

# PEKING REVIEW

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## Chairman Mao's Great Statement Warmly Acclaimed

Revolutionary People of China and the World Voice Firm  
Support for Afro-American Struggle Against  
Violent Repression

## Great Inspiration to the Joint Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

Editorial by the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* acclaiming  
Chairman Mao's Statement

Anhui Provincial and Hofei Municipal  
Revolutionary Committees Founded

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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The storm of Afro-American struggle taking place within the United States is a striking manifestation of the comprehensive political and economic crisis now gripping U.S. imperialism. It is dealing a telling blow to U.S. imperialism, which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad.

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The contradiction between the Black masses in the United States and the U.S. ruling circles is a class contradiction. Only by overthrowing the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and destroying the colonialist and imperialist system can the Black people in the United States win complete emancipation.

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People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and its accomplices!

(All quoted from Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Statement in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression, April 16, 1968)

# The Nation's Civilians and Armymen Set Off Mighty Revolutionary Wave in Support of Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression

**M**ILLIONS upon millions of the revolutionary people all over the country most enthusiastically uphold Chairman Mao's great statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. They are determined to unite more closely with the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of all countries and all who are willing to fight against U.S. imperialism to extend strong support to the Afro-American struggle against violent repression and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of the whole world, and its accomplices.

In the last few days, millions and millions of civilians and armymen held huge rallies and demonstrations over wide areas — from Peking, the capital, to the border areas, from the cities to the countryside, and in factories, mines, government organizations and schools. In Peking, demonstrators poured into the streets, and huge slogans resolutely supporting Chairman Mao's statement were pasted on both sides of the streets late in the night on April 16. The next day, the whole city seethed with endless streams of demonstra-

tors in the tens of thousands from dawn to dusk. In Shanghai, which has a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle, a mighty revolutionary wave supporting the Afro-American struggle against violent repression swept the city. April 18 witnessed demonstrations participated in by one million revolutionary masses and a mammoth rally of 250,000 civilians and armymen. Shanghai workers said: "Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, we the working class have carried on protracted, unyielding and heroic struggle against the reactionaries at home and abroad. We have used guns to drive the U.S. imperialists out of the Chinese mainland. The bloody suppression of the Afro-Americans by U.S. imperialism has made our Afro-American brothers understand more clearly that the only way for them to win liberation is by violent revolution. We Shanghai workers will always support the just struggle of the Black people in the U.S. and the revolutionary people of all countries until U.S. imperialism and all vicious systems of exploitation are completely destroyed." Demonstrations and rallies resolutely supporting Chairman Mao's great statement took place in Tientsin, Wu-

han, Kwangchow, Shenyang, Chungking, Sian and other major cities, in the provincial capitals and in the capitals of the autonomous regions, with tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of people taking part. With deep emotion, the revolutionary masses everywhere raised their arms and shouted: "The oppressed nations and peoples of the whole world, unite!" "Down with U.S. imperialism, Down with Soviet revisionism, Down with the reactionaries of all countries!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!"



Civilians and armymen in Peking take part in mammoth demonstrations, resolutely upholding Chairman Mao's great statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression.



Commanders and fighters of the army, navy and air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army expressed their warmest support for Chairman Mao's statement. In Peking, fighters and commanders of the various general departments of the P.L.A., of the leading organs of the Peking Command and of other P.L.A. organs put up slogans and held rallies and demonstrations the night the statement was broadcast. Commanders and fighters garrisoning outposts on the Yellow Sea listened to the broadcast together with local fishermen. They talked enthusiastically about the great significance of the statement. The truck transportation units, which run all year round on the wind and snow swept Chinghai-Tibet and Szechuan - Tibet Highways, heard the broadcast of the statement on their journey and stopped to hold meetings on the spot. Some of them publicized the statement as they continued their journey. After hearing the broadcast of the statement, commanders and fighters guarding the frontiers said: "The Afro-American struggle against violent repression hits hard at U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the world's people. We are ready to give Black Americans every aid and support."

The mighty revolutionary wave in support of the Afro-American people all over the country indicates that the Chinese revolutionary people, nourished by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, are filled with the strongest proletarian internationalist sentiment towards the oppressed Black people in the United States and all the oppressed nations and peoples in the world. The revolutionary masses throughout the country expressed their determination to abide by the great teaching of Chairman Mao that **"the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty."** They would regard the Afro-American struggle against violent repression as their own struggle, and always fight shoulder to shoulder with the Afro-Americans in overthrowing U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the world's people, and its accomplices and in completely destroying colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation. A veteran worker of the Tsingtao Casting Machinery Plant, Kao Cheng-yi, said: The oppressed and exploited Black people in the United States have flesh and blood ties with us working class. We must stand together with the working class and



300,000 civilians and army men at a rally in the Kweiyang area in southwest China heartily hail Chairman Mao's great statement, and resolutely support the Afro-American struggle against violent repression.

labouring people of the whole world in dealing with our common enemy U.S. imperialism and striving for the complete emancipation of all mankind. Ku Ah-tao, a poor-peasant commune member of Taitasang County in Kiangsu Province and also a famous activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works, said: The working people in our country have won liberation under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao while our Afro-American brothers are still being oppressed and exploited. We poor and lower-middle peasants must grasp revolution and promote production in a vigorous way and support the Afro-American struggle with practical deeds.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in the people's commune of San Yuan Li in Kwangchow, which has a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle, said: Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. Holding high the great banner that rebelling against U.S. imperialism is right, the Afro-Americans have launched the struggle against violent repression by the U.S. reactionaries, dealt U.S. imperialism hard blows, and given powerful support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to the revolutionary struggle of the people throughout the world.

