnam battlefield.

Issued on February 26, the communique said that in the nearly 30 days and nights of extremely valiant fighting since the night of January 29, the south Vietnam armed forces and people mounted attacks and organized uprisings in all major cities and provincial capitals in the south. They struck hard at almost all enemy lairs, big and small, from Saigon and Hue to the provinces, seized control of many places and inflicted heavy losses on the U.S., puppet and satellite troops, as well as on the puppet administration. In many places, they launched repeated attacks and smashed one enemy counter-attack after another. They fought most splendidly and performed the most outstanding deeds in the cities or provincial capitals of Saigon, Hue, Da Nang, Hoi An, Da Lat, Phan Thiet, Ban Me Thuot, My Tho, Ben Tre and Vinh Long.

The south Vietnam armed forces and people also launched attacks and organized uprisings in hundreds of district towns and townships, and in all the rural areas under the enemy's temporary control, seizing control of nearly all these areas.

At the same time, they attacked a series of enemy command posts at various levels, including U.S. operational headquarters, puppet army corps headquarters, headquarters of puppet army services and branches, and of U.S., puppet and satellite divisions, brigades and regiments, as well as military sectors and sub-sectors of the puppet army.

They attacked a series of enemy military bases and defence lines, captured the whole Lang Vay post, attacked 45 enemy airfields, causing enormous losses in planes, bombs, ammunition and oil, as well as in technical personnel and pilots. The biggest U.S. air bases in south Vietnam, such as Da Nang, Chu Lai, Bien Hoa, Tan Son Nhut, and Phu Bai, all came under attack, many of them attacked time and again. The armed forces and people in south Vietnam also attacked a series of enemy storage dumps, among which were huge storage complexes providing war supplies to various sectors of the battlefield, and a series of ports and naval bases, as well as warships and combat launches.

The armed forces and people in the south severed enemy lines of communication. Many important highways such as Highways 1, 4, 14, 15, 19 and 20 were paralysed for many days. Hundreds of bridges were blown up, a series of parking grounds attacked, and dozens of jails smashed open and tens of thousands of enemy-imprisoned patriots were set free.

The communique said that the offensive and uprising of the armed forces and people in the south are continuing.

It pointed out that as a result of these mighty offensives and uprisings the armed forces and people in the south have won very big and all-round victories. According to preliminary statistics, they wiped out an enormous number of enemy effectives, killing, wounding or capturing more than 90,000 enemy troops including over 20,000 U.S. and satellite troops. These casualty figures are equal to the average number of enemy troops wiped out in three months of 1967. Many whole units of the enemy were wiped out, including three armoured regiments, 39 infantry, engineering, combat police and motorized transport battalions (mostly infantry battalions), eight multi-battalion armoured units and 120 companies. The number of enemy units at the battalion level wiped out equals the total number of enemy units at the same level wiped out in 9 months of 1967.

Overwhelmed by the powerful offensive and struggle of the armed forces and people in the south, large numbers of puppet troops disintegrated, the communique noted. In the first few days of February, the number of puppet troops who discarded their uniforms was more than 200,000. At present, the puppet army is in a process of speedy and irretrievable disintegration. Most of the regional puppet forces and police have likewise cast off their uniforms. In Hue, over 700 men in the puppet administration confessed their crimes before the people. The puppet troops at 14 strongpoints and posts surrendered, while nearly 1,000 officers and men of the puppet army crossed over to the side of the people and volunteered to take up arms to fight the U.S. and puppet troops. Up to February 10, the puppet troops in more than 80 strongpoints and posts in Ben Tre, My Tho, Kien Phong and An Giang Provinces surrendered to the revolutionary armed forces. The puppet troops revolted in 13 strongpoints in Tra Vinh Province.

The disintegration of the main-force units of the puppet army also assumed enormous proportions. Within a few days, 950 men of the puppet 7th division in central Nam Bo deserted. A puppet battalion in Vinh Long Province now has only 30 officers and men left.

The communique said that the armed forces and people in the south have, to a considerable extent, destroyed the enemy means of war. According to available statistics, they shot down or destroyed on the ground more than 1,800 enemy aircraft (equal to three-fifths of the total enemy aircraft losses in 1967), knocked out more than 1,300 tanks and armoured cars (equal to one-third of the total loss of armoured cars in 1967), and thousands of other military vehicles, sank 90 enemy warships and combat launches (equal to two-fifths of the total loss of warships and combat launches in 1967), and blasted millions of tons of enemy ammunition and oil. This is a most disastrous defeat for the enemy. His fire-power and mobility have been seriously weakened. The U.S. first air mobile cavalry division has been left with only half its normal strength in aircraft. As a result, the morale of U.S., puppet and satellite troops has dropped to a new low.

Thundering blows have been dealt to the puppet administrative system by the armed forces and people of south Vietnam, the communique said. The sphere of people's control has been widened.

The puppet regime of the Thieu-Ky clique of traitors at the central level has come under heavy attack and is being paralysed and thrown into confusion. The puppet administration at the provincial and district levels is also tottering. Their machinery for control and their reactionary organizations at the grass-roots level in most villages and hamlets have, in the main, been wiped out. The enemy's rural "pacification" plan has been completely smashed, and 1.2 million more people have been liberated.

The people in the south have gained control of most of the rural and many of the urban areas and are speedily setting up their revolutionary political power at all levels. The Thua Thien-Hue People's Revolutionary Committee has come into being to undertake its tasks as a provincial and municipal organ of people's revolutionary power.

The rear areas of the armed forces and people of south Vietnam have been considerably expanded, the communique pointed out, now stretching from the rolling Annam Mountains and the Western Plateaux down to the vast plains of Quang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces and of central Trung Bo, and from the mountain regions of eastern Nam Bo down to the immense Thap Muoi Plain and the Mekong River Delta. The manpower and material resources of the armed forces and people of south Vietnam are swiftly increasing. In contrast, the rear of the enemy — his object of plunder and his base — has been narrowed down as never before.

The communique emphatically pointed out that the armed forces and people in the south have won vic-

tories of very great strategic importance, both militarily and politically. The U.S. and puppet clique have suffered very heavy losses. The strategic objectives which the enemy has long pursued, such as its attempts to "search and destroy" the P.L.A.F., "pacify" the countryside, build up the puppet administration, and consolidate the puppet army, have all failed disastrously. Its chances of realizing these objectives will be still slimmer in the future.

The communique went on to condemn the new crimes the U.S. and puppet clique are committing in an attempt to save themselves from their defeat.

The glorious victories of the armed forces and people of south Vietnam have opened up a new situation on the battlefield, one which is particularly favourable to themselves and unfavourable to the enemy, the communique said.

Never before have the enemy forces been so weakened as now. As a result of the massive annihilation and disintegration of the enemy's effectives, troop shortages in both the U.S. and puppet ranks are greater than ever. Apart from the units already wiped out, all the remaining U.S. units are now under strength. Many U.S. marine battalions have been reduced to half their strength.