The revolutionary masses all over the country also said: Chairman Mao's great statement has once again most incisively and most scientifically elucidated the class essence of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, and pointed out the only correct way for

the Black people in the United States, the oppressed American people, and the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world to win complete liberation. The dockers in New Harbour, Tientsin, stressed that the exploiting classes all over the world are birds of a feather, while the proletariat everywhere shares the same bitter fate. The Afro-American brothers and the oppressed working people of the whole world are bound to follow the road pointed out by Chairman Mao in recognizing the common class interests and common objectives of struggle and launching vigorous offensives against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices. The just struggle of the Black people in the United States is bound to win the sympathy and support from more and more white working people and progressives in the United States. It is bound to merge with the American workers' movement to form a mighty revolutionary army and completely destroy the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class.

At rallies in different parts of the country, the revolutionary masses pointed out that the growth of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression proclaimed the bankruptcy of non-violence. The revolutionary workers and staff of the Foreign Languages Printing House in Peking said that the only correct way for the oppressed peoples and nations to win complete emancipation is to oppose counter-revolutionary violence by revolutionary violence. Representatives of the

army, navy and air force of the P.L.A. stationed in Shanghai told a rally: To win complete emancipation, the oppressed nations and peoples have no alternative but to take up guns, fight the enemy resolutely, seize state power, and overthrow the enemy's reactionary rule. This is the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Responsible members of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee pointed out that, for all oppressed peoples to win liberation, they must use revolutionary armed force to oppose counter-revolutionary armed force. Without armed struggle, there cannot be any position for the working class and the labouring people.

In their hearty acclamation for Chairman Mao's great statement, the revolutionary masses unanimously expressed the view that they must heighten revolutionary vigilance and completely smash the conspiracies and disruptive activities of all class enemies at home and abroad. They are determined to respond resolutely to the great call of Chairman Mao to **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and promote preparations against war**, seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and build the great socialist motherland into a still more powerful bastion of the world revolution and give more powerful support to the liberation struggles by the Afro-American brothers and all the oppressed peoples and nations in the world.

## Great Inspiration to the Joint Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

April 20 editorial of *Zeri i Popullit*, Organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S statement in support of the struggle of the Black people in the United States is a fresh and powerful inspiration and a great encouragement to them and to the working class of the United States, to the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of all countries and all the peoples to fight with greater vigour and determination against U.S. imperialism. The correct and sharp analysis he makes of the situation of the Afro-Americans and their struggle for emancipation greatly surpasses the limits of this problem. Comrade Mao Tse-tung, as a great, consistent revolutionary and outstanding Marxist-Leninist, brings to light and analyses the fundamental contradictions now gripping U.S. imperialism and indicates the correct revolutionary road which will lead for certain to the liberation not only of the Black people but also of the whole American working class from capitalist exploitation and the imperialist yoke.

U.S. imperialism is the most aggressive imperialism ever known to history, which follows a barbarous

policy of racial discrimination at home and abroad, of wanton exploitation of the working people and of oppression of the peoples. The revolt and rebellion of the Black people in the United States shows that in their consciousness the idea is growing that to liberate themselves from imperialism it is necessary to destroy it. The Afro-American leader Martin Luther King was a pacifist who had hoped that the emancipation of the Black people could be achieved without resorting to violence. The American racists perfidiously assassinated this utopian all the same. But King's assassination also killed in the minds of millions of Afro-Americans many illusions that the great lords of America would have pity and would willingly agree to the emancipation of the Black people. Their present battles, as well as those of the recent years, prove that they cannot get rid of exploitation and cannot win freedom as long as the capitalist system exists. The fact that they are rising not as peaceful protesters, but as fighters, is very significant. This shows that in the fierce struggle against the imperialists and racists, the Black people are en-

hancing their political consciousness and they are rising up to win their rights without counting the sacrifices. This marks an important turning point in the Afro-American struggle, the beginning of a new epoch in the efforts for their emancipation, freedom and rights.

But to be able to settle the problem of the Black people definitely, it is understandable that their struggle alone, however heroic and resolute it may be, would not be sufficient. Most rightfully Comrade Mao Tse-tung points out emphatically that the struggle of the Black people in the United States is bound to merge with the American workers' movement, and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. The American workers, whether white or Black, have common interests and common objectives which are the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the capitalist class, the destruction of the colonialist and imperialist system.

Logically and dialectically, Chairman Mao Tse-tung shows the perspective through which one must see, interpret and understand the new storms of the Afro-American people that are bursting out against the counter-revolutionary violence of the imperialist racists, and correctly appraise their international importance. Chairman Mao Tse-tung says in his statement: **"The Afro-American struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed Black people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class. It is a tremendous aid and inspiration to the struggle of the people throughout the world against U.S. imperialism and to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism."**

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement, which expresses the powerful support of the great 700 million Chinese people to the Afro-Americans, will inspire and encourage their struggle against U.S. imperialism. The militant solidarity of the Chinese people, and the Chinese Communist Party, at a time when the Afro-Americans more than ever need the support of the revolutionary forces and peoples of the whole world, increases their courage in the struggle and their faith in victory.

The just attitude of People's China towards the anti-imperialist struggle of the Black people in the United States is another testimony of the great revolutionary role she is playing in the present-day world. It is testimony to the fact that all the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation against imperialism and reaction find always in the Chinese people and in the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, a sincere, fraternal and reliable support. They find new inspiration and encouragement to intensify their revolutionary struggle and to fight with determination till final victory over the enemy.

The call made by Chairman Mao Tse-tung to the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of all

**countries and all who are willing to fight against U.S. imperialism to take action and extend strong support to the struggle of the Black people in the United States,** is of historic importance and will without fail meet with a warm and enthusiastic welcome among the ranks of the great army of those fighting against imperialism and reaction, for the victory of national liberation and socialism.