All puppet units are even more seriously under strength. No less than 30 per cent of the main-force puppet battalions have either been wiped out or heavily decimated, among them 8 of the 15 general reserve battalions. At present, the enemy is making a redoubled effort to pressgang more recruits into the army. But this can in no way increase the fighting power of the puppet troops. It will only disunite them still more. The United States is sending one more brigade and another regiment to south Vietnam. But how can it ever hope to extinguish the raging flames with a few cupfuls of water?

The communique pointed out with full confidence that the strength of the armed forces and people of south Vietnam has never been so powerful as now, both on the frontline and in the rear areas, in quantity as well as in quality. In particular, the three kinds of armed forces have made a big leap forward in their fighting capacity. They have grown ever stronger in the course of fighting and have co-ordinated their operations. The different services have all displayed great valour and resourcefulness and splendid co-ordination. At the same time, co-ordination between the different battlefronts has also been raised to a new level.

On the other hand, the communique said, the enemy has never been in such disarray and so on the decline as now. After suffering bitter setbacks during the two "dry season strategic counter-offensives" and in the "two-pronged offensive" of 1967, the U.S. bandits have, since the beginning of 1968, been gradually switching to the defensive on all battlefronts. The new spring offensive launched by the armed forces and people of

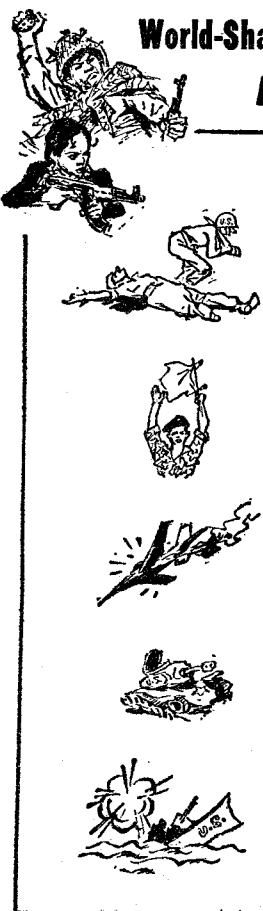
south Vietnam has completely upset the enemy's strategic plan and troop disposition. His 1968 plans had to be thrown into the ash can even before they could be put into practice. His defence system has broken down.

The communique said: Never has our position of victory, initiative, and offensive been so good and so strong as now. The frontlines of the armed forces and people of south Vietnam have encircled the enemy's lairs which he thus far claimed to be most secure. The communique said: Behind our frontlines are solid rear areas embracing vast rural and mountainous territories under the control of the people. They constitute the source of our inexhaustible strength to defeat the enemy.

It went on to say that never has the enemy been so frail and so rotten politically as it is today. The puppet regime is still more like a dying flame in the wind. The U.S. aggressors are in greater isolation at home and abroad.

The communique said that the armed forces and people of south Vietnam are closely united and are fighting with one heart and one mind to completely defeat the enemy. Recently, tens of thousands of people in the towns and the countryside courageously took to the streets or highways to confront the enemy directly. They formed combat groups equipped with arms

World-Shaking Victories of S. Vietnamese Armed Forces and People



- More than 90,000 enemy troops killed, wounded or captured (including more than 20,000 U.S. and satellite troops).
- More than 200,000 puppet troops disintegrated.
- More than 1,800 enemy aircraft shot down or destroyed.
- More than 1,300 enemy tanks and armoured cars as well as thousands of other military vehicles destroyed.
- 90 enemy warships and combat launches.

captured from the enemy. The ranks of people engaged in political struggle have swelled as never before. The people and liberation armed forces of south Vietnam are united like kith and kin and are supporting each other in fighting. The strength of the solidarity between the armed forces and people makes the enemy jittery. The prestige of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation — the organizer and promoter of all the victories won by the south Vietnamese people — is growing steadily. The workers, peasants and other labouring people are playing the role of shock brigades in the offensive and uprising of the entire people.

The Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces in Saigon, the Front of National, Democratic and Peace Alliance in Hue and many other patriotic organizations have come into existence and sided with the entire people in the struggle.

The communique said: The kith and kin in north Vietnam are giving all-out support to the armed forces and people in the south and are constantly encouraging them in the struggle. We are being provided with the most favourable conditions and a most solid foundation. We shall certainly win complete victory. The enemy is doomed to utter defeat.

Ceaselessly Wiping Out the Enemy and Winning Greater Victories

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

INDEFATIGABLE and fighting on from one battle to another, the heroic south Vietnamese armed forces and people who mounted a powerful new spring offensive against the enemy have been hitting out at the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs continually and winning smashing victories. According to the communique issued by the Command of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces, they wiped out more than 90,000 enemy troops, including more than 20,000 U.S. and satellite troops, in battles fought during less than 30 days, beginning from January 29. The people throughout China and revolutionary people all over the world cheer and rejoice over these resounding victories of the armed forces and people of south Vietnam.

This powerful new spring offensive has opened up a new situation for the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Magnificently successful, it has upset U.S. imperialism's strategic dispositions in south Vietnam and shaken the reactionary U.S. and puppet rule in the major towns to its very foundations. It has completely shattered the U.S. and puppet "pacification programme" in the countryside and put out of action large numbers of enemy effectives. It has dealt the U.S. aggressors a staggering blow and plunged U.S. imperialism into dire straits never before witnessed in its war of aggression against Vietnam.

In conducting the war on the south Vietnam battlefield today, the south Vietnamese armed forces and people have the initiative firmly in their hands. Not only can they mount attacks on all fronts, they can also keep them up and launch one powerful offensive after another in a short space of time. Reduced to a

still more passive position where they are getting it in the neck all the time, the U.S. aggressors are now deprived more and more of the freedom of action on the south Vietnam battlefield.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out during the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan: "**In our war we strive in every engagement to win a victory, big or small, and to disarm a part of the enemy and destroy a part of his men and materiel. We must accumulate the results of these partial destructions of the enemy into major strategic victories and so achieve the final political aim of expelling the enemy, protecting the motherland and building a new China.**"

The most important feature in the new spring offensive of the armed forces and people of south Vietnam is the co-ordination between army and people to wipe out by large numbers the effective strength of the U.S. and puppet troops. In less than 30 days, they put more than 90,000 enemy troops out of action. This is an unprecedentedly tremendous victory for the people of south Vietnam. By continual annihilation of the enemy forces in the last seven years, the South Vietnam P.L.A.F. have wiped out a total of over 1.5 million enemy troops, including more than 300,000 U.S. aggressor and satellite troops. The reason why the south Vietnamese people can wage a protracted war is that, in addition to giving full play to their absolute superiority politically, their principal means militarily is to wipe out enemy effectives and subject him to a long period of attrition. In the initial stage of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, big victories had always been the result of the accu-

mulation of small victories. With the development of the war situation, the victories of the south Vietnamese armed forces and people have become bigger and bigger and the number of enemy troops wiped out in each battle or campaign has also swollen. It can be safely assumed that if the enemy's effective strength continues to be wiped out in this way, the U.S. aggressors, who, in the first place, are already short of manpower and in great difficulties, would be unable to hold out for long in south Vietnam. The armed forces and people of south Vietnam, by accumulating fresh and sustained victories, will surely be able to achieve greater strategic victories. And this will bring them to their sacred goal of expelling the enemy, liberating the whole territory and then reunifying the fatherland.