Revolutionaries wherever they may be will respond to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call by extending and intensifying the struggle they are waging against imperialism and the various systems of exploitation, for the liberation of the oppressed peoples and nations. By hitting U.S. imperialism forcefully and continually wherever it is, by exposing and opposing its aggressive plans and its deceptive policy, the revolutionaries of all countries not only are struggling for the interests of their own peoples, but also are helping the movements of the U.S. workers and the Afro-Americans to destroy U.S. imperialism, the leader of world reaction, in its own lair. This is to the advantage of the liberation of all the peoples and to the advantage of the contemporary world revolution, a component part of which, as Chairman Mao Tse-tung points out, is also the struggle of the Black people in the United States. For these reasons Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement is a great new inspiration for the peoples of the whole world, enabling them to unite still closer and fight still more resolutely against the common enemy — U.S. imperialism — against colonialism and the oppression by various reactionaries. It is a great encouragement and inspiration to intensify the struggle against modern revisionism, headed by Soviet revisionism, which has become the closest ally of U.S. imperialism and the most servile supporter of its aggressive plans against the freedom and independence of the peoples. It will help the new Marxist-Leninist forces, the genuine revolutionaries of all the countries to close their ranks still more and to fight with still greater determination against imperialism and revisionism until their complete destruction.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's words that **"the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off,"** fill with optimism the hearts of all peoples on the five continents who are involved today in the great and comprehensive struggle against imperialism and its allies. They increase the faith in victory and they increase the confidence in the sure and bright future of socialism.

The Albanian people hail with enthusiasm Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement in support of the struggle of the Black people in the United States and appraise it as an outstanding contribution which the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party have made to the revolutionary struggle of all the peoples against the common enemy — U.S. imperialism — as a fresh encouragement to fight and work tirelessly for the great and invincible cause — revolution and socialism.



I call on the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of all countries and all who are willing to fight against U.S. imperialism to take action and extend strong support to the struggle of the Black people in the United States! People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and its accomplices!

— MAO TSE-TUNG

## World Acclaims Chairman Mao's Statement in Support of Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, which is a Marxist-Leninist document of great historical significance, has been warmly acclaimed by revolutionaries and progressives throughout the world since it was issued on April 16.

Foreign friends in Peking have issued statements voicing firm support for Chairman Mao's pronouncement. The Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, speaking through its Secretary-General, and the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau in Peking have also issued similar statements of support.

### "Afro-Americans Inspired to Greater Resistance"

In an interview with Hsinhua News Agency, Afro-American leader Robert Williams declared: "Chairman Mao's latest statement in support of the Afro-American people's struggle will inspire our people to greater resistance."

"This statement will be sure to register a great impact in the ghettos and the statement is very timely at a time when our people are engaged in a very serious and very intense struggle for survival; and it is also a time when we need the moral support and the support of the peoples of the world," he said.

Robert Williams pointed out that the announcement of Chairman Mao's statement "is a historic occasion, and I am also happy to be in China at this time when such a statement is made during the great proletarian cultural revolution."

He went on: "Our oppressed people will have great cause to rejoice on learning of the new statement of support issued by Chairman Mao. Once again, we are grateful to Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people for coming to the support of the Afro-American people."

Robert Williams pointed out, "Chairman Mao has said in his statement that **'it can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off.'** We believe this to be true and undeniable. And this is why we have intensified our struggle. This is why our struggle is becoming more widespread and we are more determined to resist U.S. racism and racial terrorism in the United States."

Robert Williams pointed out: "Martin Luther King, who represented non-violence and passive resistance, has been killed, assassinated by racist violence in the United States. As Chairman Mao has said, this will be a great lesson to the great masses of our people who live in the ghettos.

"We are convinced that the enemy is a paper tiger and we want to bring this point home to the people, and also the point that if they fight the enemy resolutely, they can look for the enemy to fall soon. As Chairman Mao says, unless we hit the enemy, the enemy won't fall by itself."

He quoted Chairman Mao: "The struggle of the Black people in the United States for emancipation is a component part of the general struggle of all the peo-

ple of the world against U.S. imperialism, a component part of the contemporary world revolution."

"This has given our struggle a new significance," he said. "I am sure that Chairman Mao's statement will encourage the struggling people and the just-minded people throughout the world to give more support to our struggle."

Robert Williams recalled the development of the Afro-American struggle in recent years. He said: "After Chairman Mao's statement in 1963, the struggle reached a new stage and after that more and more of our people started to identify with the worldwide struggle of all the oppressed peoples of the world. And more and more people turned to armed struggle.

"The conflict that we have seen recently in the United States is not the termination of the struggle but is just the beginning of a new stage and a more violent stage of struggle on the part of our people."

Robert Williams said that the Afro-American people were sure of success, knowing that they enjoyed the active support of the great Chinese people.

### "Pick Up Guns and Fight"

The widow of the noted Afro-American leader Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois hailed Chairman Mao's statement as a "telling blow to the enemies." She stressed that the statement had "tremendous power," was like a "flaming fire," and "will have a great impact throughout the world."

In an interview with Hsinhua, Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois quoted this passage from Chairman Mao's statement: "It [the new storm against violent repression] shows that an extremely powerful revolutionary force is latent in the more than twenty million Black Americans." She pointed out that Chairman Mao was the first leader who recognized this tremendous force "that makes U.S. imperialism tremble."

The death of Martin Luther King, Shirley Graham said, had taught the Black Americans that freedom could never be won through non-violence. "They must pick up guns and fight." By their struggle, Afro-Americans had realized the truth "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," she said.

She recalled the development of the Afro-American struggle since 1963 when Chairman Mao issued his *Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism*. She said that it was the first time for a great leader to come out in full support of the struggle of the Black people in the United States and call upon the people of the world to stand with the Afro-Americans against racial discrimination. For a long time some Black people had tried to win freedom by peaceful and non-violent means. But all this was useless. "Since the

year of 1963 when the Black people in the U.S. heard the words of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of all the revolutionary people of the world, there has been more and more of a tendency among the Black people to fight for real freedom, independence and citizenship rights." Chairman Mao's statement of April 16, she said, taught them that they were not only fighting racial discrimination but also U.S. imperialism, the No. 1 enemy of the world's people. This statement would greatly push their struggle forward, she said.

Anna Louise Strong, well-known American author-journalist in Peking, hailed Chairman Mao's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression in the United States as a very important statement.

Speaking to newsmen, she said that this important statement by Chairman Mao would certainly be welcomed by progressive white Americans, too.

She laid particular emphasis on what Chairman Mao said in the statement that "the storm of Afro-American struggle taking place within the United States is a striking manifestation of the comprehensive political and economic crisis now gripping U.S. imperialism. It is dealing a telling blow to U.S. imperialism, which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad," and cited examples to back up this view.

Anna Louise Strong said that U.S. imperialism faced three kinds of crises. 1. The struggle against its aggressive war in Vietnam. 2. The uprising of the Black people all over the country. And 3. Financial crisis. "These crises are linked together. It is a disintegration of American society," she added.

Anna Louise Strong stated in conclusion: "The days of U.S. imperialism will not be long."

Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, urged the revolutionary Afro-Asian journalists to enthusiastically respond to Chairman Mao's call to take action and extend strong support to the Afro-American struggle in the United States.

Djawoto said: "Chairman Mao has given the most correct and comprehensive answers to the burning issues now facing the Afro-American people as well as all the revolutionary people the world over fighting against the imperialist system which is based on predatory monopoly system, and against the rule of the monopoly capitalist class.

"Chairman Mao's statement enables us to see still better that the present situation and the recent development in the United States are no isolated ones, but are manifestations emanating from and the logical consequence of the evil policy of monopoly capitalism and imperialism. The Afro-American struggle is a component part of the struggle of the people of the world against the system of exploitation."



Djawoto said: "From what Chairman Mao says about the sudden assassination of Martin Luther King, as an exponent of non-violence, by the U.S. imperialists, I personally become more convinced of the truth that counter-revolutionary violence must be opposed with revolutionary violence."

The Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, in a statement, hailed Chairman Mao's statement as "a great encouragement and a tremendous inspiration not only to the struggle of the Afro-Americans in the United States but also to the struggle of the Vietnamese people and all other peoples throughout the world, who are fighting against imperialism, headed by the United States, and its accomplices, in order to achieve national liberation, racial justice, people's democracy and socialism."

The A.A.W.B. statement said that Chairman Mao's statement was also a great encouragement to the Afro-Asian writers' movement, which is headed by the Bureau.

It said: "We are confident that all the revolutionary and progressive people throughout the world will warmly respond to this clarion call by Chairman Mao, the greatest revolutionary leader of the present era, and wage a determined struggle against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices for the emancipation of all oppressed peoples."

#### **"Programmatic Pronouncement"**

Koichi Yoshida (Japan) said: "Chairman Mao's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression is a programmatic pronouncement guiding the struggle of the Afro-Americans, the Japanese people and the people of the whole world. Chairman Mao warns us not to have any illusions about U.S. imperialism and that we must use revolutionary violence to oppose counter-revolutionary violence. Only in this way can we win victory in our struggle."

Mudiro (Indonesia) said: "Chairman Mao is the leader of the revolutionary people of the world. In studying Chairman Mao's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, we should first of all bear in mind the truth that counter-revolutionary violence must be combated by revolutionary violence. Complete liberation cannot be won by 'peaceful means.'"

Abeid Salim (Tanzania) said: "The statement issued by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and the people of the world, will accelerate the awakening of the Afro-Americans, speed up the development of their struggle and inspire the liberation struggle of the African people and all oppressed peoples in the world."

Ali Sadig (Sudan) made the following statement: "Chairman Mao's statement is like a sharp sword

piercing the hearts of imperialism and reaction. It is also a powerful weapon for the revolutionary people of the world with which to fight for freedom and liberation."

Said Naim, another Sudanese, said that the Afro-American brothers, who have the support of Chairman Mao, the teacher of the people of the whole world, would continue their struggle and win complete victory.

Farah (Somali Coast) said: "Chairman Mao has never ceased pointing out the road of emancipation to the people of the world. At every crucial moment, Chairman Mao always indicates the road for struggle and the hope of victory."

Molefi Mokone (Azania) declared: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression is not only a message of support, but an injection of new vitality for the revolutionary people of the whole world."

In a written statement, Doumbia Segou and Adma Daffe (Mali) said that Chairman Mao's statement expressed the will of all Black Africans.

Margarita Zaldivar (Chile) said: "Chairman Mao calls on the people of the whole world to unite still more closely to oppose U.S. imperialism, and to take action in support of the struggle of the Black people in the United States. In responding to this call, the people in Latin America should not only dare to struggle, but apply the Marxism-Leninism of our epoch — Mao Tse-tung's thought — to the practice of their own countries."

Margarita Zaldivar pointed out that the struggle of the Afro-Americans from within was disintegrating the United States, the biggest imperialist country in the world. "This," she added, "once again shows that imperialism can be defeated even in its den, and it can only be defeated by using revolutionary violence to oppose counter-revolutionary violence. At the same time, it has exploded the revisionist theory of compromising with imperialism."

Lisa Niebank (West Germany) said that Chairman Mao's statement would also give great impetus to the people of West Germany struggling against fascist tyranny. The people of West Germany would respond to the call of Chairman Mao to unite with the people of the rest of the world in the struggle against imperialism, she said.

#### **"Great Document of Marxism-Leninism"**

In Japan, Kuraji Anzai of the revolutionary Left said in an interview with Chinese correspondents that Chairman Mao's statement is a great living document imbued with the revolutionary theories of Marxism-Leninism.