Confronted by a situation in which defeat has enveloped their war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. aggressors are taking feverish new measures to expand the war. In addition to sending more cannon-

fodder — well over 10,000 troops — to the south Vietnam battlefield as urgent reinforcements, the Johnson Administration is busy preparing to call up its reserves. Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Wheeler recently paid a hasty visit to Saigon to plan further expansion of the military adventure. Clearly, U.S. imperialism will never give up until it is consigned to the grave. The nearer it draws to final defeat, the more desperately will it struggle.

But whatever the stakes U.S. imperialism may throw into its aggressive war against Vietnam, it can never escape complete defeat there. The Vietnamese people have long since made up their minds to fight a protracted war, to carry their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to final victory. The 700 million Chinese people resolutely support the heroic Vietnamese people to fight on, and fight to the end to drive out every single U.S. aggressor bandit from the land of Vietnam.

(February 29)

Soviet Revisionist Clique Cannot Escape the Punishment of History

SINCE the Kosygin-Johnson meeting in Glassboro last June, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has been unusually energetic in its efforts to serve Washington's counter-revolutionary global strategy by ganging up still more brazenly with U.S. imperialism to grossly betray the interests of the people all over the world.

Johnson, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, did not mince words in his recent "State of the Union Message" to the U.S. Congress when he said he was highly gratified at the "progress" in the counter-revolutionary global collaboration between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists after the Glassboro meeting. This statement of Johnson's is nothing but praise for the renegade Brezhnev-Kosygin clique for its active role as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism during the past half year or more.

The U.S.-Soviet Glassboro meeting took place last year against the following background: the earth-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution was forging ahead vigorously in China; the Vietnamese people were winning victory after victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; the revolutionary anti-imperialist movement was gaining momentum in the Middle East and in other areas in the world; and the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists

were daily finding the going getting tougher and tougher. At the secret talks in Glassboro, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists reached explicit and tacit agreement on a number of major international issues, and they plotted together to oppose China and to stamp out the revolutionary struggle of the people the world over, particularly the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Thus, they brought Soviet-U.S. collusion to a new stage.

Since that meeting, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, acting in accordance with the commands of Johnson on the expansion of the so-called sphere of united action between the Soviet Union and the United States, took further steps to channel its foreign policy into the orbit of the counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism. Tailing after and working in close co-ordination with Washington, the Soviet revisionists have made greater efforts, together with the United States, in rigging up an anti-China and counter-revolutionary "holy alliance" and sabotaging the Vietnamese people's war to resist U.S. aggression and save their fatherland. They helped the U.S. aggressors in realizing their plan to force the Arab countries into all-round capitulation to the United States and Israel; and they extended Soviet-U.S. collaboration in the political, economic and cultural fields into the military field as well.

Let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of every country!

—MAO TSE-TUNG

Close Co-operation With U.S. Imperialism Against China

The Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists have all along regarded socialist China, which is growing stronger daily, as their common enemy and the chief obstacle to their counter-revolutionary collaboration. At Glassboro, a new scheme against China was worked out by Kosygin and Johnson. To consummate the worldwide "package deal" it reached with Johnson at Glassboro, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique has become more brazen and more unbridled than ever in spreading its anti-China propaganda and putting together a ring to encircle China. It is singing in tune with Washington and collaborating with it ever more closely.

During this period, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique and the U.S. imperialists have co-operated in spreading anti-China rumours and reprinting anti-China material in their press. They have racked their brains to vilify China and its great proletarian cultural revolution which has been so ardently acclaimed by the revolutionary people all over the world. The Soviet revisionists have also frequently stirred up provocations against China and, together with U.S. imperialism, instigated and supported the reactionaries in a number of China's neighbouring countries to create anti-China and anti-Chinese incidents. Wherever an anti-China wave is whipped up, the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists rush in to cheer the reactionaries there; and whenever the ruling clique of a country shows hostility towards China, they immediately do their utmost to collaborate with that clique and try their best to establish closer relations with it.

Last June and July when the reactionary Ne Win clique organized anti-China fascist atrocities in Burma, the Soviet revisionists immediately turned up to applaud it, and they even supplied it with new military "aid" which arrived almost simultaneously with U.S. military "aid." As to the Indonesian fascist military regime and the reactionary government of the Indian Congress Party, both of them old hands in opposing China, the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists also gave them generous support in every field so as to increase their anti-China bluster. Last September when the Indian reactionaries launched an armed attack on China from the Sino-Indian border at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists, the latter tried to absolve the Indian reac-

tionaries from their crime by echoing U.S. imperialism, and at the same time supplied New Delhi with more economic and military "aid."

Simultaneously, the gang of renegades and scabs in the Kremlin have tightened up their all-round collaboration with the Sato government of Japan and stepped up their infiltration of Southeast Asia. Last November they officially announced the establishment of "diplomatic relations" at ambassadorial level with the puppet Rahman clique of "Malaysia," an instrument of U.S.-British imperialism. Thus, by the end of last year the Soviet revisionists, with the connivance and help of Washington, had linked up with almost all the U.S. henchmen and vassals in China's neighbouring countries, devoting their energies unsparingly in the Soviet-U.S. joint enterprise of setting up a cordon around China.

Collaborating With U.S. Imperialism to Sabotage Vietnamese People's War Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation

The Vietnam question was an important item of political bargaining in the secret Soviet-U.S. talks at Glassboro. Despite their desperate efforts to cover up their renegade features in their betrayal of the revolutionary interests of the Vietnamese people and in their service to the U.S. aggressors, the Soviet revisionists' criminal actions are nevertheless irrefutable facts.

Soon after the conclusion of the sinister Glassboro meeting, the U.S. imperialists lost no time in further resorting to their counter-revolutionary dual policy: on the one hand, they continued to send troops to south Vietnam, expand and step up their bombing of north Vietnam and plot to force capitulation through war and to force "peace talks" through bombing; on the other hand, they waved the tattered banner of a "bombing pause" to bluff and deceive people. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique was enthusiastic in co-ordinating its efforts with Washington's dual tactics of war and "peace." In the past few months, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique started up its propaganda machine in collaboration with Washington's war "escalation" in Vietnam; they went all out to ballyhoo the "terrors" of the Vietnam war, and they played up the "destruction" wrought by war in Vietnam in an attempt to intimidate the Vietnamese people to submit to the war threats of the U.S. imperialists and accept the U.S. "peace talks" fraud. Meanwhile, the Soviet revisionists

and U.S. politicians, as well as their various "peace talks" brokers, made frequent trips to and from Washington, Moscow, Tokyo, New Delhi and other places to step up the implementation of the U.S. "peace talks" plot. In September last year, the Soviet revisionists went so far as to collaborate with the U.S. imperialists in a vain attempt to utilize the United Nations to intervene in the Vietnam question so as to put over the U.S. plot of inducing "peace talks" through a "bombing pause."