The statement, Kuraji Anzai said, had incisively elaborated the significance of the Afro-American strug-

gle now sweeping the United States — headquarters of the imperialist world.

Anzai said that Chairman Mao has clearly taught us in his statement that **“at present, the world revolution has entered a great new era.”** He has also taught us that **“the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off.”**

In his statement, Chairman Mao also put forward the thesis that **an extremely powerful revolutionary force is latent in the Black Americans.** In the light of this teaching by Chairman Mao, it can be seen that boundless revolutionary strength is latent in the working people suffering from oppression and exploitation by imperialism and all exploiting systems, including millions of Japanese working people.

Anzai continued: In his statement, Chairman Mao has taught us that **“the struggle of the Black people in the United States is bound to merge with the American workers’ movement, and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class.”** Thus, all the struggles of the students and labouring people in Japan must likewise merge with the struggle of the working class. Anzai stressed that Comrade Mao Tse-tung’s statement is of paramount importance to the Japanese people in arming themselves with revolutionary ideas and launching a sustained and vigorous offensive against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

Shinichiro Omori, Deputy Director-General of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Headquarters, said that Chairman Mao’s statement is of utmost importance in the light of the prevailing international developments. Chairman Mao’s statement, Omori stressed, points out a great truth, that is, the doctrine of non-violence is simply impracticable in dealing with the imperialists and monopoly capitalists.

Tokumatsu Sakamoto, Director-General of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian People’s Solidarity, said: “Chairman Mao’s statement not only inspires the Afro-Americans in their struggle but also gives courage to the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of the world and all who are fighting against U.S. imperialism, and it enables them to see the bright prospects ahead.”

Kenzo Nakajima, Director-General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, pointed out that Chairman Mao has in his statement brilliantly brought out the essence of racial discrimination. Nakajima said that the oppressed peoples and nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other parts of the world must consciously follow Chairman Mao’s teachings. They must meet counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence.

Bon Shiraiishi, Chairman of the Japan Committee of Afro-Asian Writers, stated that his committee whole-

heartedly supports Chairman Mao’s statement and will extend all possible support to the Afro-Americans in their struggle against violent repression.

In a broadcast commentary, the “Voice of the People of Thailand” declared that the Thai people firmly support Chairman Mao’s statement. It called on them to intensify their struggles, and the armed struggle in particular, and to launch a sustained and fierce offensive against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and its accomplices. In this way they will render effective support to the just struggle of the Black people in the United States.”

Poorna Bahadur, Chairman of the Nepal Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, said that Chairman Mao Tse-tung’s statement has given “new inspiration to the Vietnamese people’s struggle, and to the people’s struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States.”

Mrs. Theja Gunawardhana, President of the Ceylon Afro-Asian Solidarity Association, said Chairman Mao’s statement will strengthen the international solidarity of all peoples struggling for genuine freedom and national independence.

### “The Road to Victory”

In Africa, where the people are advancing courageously against imperialism and colonialism, Chairman Mao’s statement has been warmly acclaimed as a document of great international significance. They expressed the view that Chairman Mao’s statement points out the road to victory to the Afro-Americans and also to the people the world over.

Pakane Bokoto Khala, acting representative of the Basutoland Congress Party in Cairo, said: **The oppressed and exploited peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have arisen. Now the Afro-Americans have also arisen. The torch of revolution which has been lighted by the Afro-Americans will burn for ever and ever until final victory.**

Jorge Samgumba, Secretary for Information of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola, said: “We Angolan people firmly support the struggle waged by our Afro-American brothers. We will intensify our struggle against the Portuguese colonialists who are supported by U.S. imperialism, enemy No. 1. Under the great call of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the people of the world will unite more closely to intensify their struggle till colonialism and imperialism are completely eliminated and all oppressed peoples completely emancipated.”

Herbert Nkosi, representative of the Swaziland Progressive Party in Cairo, said that Chairman Mao’s statement “is a clarion call to all revolutionary people

throughout the world to intensify their struggle against their common enemy — imperialism headed by the United States.”

Nandaveja Kasuto, representative of the South West African National Union in Cairo, said: “S.W.A.N.U. highly appraises Chairman Mao’s statement. Under Chairman Mao’s teaching that **‘political power grows out of the barrel of a gun,’** the South West African people will continue their struggle till final liberation.”

Ouenabio, a Congolese (B) worker, said in Brazzaville: “Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people the world over, used to point out to the peoples fighting for liberation at the critical moment the correct road to victory.”

Ouenabio added: “The outcries of the bourgeois pacifists and the nonsense of the revisionists are really serving the political designs of the imperialist aggressors. The merging of the struggle of the Black people in the United States with the American workers’ movement will accelerate the collapse of U.S. imperialism, the bulwark of the old world and enemy No. 1 of the revolutionary people of the world.”

The workers of a factory in Bamako (Mali) expressed their determination to respond warmly to Chairman Mao’s call to support the Afro-American struggle against violent repression and wage a relentless struggle against the common enemy U.S. imperialism. One of them said after discussing Chairman Mao’s statement: “We are deeply touched by the statement, for Chairman Mao, the great leader and teacher of the revolutionary people throughout the world, always shows concern for the oppressed and exploited peoples in the world. In his statement, Chairman Mao has expressed the support of the 700 million Chinese people not only for the Black people in the United States but also for all other oppressed and exploited peoples. Chairman Mao’s support is the greatest inspiration to the Afro-Americans and all other oppressed and exploited peoples.”

People in the Arab countries have been inspired by Chairman Mao’s statement, too. Many Arab friends have declared that the statement of Chairman Mao is a great inspiration not only to the struggling Afro-Americans but also to all the oppressed nations and peoples the world over in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by the United States.