Since the end of 1967, in the face of its continuous defeats in the Vietnam war and with the approach of the U.S. presidential elections, the Johnson Administration has stirred up a new gust of evil wind of "peace talks." This time the Soviet revisionists are working more energetically and have become busier than ever in their collaboration. Around New Year's Day, on separate occasions, Brezhnev and Kosygin each personally interviewed foreign correspondents, underlining the necessity of "peace talks" through a "bombing pause." In mid December they met in Moscow with Romney, then a leading presidential aspirant of the U.S. Republican Party, and then this January they met with British Prime Minister Wilson, and on both occasions there were secret talks on the Vietnam issue. As soon as Wilson left the Soviet Union, Kosygin hurried to New Delhi and met with India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Yugoslavia's big renegade Tito to plot a so-called "political solution" of the Vietnam problem. Soon afterwards, the Soviet revisionists held a secret talk in Moscow with U Thant, a stooge of U.S. imperialism and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and entrusted him with a new "peace formula" on Vietnam. In working vigorously to help the U.S. imperialists put across their "peace talks" scheme, the Soviet revisionist renegades again revealed their ugly features as faithful servants and accomplices of the U.S. imperialists.

Closely Following U.S. Imperialism in Forcing Capitulation From Arab People

Following the Middle East events of last June, the Soviet revisionist clique hypocritically called for the convening of an emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly to discuss the Middle East issue. They did this for the sole purpose of covering up their shameless features as revealed by their vicious and open betrayal of the Arab people's interests and under the pretext of their so-called "support" to the Arab countries. As a result of the U.S.-Soviet joint manoeuvres at Glassboro, the General Assembly did not adopt any resolution to denounce the U.S. and Israeli aggressors, nor did it raise its voice in support of the justice of the Arab people's demand for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories they had seized. After the conclusion of the General Assembly, the Soviet revisionist clique took advantage of the postwar difficulties confronting the Arab countries to step up their infiltration into the Middle East under the guise of extending "assistance"; while at the same time it worked hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists to

bring pressure to bear on the Arab countries through various channels in order to intimidate them into making more concessions and accepting more humiliating conditions.

At the U.N. Security Council meeting in the latter half of November last year, the adoption of the British proposal for forcing all-round capitulation by the Arab countries was the result of collaboration between the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists and their repeated behind-the-scenes activities inside and outside the General Assembly. The proposal did not call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops, but on the contrary it demanded that the Arab countries, the victims of aggression, recognize the legality of Israeli aggression and that Israel be allowed to occupy more Arab territories so as to ensure the so-called "free navigation" of the Suez Canal and the Tiran Straits, etc.

Superficially, this proposal, which was adopted as a result of the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists, bore a British label, but actually it was a dirty deal secretly worked out beforehand between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists at Glassboro and was put into operation with painstaking effort several months after the meeting. Prior to the adoption of this proposal, the Soviet revisionists hypocritically motioned for the withdrawal of Israeli troops. But after a lapse of only two days, when the U.S. delegate stated that the British proposal was in full accord with the U.S. policy, the delegate of the Soviet revisionist clique hastily withdrew his own proposal and switched to siding with the U.S. imperialists in support of the British proposal. After the adoption of the British proposal, the Soviet revisionists again ganged up with the U.S. imperialists to approve sending a U.N. "special envoy" to the Middle East in order to induce and force the Arab countries to accept this proposal. From this it can be seen to what depths the Soviet revisionist renegades have degenerated in faithfully tailing after the U.S. imperialists.

Open Military Co-operation With U.S. Imperialism

After the Glassboro conspiracy, the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists became more and more open in their counter-revolutionary military collaboration aimed against China and against the revolutionary struggles of the people in all countries.

Even before the Glassboro meeting, the Soviet revisionist clique took great pains to promote the "relaxation of tensions" in Europe and took appropriate measures in this direction. Its chief aim is to maintain, together with the imperialist countries headed by the United States, their counter-revolutionary "order" in Europe so as to enable the U.S. imperialists to deploy more of its military forces to suppress the national-liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, to extend the war of aggression in Vietnam, and to step up its anti-China military arrangements. The U.S. imperialists are highly

appreciative of these actions by the Soviet revisionist renegades and enthusiastically adjusted their plans accordingly. After Glassboro, the Soviet revisionists went a step further and adopted "joint actions" with the United States and other Western countries on this question. Last December, the ministerial council meeting of the NATO aggressive bloc headed by the United States, in accordance with this "evolution" of the Soviet revisionist clique's policy towards the West, revised the bloc's political and military strategy. It announced a cut-back of this aggressive bloc's troops in Western Europe from the original 30 divisions to 20 divisions, and approved a further cut in the number of troops stationed by U.S. imperialism in West Germany so as to ease the manpower strain of the U.S. imperialists resulting from the heavy casualties on the Vietnam battlefield. A communique issued at the end of the NATO ministerial meeting also encouraged the Soviet revisionists to co-operate further with the U.S. imperialists in shifting their military strength to the East, and advocated a "balanced reduction of forces on both sides" in Europe.

On the question of "nuclear non-proliferation," the Soviet revisionists have been steadily trying for the past five years to conclude a deal with U.S. imperialism in order to maintain their nuclear monopoly, carry out nuclear blackmail, and prevent China from developing nuclear weapons. After China's repeated successful nuclear weapon tests, the Soviet revisionists became desperate and were still more anxious to put over this deal with the United States at an early date. After the Glassboro meeting last June, the Soviet revisionist clique speeded up collaboration with U.S. imperialism on this question. After a series of compromises and concessions on the part of the Soviet revisionists, the United States and the Soviet Union jointly cooked up a draft treaty on "nuclear non-proliferation," which they submitted to the 17-power "disarmament" meeting at Geneva last August, and another overall draft which was submitted in January this year. They brazenly stipulated that peaceful countries should not develop or acquire nuclear weapons for self-defence and should not even develop nuclear installations for the peaceful use of atomic energy. On the other hand, the United States and the Soviet Union should be allowed to develop nuclear arms without any restrictions. This clearly shows how anxious the Soviet revisionists are to tighten their collaboration with U.S. imperialism in order to meet their own counter-revolutionary political and military needs.

Meanwhile, socialist China's amazing development of missiles and nuclear weapons has struck fear in the hearts of the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists. In recent years, Moscow and Washington have been busily plotting how to use their nuclear weapons to "contain" China. During the Glassboro conspiracy, they also reached "tacit agreement" on this question and stepped up their preparations to carry out this counter-revolutionary plot. Last September, the U.S. Government frankly declared that it would start building "an

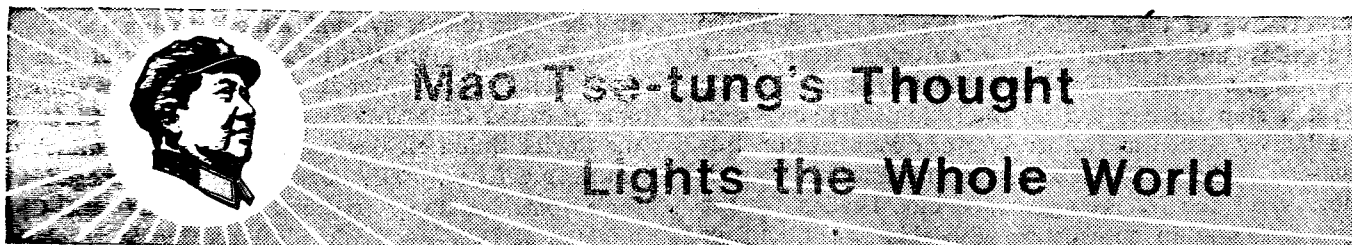
anti-ballistic missile system" aimed at China at the end of 1967. Washington had informed Moscow of this plan beforehand. Later, after its announcement, Washington openly called for a deal between the United States and the Soviet Union on the question of nuclear attack and "nuclear defence." The Soviet revisionist renegades, on their part, actively responded to this anti-China intrigue of U.S. imperialism. According to revelations by U.S. official sources and news agency reports, the Soviet revisionist renegades are also preparing an "anti-ballistic missile system" against China. This co-ordination in setting up anti-missile networks against China has clearly exposed the fact that Soviet revisionism has become the de facto military ally of U.S. imperialism in opposing China.

Soviet Revisionist Renegades Can Never Escape Due Punishment

Since the Camp David talks between Khrushchov and Eisenhower in 1959 and open Soviet-U.S. collaboration against the world revolution, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has been sliding further and further down the path of vile and degenerate renegades. The Glassboro meeting is a new landmark in this path. It is clear to the whole world that in the past six months or more, the Soviet revisionist clique has acted in accordance with the Soviet-U.S. global counter-revolutionary scheme it worked out at Glassboro with Johnson, and it has been loyally serving U.S. imperialism. In their subservience to U.S. imperialism, Brezhnev and Kosygin have gone even further than Khrushchov in his day and have become even more vile and shameless.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world's revolutionary people, has pointed out: **"Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves."** Like imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is also preparing the conditions for its own doom. For many years, it has been wooing the U.S. imperialists, joining hands with them, and surrendering to them. It has collaborated with U.S. imperialism in opposing China, in opposing communism and the people, and in suppressing the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries. However, by acting in this way it is awakening the consciousness of the people of the world, the Soviet people included; and thus it is preparing the conditions for its own doom. Since the sinister Glassboro meeting, the acts of betrayal by the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique have been more and more exposed, thus accelerating its doom.

Today, under the radiance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the revolutionary struggle of the world's people is surging and developing by leaps and bounds. Neither U.S. imperialism, the No. 1 enemy of the people of the world, nor its No. 1 accomplice, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, can escape the punishment of history.



The Desire of the Soviet People and the People The World Over

Soviet seamen ardently love Chairman Mao. The revolutionary Soviet seamen who have the glorious tradition of the October Revolution look with hope to socialist China and Chairman Mao, today's Lenin. At Chinese ports, they find ways of expressing their warm and sincere affection for the great leader Chairman Mao whenever they meet Chinese comrades.

One night, a few sailors from a Soviet merchant ship quietly came to a Chinese inspector's room and asked the inspectors on duty to teach them to say: "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life" in Chinese. They explained that these words expressed the common feeling of the Soviet people and the people of the whole world. The Chinese present were deeply moved and taught them word by word. After learning the words, the Soviet sailors kept repeating: "We wish Chairman Mao a long life — a long life, a long, long life!"

On one occasion, a Soviet seaman from a Soviet merchant ship unloading in a Chinese port got a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and a portrait of Chairman Mao. He jumped with joy and said: "I've always wanted to get the red book and a portrait of Chairman Mao! Now my dream has come true. I'm very happy. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful spiritual atom bomb in the world. I'll take it back with me to the Soviet Union."

At another time, a Soviet sailor told a Chinese comrade: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the Lenin of today. Every time I think of him I am unable to restrain myself from humming the tune 'The east is red. The sun rises. China has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung. . . .' I immediately feel strength. I feel I can see light in the depths of the night and keep my bearings in the densest fog." Holding up a volume of the Russian edition of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, he continued: "Whenever I have time, I study Chairman Mao's works. I don't care if I'm fired, imprisoned, or even beheaded. I'm not afraid! Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the man who is saving all mankind. Only by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought can the Soviet people overthrow revisionist rule and be freed from the yoke of revisionism."

Chairman Mao's works are the spiritual food and the most treasured books of the revolutionary people. When a Soviet freighter anchored in a Chinese port, a large group of Soviet seamen began reading aloud this passage in *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*:

"The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph." Then one member of the group said emotionally: "I'll act according to Chairman Mao's great teaching. We must make a second revolution in the Soviet Union. We must learn the rebel spirit of the Chinese Red Guards, rebel against Brezhnev and Kosygin, and rebuild a true people's Soviet socialist republic. The more imperialism, revisionism and reaction oppose our study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and try to stop us from rising in revolution, the more we shall study Mao Tse-tung's thought and the firmer we shall be in making revolution." Another sailor added: "With Chairman Mao, we Soviet people have hope. Mao Tse-tung's thought will enable the Soviet revolution and the world revolution to win complete victory. Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the red sun that will never set."

When a Soviet merchant ship arrived at Whampoa, a veteran Soviet seaman told a member of the Chinese staff: "Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time. We Soviet people have the deepest love for him and the greatest faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought. The great proletarian cultural revolution in China, which is led by Chairman Mao, is an excellent thing. It shows that following the seizure of power by the proletariat, it is imperative to make such a revolution to consolidate this power and prevent the rise of a new bourgeoisie and new exploiters." He added with emotion: "Chairman Mao's statement '**It is right to rebel**' is absolutely correct. The Soviet people need the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought to make a second revolution. We Soviet people will resolutely take the road pointed out by Chairman Mao. We'll fight courageously, break through the dark rule imposed by the revisionist clique, and make sure that the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, flies over the Kremlin!"

Everlasting praise for great thought of Mao Tse-tung. Many revolutionary fighters in the Soviet Union like to sing revolutionary songs in praise of Mao Tse-tung's thought and many ordinary working people have expressed in simple but ardent words their high praise for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The song, *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*, which is an ode to the great leader Chairman Mao and to the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung, has become very popular among the Soviet people. Many Soviet youth are in the habit of looking to the east with deep feeling every morning, thinking of Chairman Mao, the great revolutionary teacher, and unconsciously singing to themselves: "The east is red. The sun rises. China has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung..."

Chinese revolutionary songs in praise of the great leader Chairman Mao have further deepened the Soviet people's feelings for their revolutionary tradition, which has been abandoned by the revisionist renegade clique, and strengthened their affection for Chairman Mao. A woman school teacher in Leningrad said: "Chinese revolutionary songs have reminded us of the past decades and immensely inspired us." A Soviet youth pointed out that Chinese revolutionary songs have encouraged the Soviet people to wage struggles. He said he would sing the praises of Mao Tse-tung's thought for ever.