The well-known Syrian writer Jaoudat al-Rikabi said in Damascus that the Afro-American Martin Luther King advocated non-violent struggle, but this did not prevent the U.S. white racists from assassinating him. This further revealed that the freedom and democracy advertised by the United States are freedom to butcher Afro-Americans and democracy to suppress them.

An Iraqi friend said in Baghdad, “What Chairman Mao says in the statement in support of the Afro-American struggle is very important and correct. The Afro-American struggle is a tremendous aid and inspiration to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, to the Arab people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its faithful lackey Israel, and to the people throughout the world in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. We Iraqi people fully support the just struggle of the Afro-Americans and all oppressed nations and peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America and all over the world in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by the United States.”

Abdul Al Kharim, a responsible trade union official in Yemen, said that the Yemeni workers resolutely support Chairman Mao’s statement and the Afro-Americans who are fighting against violent repression. Revolutionary violence is the only way through which to win freedom and independence, he stressed.

Ahmed Al Oghili, a Yemeni army officer, said that Chairman Mao’s statement is a very important statement. The people who desire freedom and independence must take up their guns to fight against imperialism led by the United States.

Ahmed Al Dahmashi, Under Secretary of the Yemeni Ministry of Information, said that Chairman Mao’s statement has spoken for the world’s people fighting against imperialism headed by the United States.

Wijanto, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Lawyers’ Conference, declared in Conakry that the statement by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression has a great historic significance. It gives powerful support and great inspiration, he said, not only to the struggling Black people in the United States, but also to the people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world who are fighting against colonialism and imperialism headed by the United States.

The fact that the clergyman Martin Luther King, an exponent of non-violence, was cruelly murdered by the fascist violence of white racists, Wijanto noted, has shown once more to the Afro-Americans and other people of the world that the policy of non-violence is absolutely worthless in the struggle against imperialism and monopoly capitalism.

Wijanto said in conclusion: We must respond to the great call of Chairman Mao in order to completely smash imperialism headed by the United States: **“People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and its accomplices!”**



# Revolutionary Committees of Anhwei Province And Hofei City Established

**A**FTER waging arduous struggles in the past year and more, the 35 million heroic revolutionary people of Anhwei Province have won the decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Revolutionary Committees of Anhwei Province and Hofei Municipality were gloriously established in the storm of class struggle. This is another great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao have constantly shown deep concern for the great proletarian cultural revolution in Anhwei. Their great concern has given its revolutionary people tremendous courage and inexhaustible strength. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have launched fierce attacks against China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party as well as their agents in Anhwei such as Li Pao-hua and Huang Yen.

For a long period of time China's Khrushchov and his agents in Anhwei committed towering crimes. They frantically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in all fields and on all fronts, drastically slashed the number of agricultural producers' co-operatives, vigorously advocated the fixing of output quotas based on the household — the restoration of individual economy in the rural areas — and spared no efforts to reverse earlier correct decisions. The revolutionary people of Anhwei, with Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, have all along waged tit-for-tat struggles against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. After heroic struggles during the past year and more, they have seized the power usurped by the agents of China's Khrushchov in Anhwei and placed it in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries.

Today the revolutionary situation in the province is excellent. The dictatorship of the proletariat has been greatly strengthened, revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations are being consolidated and are developing with each passing day, Mao Tse-tung's thought has penetrated deep into the minds of the people as never before, and industrial and agricultural production is steadily going up.

On April 18 a festive and happy mood prevailed in Hofei, capital of Anhwei. Fired with the joy of victory and in a spirit of militant heroism, 300,000 pro-

letarian revolutionaries and revolutionary people from all fronts of the province and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army units gathered to warmly celebrate the triumphant birth of the Revolutionary Committees of Anhwei Province and Hofei Municipality. They carried huge portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao and waved their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

The celebration rally opened to the powerful strains of *The East Is Red*. Li Teh-sheng, Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke first. Following the establishment of the revolutionary committee, he said, the most fundamental task was to raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, broaden and deepen the mass movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, take class struggle as the guide to energetically revolutionize people's thinking, and build Anhwei into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

He stressed that Chairman Mao had recently and penetratingly pointed out: "**The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution made under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle between the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under the Party's leadership on the one hand and the Kuomintang reactionaries on the other, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.**" This brilliant latest instruction of Chairman Mao, continued Li Teh-sheng, profoundly elucidated the tremendous significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution, incisively explained the class content of this revolution and once again showed us our way forward to victory. We must, he said, study it earnestly and grasp its deep significance, carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, take firm hold of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line, and launch a vigorous all-out attack on the class enemy.

Li Teh-sheng also pointed out that we must make further efforts to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions — **support the army and cherish the people and grasp**

revolution and promote production and other work and promote preparations against war, and win victories in both revolution and production.

The commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed in Anhwei and of the Anhwei Provincial Military Area Command attending the rally were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses. They have fought resolutely together with the revolutionary masses of Anhwei in carrying out their tasks of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training,

and made tremendous contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Amid enthusiastic cheers and applause at the end of the meeting, a message of salute to Chairman Mao was adopted.

The rally was followed by a grand celebration parade.

*Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* published a joint editorial warmly greeting the establishment of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

## GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

### A Solid and Militant Collective

CHAIRMAN MAO recently taught us: "The basic experience of revolutionary committees is this — they are threefold: they have representatives of revolutionary cadres, representatives of the armed forces and representatives of the revolutionary masses. This forms a revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination. The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership, do away with redundant or overlapping administrative structures, have 'better troops and simpler administration' and organize a revolutionized leading group which is linked with the masses."

The Pingku County Revolutionary Committee in the Peking area has brought the initiative of the representatives of revolutionary cadres, of the armed forces and of the revolutionary masses into full play. It has fostered a brand-new revolutionary style of work and created a vigorous and lively atmosphere in carrying out its work. The "three-in-one" revolutionary committee has displayed enormous power and tremendous vitality.