A worker spoke plainly: "We Soviet people highly respect Comrade Mao Tse-tung because he speaks for the working class and points out to us our way of advance." He said to a Chinese friend: "Please tell Chinese comrades that we, the Soviet working class, have no faith in Brezhnev and his like. Mao Tse-tung is the wisest leader. We trust him." Another Soviet worker said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is steering our course." A third put up a portrait of Chairman Mao in his home. He said: "I feel infinitely happy when standing before this portrait. Blessed are the Chinese people living in the era of Mao Tse-tung. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the great leader of the Chinese people and also of us Soviet people."

A Soviet youth wrote with infinite admiration for Chairman Mao: "Dear Comrade Mao Tse-tung, you are the dearest one in the world. You are the Lenin of our era. Your thought alone can save our motherland. I will arm myself with your thought and remould myself with it. I have made up my mind to be your seldier."

"We cherish profound love for Mao Tse-tung." One day while several Chinese comrades were waiting for a bus at a bus-stop in Czechoslovakia, a Czechoslovak worker approached and addressed them cordially: "We wholeheartedly support Mao Tse-tung and cherish profound love for him. Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist." He immediately turned and quickly walked away.

On another occasion, also at a bus-stop, a Czechoslovak traveller noticed a Chinese comrade. He spontaneously turned up his thumb and said affectionately: "Mao Tse-tung!"

"We are determined to take the road indicated by Mao Tse-tung." As some Chinese comrades were taking a walk along a mountain path on their day-off, they met a group of Bulgarian miners who greeted them with

a warm salute and cheered at the top of their lungs: "Long live Mao Tse-tung!" One of them said: "We are all Communist Party members. We all are firmly determined to take the road indicated by Mao Tse-tung and to oppose the revisionist line pursued by the Bulgarian revisionist leading clique. We will never submit."

A veteran Bulgarian Communist noticed a badge bearing the profile of Chairman Mao glistening on the chest of a Chinese comrade. Grasping his hand, the Bulgarian comrade said: "I love Chairman Mao very much. Will you be so kind as to give me your badge?" When the Chinese comrade gave the badge to him, he said with deep emotion: "We are longing to see Chairman Mao. I'm an old Communist. During the period of German fascist rule I shed my blood for socialism. The leaders of our Party have now betrayed it; they zealously hanker after capitalism and are opening the door wide to the West, thus thoroughly changing the colour of our country. As an old Communist, I am very deeply distressed by all this." He then turned to the badge bearing the profile of Chairman Mao and continued: "We place our hope on Comrade Mao Tse-tung. We base our hope on the fact that the Chinese people under his leadership adhere to Marxism-Leninism. Socialism will triumph in Bulgaria sooner or later."

A Bulgarian bus driver told a Chinese comrade while pointing to the Chairman Mao badge on the latter's coat: "He is the great leader of the revolutionary people in the present time. Our hearts turn towards him. The more viciously the present Bulgarian leaders attack him, the more we working people love him." The driver then expressed his desire to have a badge. Holding up with both hands the badge he received, he said: "We shall always stand with Chairman Mao. I will guard this most precious gift well. Today the leaders in our country do not allow us to wear this badge, but they can never lessen our love for Chairman Mao."

Chairman Mao shows revolutionaries the orientation of struggle. A young worker in the German Democratic Republic, who studies Chairman Mao's works every day, said to some Chinese comrades: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung is today's greatest Marxist-Leninist. He is the leader of the Chinese people as well as the revolutionary people the world over. Today, to judge a man, to see if he is a true Communist, or to judge a Party, to see if it is a genuine Communist Party, one should find out if the man or the Party learns from Mao Tse-tung's thought and applies it." He went on to say: "I admire and love Mao Tse-tung infinitely, because he has shown the proletarian revolutionaries of the world the orientation of their struggle."

"The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao is fine! After seizing power, the working class must start such a revolution, as that is the only way to consolidate the working class' power, to prevent the birth of a new bourgeoisie and new exploiters. Chairman Mao is perfectly right in his theory that classes and class struggle still

exist in a socialist society. He is perfectly right to declare: **'It is right to rebel.'**"

Another young man in the German Democratic Republic told Chinese comrades: "History has reached a new height since the October Revolution, the People's Republic of China has become the world centre of mankind's greatest movement for liberation. It is now the strongest pillar of the international proletariat. Hated by the imperialists and revisionists and cherished by the proletariat of the world, it has set an example of the world are determined to "follow the path charted by Mao Tse-tung, the leader of the Chinese people and the world proletariat."

Also in the German Democratic Republic, an old retired worker over sixty wanted to express his im-

mense love for Chairman Mao. So he took a sum of over sixty per cent of his small, one month's pension to secretly request a painter to design a badge with the profiles of the five great leaders of the world proletariat: Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao. After the design was made, the old worker carefully wrapped it in a sheet of plastic. Then he made a special trip of over a hundred kilometres to Berlin and finally succeeded in finding some Chinese comrades. Tears of happiness were in his eyes as he handed the design to them. With the utmost sincerity, he said: "Please bring this to Comrade Mao Tse-tung. I hope that Chinese factories will turn out this kind of badge. I believe that the day will come when the revolutionary people all over the world will wear such badges!"

Soviet Revisionist Renegades Play Jackal to U.S. Imperialist Paper Tiger

CONTEMPORARY imperialism is far from a 'paper tiger,' shouted Defence Minister Grechko of the Soviet revisionist clique at the top of his voice. This piece of nonsense was trotted out at a recent meeting "celebrating" the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Red Army. When the Defence Minister of a socialist country, so-called, goes to such trouble to boost imperialism, it is indeed the height of shamelessness!

Grechko took advantage of the "celebrations" for the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Red Army to rabidly vilify the brilliant thesis that imperialism is a paper tiger. This is an open betrayal of the great Lenin and a monstrous insult to the glorious history of the Soviet Red Army. Fifty years ago, when peril stared the newborn Soviet regime in the face, the young army of workers and peasants valiantly resisted the onslaught of German imperialism which was armed to the teeth, and victoriously safeguarded the October Revolution. It was in the midst of that struggle that the Soviet Red Army gloriously came into being. The history of the Soviet Red Army is itself proof that imperialism is merely a paper tiger. As Lenin pointed out in 1919, **"imperialism, which seemed such an insuperable colossus, has proved before the whole world to be a colossus with feet of clay."** Half a century has passed since then. Imperialism has further declined and decayed while the revolutionary forces of the people of the world have become stronger than ever. And yet the Soviet revisionist clique is leaving no stone unturned to intimidate people with what it calls the "might" of "contemporary imperialism." It bawls that "contemporary imperialism" is by no means a paper tiger. Only

traitors without any sense of shame are capable of saying such shameless things!

It is of course not accidental that the Soviet revisionist clique should have stepped forward to beat the drum for imperialism at this point. Bashed and frightened out of its senses by the heroic Vietnamese people on the battlefield, U.S. imperialism has long revealed its true nature as a paper tiger. It is in these circumstances that the Soviet revisionist clique has hastened to come to its aid, in a vain attempt to puff up the arrogance of this much punctured paper tiger of U.S. imperialism. The purpose is to intimidate the Vietnamese people and the revolutionary people the world over. The Soviet revisionist renegades have taken great pains in playing jackal to the U.S. imperialist paper tiger!

Grechko, in an effort to cover up his vile features, feigned that he stood for correctly appraising imperialism and against "underestimating the enemy." This, too, is a lie. The Soviet revisionist clique has never regarded imperialism as an enemy. It prostrates itself before U.S. imperialism, serving as the latter's willing accomplice and lackey. How on earth can one expect it to make any correct appraisal of imperialism! To put it bluntly, the clamour by the Soviet revisionist clique about imperialism having "nuclear teeth" and being "far from a paper tiger" is aimed among other things at covering up its despicable acts of capitulation and betrayal.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism and pointed out that im-

perialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. Borne out by innumerable facts, this great scientific thesis and strategic thinking has become a powerful ideological weapon for the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people to vanquish the enemy. The more frantic the attack by the Soviet revisionist renegades on this great thought, the more this shows the might of this great thought. Imperialism is a paper tiger, so is the Soviet

revisionist clique. Neither can save the other. The revolutionary people of the world dare to struggle and are good in struggle. They will eventually defeat and overthrow imperialism and all reactionaries and see to it that the "tiger skin" goes where it belongs — the museum of history.

(*"Renmin Ribao" commentary, March 2*)

Illuminated by the Invincible Thought of Mao Tse-tung

The Malayan People's Revolutionary Struggle Has Continuously Scored Victorious Development

WITH the widespread dissemination of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the revolutionary struggle of the Malayan people has continuously scored victorious development in the past year, said an article in the latest issue of *Malayan Bulletin*.

The article said: United as one, the Malayan National Liberation Army and people in the guerrilla zones fought heroically and tenaciously and smashed the offensives of the U.S.-backed British imperialists and the Malayan puppet clique. The imperialists and their puppets mustered thousands of troops and made a series of attacks on the Malayan-Thai border regions and guerrilla zones in northern Malaya during the year. The National Liberation Army has not only successfully persisted in the armed struggle but has also increased its strength and expanded the guerrilla zones. The National Liberation Army has directly helped the broad masses of people in opening up virgin land and taking back the land forcibly occupied by the government so as to improve the livelihood of the people. These struggles have raised the people's political consciousness and have further consolidated the unity between the armed forces and the people.

The article continued: Inspired by the perseverance of the Malayan National Liberation Army in the armed struggle, the mass struggle in the towns and vast countryside under the rule of the enemy witnessed an upsurge. The countrywide demonstrations against the devaluation of the old Malayan dollar, and the island-wide hartal waged by the people in Penang in particular, have dealt a heavy blow politically at the reactionary authorities. Despite the bans placed by the enemy, the broad masses of peasants occupied large tracts of "government land" in various parts of the country. This form of struggle for land reached unprecedented proportions and has won the support of the workers and intellectuals in the cities and towns.

In all these struggles, the broad masses of the people manifested a spirit of daring to struggle and to win, the article pointed out. Although in almost every instance they met with bloody suppression from the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew cliques, the broad masses of the people, who do not fear imprisonment, injury or sacrifice, battled the armed troops and police of the enemy. The mass struggles have proved that the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew cliques are paper tigers.

The article said that Malaya (including Singapore) continues to be a British new-type colony to this day, and due to the decline of British imperialism, the danger of U.S. imperialism replacing it in enslaving the Malayan people is becoming graver. The Soviet modern revisionists are stepping up their collusion with the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew puppet groups in the attempt to undermine the Malayan people's revolutionary struggle. Hence, to eliminate the influence of British imperialism and smash the plot to replace it by that of U.S. imperialism, which is aided by Soviet modern revisionism, the Malayan people must overthrow the Rahman and Lee Kuan Yew puppet regimes.

The article stressed that in order to win victory in this struggle, it is imperative to persist in the path of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force, to oppose the counter-revolutionary armed force of the U.S. and British imperialists and their running dogs with revolutionary armed force and to oppose the unjust colonial war of the imperialists and their running dogs with the just war of national liberation.

The article concluded by saying: Although the path of revolution is tortuous and the tasks arduous, under the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party, and with the brilliant guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary Malayan people will win greater achievements in 1968.

ROUND THE WORLD

The U.S. aggression against the Dominican Republic has enabled the Dominican people and all the other people of Latin America to see more clearly that in order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, it is imperative to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism which is aggressive by its very nature.

—MAO TSE-TUNG

THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE

Anti-U.S., Anti-Dictatorial Struggle Grows

With the help of the puppet Balaguer regime, U.S. imperialism over the past year has stepped up its penetration and domination of the Dominican Republic and its ruthless suppression of the Dominican people's revolutionary struggle. However, this aggression and oppression have only served to awaken the Dominican people still more and arouse them to greater resistance.

Through the Balaguer dictatorial regime, which represents the interests of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie, U.S. imperialism last year grabbed many new concessions in the Dominican Republic. In the mining industry, U.S. magnates obtained extraction rights over 24,000 hectares of manganese deposits. The exploitation of bauxite in the southern part of the country was speeded up. Scouting missions of the U.S. monopolies haunt the country in pursuit of new markets for U.S. products as well as for capital investment.

The greedy U.S. imperialist plunderer has greatly worsened the nation's economic crisis which during the last year found expression in soaring prices, a sharp increase in the external debt and serious food shortages. To shift the burden of the crisis on to the working people, the Balaguer dictatorial government adopted a series of reactionary measures, including a wage freeze and mass dismissals which boosted the number of unemployed to 400,000.

At the same time, U.S. imperialism has resorted to diabolic means to intensify the suppression of the revolutionary forces. Agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are

everywhere directing their Dominican counterparts in the wholesale arrest and murder of revolutionaries. The number of U.S. "Peace Corps" agents has been doubled to intensify the U.S. penetration in the countryside.

However, the economic plunder and political oppression of U.S. imperialism has served to arouse the Dominican people to more spirited resistance. Increasing numbers of port workers in Santo Domingo have launched struggles against the illegal wage scale being enforced. Workers of the textile, tobacco and other trades have been extensively mobilized in a fight for the restoration of their lost rights. The wage-freeze, mass layoffs and other reactionary measures of the dictatorial regime have been combated by the working people with growing vehemence.

The peasants' struggle has made steady progress too. They seized land from the latifundists and resisted the landlords' brutal exploitation and government atrocities against them.

The demonstrations of the Santo Domingo University students last

The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom.