#### A Leading Group Which Puts Politics to the Fore and Is Linked With the Masses

There are 15 representatives of the revolutionary masses on this county revolutionary committee who remain at their respective production posts. The standing committee of the revolutionary committee respects them and strongly relies on them. Apart from attending committee meetings to discuss and decide on important issues, they are, in turn, on duty five days a month doing routine work, such as making investigations, interviewing people and handling problems. Remaining one of the common people while serving as an official, these comrades closely link the revolutionary committee with the masses. They constantly bring the masses' opinions and demands to the revolutionary

committee and convey the latter's calls and decisions to the former.

When not on duty, the representatives of the revolutionary masses take part in collective labour. Because they are always active among the masses and thus are themselves well acquainted with the wishes and demands of the masses, they are in a position to raise good and timely proposals. When Chang Feng-ying, a representative of the revolutionary masses, learnt that the Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in some villages were few in number but big in size, thus making it inconvenient for the elderly and those in ill health to attend and for all attending the classes to speak, and therefore adversely affecting thorough discussion of problems, she proposed that there should be more small-sized classes of various kinds. Her proposal spurred on the county's mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Participation by the representatives of the armed forces in the "three-in-one" combination brought the county revolutionary committee the People's Liberation Army's fine tradition of creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, putting proletarian politics to the fore, upholding the "four firsts"\* and vigorously fostering the "three-eight" working style.\*\* They also introduced into the revolutionary committee the working style of taking prompt and resolute action. When-

\* The "four firsts" are four principles for correctly handling the four relationships in political work. They are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to routine tasks in political work; and, in ideological work, to the living ideas in a person's mind, as distinguished from ideas in books.

\*\* The "three-eight" working style: The Chinese People's Liberation Army, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, has fostered a fine tradition. This fine tradition is summed up by Chairman Mao in three phrases and eight additional characters, meaning firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

ever they went to the authorities at the higher level and returned with the latter's directives, they made it a rule to relay them to the masses immediately, even if it meant skipping a meal or neglecting sleep. Ever since the revolutionary committee was founded, it has always transmitted Chairman Mao's instructions on the same day they were received.

As for the role of revolutionary cadres in the revolutionary committee, the revolutionary young fighters have the deepest understanding about this. The young fighters have shown the revolutionary cadres much respect after the latter took part in the "three-in-one" combination. These veterans have made outstanding contributions in taking firm hold of class struggle and carrying out the Party's policies and other work. When studying ways to strengthen and perfect the leading groups at the grass-roots level, for instance, the revolutionary cadres suggested that the leading groups at various levels be formed in the course of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and that the organizational set-up be motivated by ideological work. This suggestion greatly enlightened the revolutionary young fighters and played a tremendous role in establishing the revolutionized leading groups at the grass-roots level throughout the county.

The current great proletarian cultural revolution has touched the revolutionary cadres to their very souls. Great changes and improvements have been brought about in their style of work. For instance, there is Yang Pei-hsien, chairman of the county revo-

lutionary committee and a representative of revolutionary cadres. When he went to the villages, he had his meals, and lived and worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants. He was up sweeping the streets before the commune members got out of bed. Poor and lower-middle peasants all praised him, saying that he was a cadre who truly served the people.

### A Militant Collective Closely United and Full of Vigour and Vitality

The Pingku County Revolutionary Committee not only pays attention to giving full play to the initiative of the representatives of the three components, but also to strengthening co-operation and co-ordination between them. This is aimed at achieving unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and joining the forces of all three, so as to build the revolutionary committee into a solid and militant collective.

In handling their relationships, all members of the revolutionary committee act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other." The relationships between veteran and new cadres, between members of the revolutionary committee and those on its standing committee and between the armymen and the people are correctly handled, thus achieving unity of will and action among them.

By constantly using the sharp weapon of "unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity," they succeeded in overcoming differences of opinion between themselves and continuously improved their work. In this respect, the young fighters' revolutionary spirit of daring to think, speak out and wage struggle played no small part.

There was the time when one of the representatives of the masses seldom took part in physical labour. Chang Wen-chun, a representative of the armed forces, and Yang Pei-hsien, a revolutionary cadre, volunteered to have a heart-to-heart talk with him and helped him realize the danger and harm caused by being separated from production. Since then, this representative has paid constant attention to taking part in physical labour.

Since members of the revolutionary committee looked after and helped each other politically and an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism prevailed,



A leading member of the Hsiyang County Revolutionary Committee in Shansi Province joins commune members in farm work and, together with them, studies Chairman Mao's latest instructions about the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination.



everyone expressed his views at meetings and sometimes there were heated debates. But they finally unified their understanding on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is why, once decisions are made, they are bold in doing their work and have a sense of responsibility.

The "three-in-one" revolutionary committee maintains flesh-and-blood relations with the masses and puts proletarian politics to the fore. This has effectively promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking throughout the county and spurred the county's socialist construction.

## The Seal and the Hammer

Large numbers of workers and peasants have participated in the "three-in-one" revolutionary committees born in the great proletarian cultural revolution, giving this "three-in-one" organ of power an extensive mass base. This is an important hallmark differentiating the new-born revolutionary committees from the bureaucratic apparatus of the exploiting classes in the old days. After being elected to the revolutionary committees at various levels, the representatives of the workers and peasants always bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." All responsible members of the



Acquainting themselves with the production situation, a responsible member of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee goes to the grass-roots level and talks with miners in the pit at the Pingdingshan Coal Mine.

Tientsin Linen Mill's revolutionary committee and the cadres of the mill's various sections always take part in collective productive labour. They say: "We shall never lay down the hammer while holding the seal of power. No matter how our status changes, we must never change the qualities of the working class!"