—MAO TSE-TUNG

INTER-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE FOR HEGEMONY

The de Gaulle-Kiesinger Talks

For the United States and its junior partner, Britain, the mid-February talks between French President de Gaulle and W. German Chancellor Kiesinger were undoubtedly a serious blow. For many years, they have tried to use French-W.

month showed that the young peoples' struggle against the government's slashing of the education budget and political persecution has grown rapidly.

The June 14 Revolutionary Movement and the People's Movement — the Dominican revolutionary organizations — are continuing to sum up their experience in the struggle, a task which has been going on ever since the temporary setback of the anti-U.S. armed struggle in 1965, and they are mustering all the revolutionary forces around them. They have now come to realize that, for the Dominican revolution to achieve victory, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung must be applied as a guide to the struggle, and they must take the road of the armed seizure of power as charted by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world's people. They have sent their best cadres to the countryside to carry out propaganda and organizational work among the peasants. They have strengthened their ties with the workers and other working masses. They are determined to persevere in the revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorial regime and are aware of the fact that, in order to make it victorious, it is important for them to transform their subjective world. They are paying attention to the eradication of bourgeois ideas and the establishment of Mao Tse-tung's thought within their ranks. There is no doubt that, with a better mastery of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Dominican people will push their revolutionary struggle forward.

German contradictions as a wedge to breach the "Common Market" for Britain. Now, W. Germany has in effect accepted the French position: Unless Britain "changes" sufficiently to meet the conditions set for her by the "Common Market" countries, her application cannot be accepted. Until she does, Britain must be satisfied with some sort of trade "arrangements" with the "Common

Market" six, i.e., "quasi-member" status.

This means that Britain's formal entry into the "Common Market" has been put off to the hazy future. It also indicates that, with U.S. imperialism bogged down in the morass of its war of aggression in Vietnam and the U.S. control over Western Europe increasingly weakened, the W. German ruling circles have moved closer to France and are pulling away from the United States.

Prior to the talks, Bonn had under U.S. pressure tried hard to get Britain into the "Common Market." In a speech in Ravensburg in early February reported by the D.P.A., Brandt, the W. German Foreign Minister, attacked the French policy as "the rigid un-European ideas of a power-obsessed head of government." When the news reached Paris, French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville called in the W. German ambassador for questioning. To show his displeasure, de Gaulle demonstratively cold-shouldered W. German President Luebke then on a visit to Paris. In the face of this strong reaction, the Bonn government had to order the D.P.A. to cancel the news item. The correspondent who "jumbled up the speech" "resigned" and Bonn sent a representative to Paris to apologize and reaffirm its "friendship." To

make out that he had never intended to antagonize the French President, Brandt himself publicly declared that the D.P.A. report of his speech was a "pure fabrication." Kiesinger also expressed his "regrets" over the incident. After all this, the French Government convened a "cabinet meeting" and declared the affair "over."

When the diplomatic storm finally blew over, de Gaulle was in an obviously favourable position for his talks with Kiesinger.

The United States had applied strong political and economic pressure on W. Germany to support Britain's entry into the "Common Market." However, in the situation in which U.S. imperialism is being increasingly weakened and isolated, the Johnson Administration's strong-arm tactics only made the Bonn government (itself doing everything to escape a politico-economic crisis) move closer to France in order to withstand U.S. pressure.

The struggle over Britain's entry into the "Common Market" is essentially an inter-imperialist struggle for hegemony in Western Europe. After World War II, U.S. imperialism took advantage of the decline of the West European countries to control them through the Marshal Plan and the

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Since the formation of the "Common Market" in 1958, however, the West European countries have become economically stronger vis-a-vis the United States and so has their struggle against U.S. control. France, in particular, has openly challenged the U.S. hegemony in Europe. To thwart France, the United States has given every support to the British attempt to enter the "Common Market," while France has stubbornly rebuffed it on the ground that Britain consistently tails after the United States. The W. German militarist forces, which have become more and more powerful, still yearn for the good old days when they rode roughshod over Europe. On the issue of who should lord it in Western Europe, their contradictions with France are sharp indeed. To realize their ambitions to swallow the German Democratic Republic, they have to continue to rely on the United States. On the other hand, they are keeping close ties with France so as to use France to resist U.S. control. This is why, although Brandt in his recent speech showed such great dissatisfaction with de Gaulle's European policy, W. Germany had no intention of breaking with France on Britain's account at the de Gaulle-Kiesinger talks.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 11, No. 10
March 8, 1968

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

Commemorating the 15th Anniversary of the Great Supreme Commander Chairman Mao's First Inspection of the Fleet

Commemorating the 5th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Great Call: "Learn From Comrade Lei Feng"

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

To Be Loyal to Chairman Mao, One Must Combine Study with Application — *Jiefangjun Bao* editorial

P.L.A. General Staff H.Q. Holds 4th Congress of Activists in the Creative Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

They Are Doing First-Rate Work in Hsingkuo Great Cultural Revolution in Progress:

5

7

8

9

13

15

500 Million Commune Members Repudiate Revisionism

Peasant Family Meetings Repudiate China's Khrushchov

South Vietnam P.L.A.F. Command Issues Special Communiqué No. 3

Ceaselessly Wiping Out the Enemy and Winning Greater Victories — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator

Soviet Revisionist Clique Cannot Escape the Punishment of History

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Lights the Whole World

Soviet Revisionist Renegades Play Jackal to U.S. Imperialist Paper Tiger — *Renmin Ribao* Commentary

The Malayan People's Revolutionary Struggle Has Continuously Scored Victorious Development

ROUND THE WORLD

18

21

22

25

28

29

30

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

RADIO PEKING'S

Daily English Language Transmissions

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	40,30
		19:00-20:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)	
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	40,30
		20:00-21:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)	
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	31,30,25
		19:30-20:30	(Accra, Freetown)	
		20:30-21:30	(Lagos)	
		21:30-22:30	(Cairo)	
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45	(Monrovia)	31,30,25
		20:30-21:30	(Accra, Freetown)	
		21:30-22:30	(Lagos)	
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	252,224,32 31,25,19
		19:30-20:30	(Singapore)	
		20:00-21:00	(Saigon, Manila)	
		18:30-19:30	(Rangoon)	
	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	224,32 31,25,19
		20:30-21:30	(Singapore)	
		21:00-22:00	(Saigon, Manila)	
		19:30-20:00	(Rangoon)	
SOUTH ASIA	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30	(Delhi)	248
	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41,40,19
		19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)	
		20:00-21:00	(East Pakistan)	
		19:40-20:40	(Kathmandu)	
	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41,19
	20:00-21:00	(West Pakistan)		
	21:00-22:00	(East Pakistan)		
	20:40-21:40	(Kathmandu)		
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25,19,16
		20:30-21:30	(N.Z.S.T.)	
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25,19,16
		21:30-22:30	(N.Z.S.T.)	
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	47,45,42
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	47,45,42
NORTH AMERICA (East Coast)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	19,16
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42,30,19,16
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00	(E.S.T.)	25,19,16
NORTH AMERICA (West Coast)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00	(P.S.T.)	42,31,30,25,19,16
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00	(P.S.T.)	25,19,16