In acknowledgement of this, *Renmin Ribao* published a report accompanied by a short commentary. The commentary said: "For thousands of years, the seal of power was always in the hands of the exploiting classes. Holding the seal, the few representatives of the exploiting classes oppressed the masses of workers and peasants — the holders of the hammer and the plough — making the seal diametrically opposed to the hammer and the plough. This state of affairs is characteristic of all societies dominated by the exploiting classes.

"For the first time in the history of mankind, the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat have united the seal, the hammer and the plough. And the broad masses of workers and peasants have become the masters of the state.

"The overthrown bourgeoisie, however, will never be reconciled to their loss of the seal. Resorting to all kinds of tricks, such as corrupting cadres or sneaking into the ranks of the proletariat, they vainly attempted to seize the seal held by the proletariat so that, like overlords, they could again sit on the backs of the working people.

"The great proletarian cultural revolution aims precisely at closely integrating the seal, the hammer and the plough so that our great socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat will never change its political colour."

The commentary continued: "Can the representatives of the workers and peasants put down their hammers and ploughs when they enter the revolutionary committees? No, never! To discard the hammer and the plough means divorcing themselves from their own ranks and their own class. It means that there is the danger of losing the seal of power."

The commentary pointed out: "Not only should the representatives of the workers and peasants elected to the revolutionary committees not lay down their hammers and ploughs, but the other members of the revolutionary committees should take up the hammer and the plough, go among the masses and participate in collective productive labour. Only when their members are not separated from collective productive labour can the revolutionary committees remain unseparated from the masses, only then can they always keep in close contact with the masses, sum up their opinions, represent their interests, be subject to their supervision and win their support."

The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue.

—MAO TSE-TUNG

### Repudiating China's Khrushchov

## **The Revolutionaries of a Medical College Denounce the Revisionist Line in Education**

**A** VIGOROUS campaign to revolutionize education in accordance with the thought of Mao Tse-tung is being unfolded in the primary and middle schools, universities and colleges in all parts of China.

As part of the criminal scheme of China's Khrushchov and company for restoring capitalism in our country, the China Medical College set up in 1959 was a reincarnation of the old American-run Peking Union Medical College which was one of the leading medical colleges in old China and one of the important bases from which U.S. imperialism launched cultural aggression against China. The campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in this college has enabled the revolutionary teachers and students to see from their own experience that China's Khrushchov had pushed a revisionist line in their college with the same counter-revolutionary aim as U.S. imperialism when it committed spiritual aggression against China some decades ago. It is on the basis of such an understanding that there has been an upsurge in the college's mass criticism of China's Khrushchov and in the movement to revolutionize education.

The college's revolutionaries revealed that the Rockefeller financial group, which sponsored the P.U.M.C., once admitted that the expansion of such spiritual influences paid greater dividends than other activities. In other words, the U.S. imperialists wanted to train henchmen to help them dominate China.

In point of fact, those trained at the P.U.M.C. were bourgeois intellectuals serving the reactionary Kuomintang regime. One quarter of the P.U.M.C. graduates in the 15 years following its foundation served as officials in the Kuomintang government. During the 22 years of Kuomintang rule, the administration of health actually fell entirely into the hands of P.U.M.C. graduates. Prior to the liberation, they had the highest authority and the greatest influence in China's medical world. Many P.U.M.C. graduates fled to the U.S. or

Taiwan before the downfall of the reactionary regime in 1949. Some of those who remained continued to stick to their reactionary political stand.

This shows that the slave education imposed by U.S. imperialism trained not just a bourgeois academic and technical force, but a bourgeois political force as well. After liberation, some of these reactionaries were lauded by the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party as "authorities" and were allowed to dominate the medical circles of new, socialist China. Ten years after the founding of the People's Republic of China, these "authorities" went even further by using the old P.U.M.C. as a basis to set up the China Medical College, thus restoring the collapsed citadel of U.S. cultural aggression.

### **A Product of the Revisionist Line**

The programme of the college stipulated: "We should strive to inherit every bit of experience of the old P.U.M.C. and carry it forward and raise it to a higher level under the new conditions."

These reactionaries copied "P.U.M.C. standards" entirely, from the period of schooling, the programme, content and method of teaching right down to the facilities and accommodation for the students. That is to say, this college took over the old bourgeois ways, lock, stock and barrel.

China's Khrushchov talked such nonsense as: "The universities of former times . . . had many achievements in elevating the level of the Chinese people in culture, science and understanding." Refuting this statement, revolutionary teachers and students indignantly pointed out the striking similarity between it and the description of aggression as "friendship," as "introducing new ideas" into China, a description made by former U.S. State Secretary Dean Acheson in the 1949 U.S. White Paper on China-U.S. relations.

Lu Ting-yi, the agent of China's Khrushchov in educational circles, was still more outspoken when he said: "If the graduates of the college turn out to be Rightists, they will only number 60 a year, at the maximum. [The annual college enrolment was 60.] Even if they run away to the U.S., so what?"

The revolutionary teachers and students sharply pointed out that Rockefeller, the overlord of the old P.U.M.C., and China's Khrushchov, the chief behind-the-scenes boss of the ghosts and monsters at the China Medical College, were different individuals with a common counter-revolutionary purpose. Resurrection of the old P.U.M.C. shows that China's Khrushchov was not only an agent of the Chinese bourgeoisie, but also a running dog and comprador in the service of the imperialists.

In order to train successors for the bourgeoisie, China's Khrushchov advocated long periods of schooling and heavy curricula to achieve what he called "high quality." The China Medical College, with its eight-year course, was an offshoot of his revisionist line.

The students recalled that during these eight long years, they were compelled to shut themselves up in classrooms and bury themselves in theoretical study divorced from reality. The handful of capitalist roaders at the college refused to unfold the movement to study Chairman Mao's works, paid no attention to ideological-political work and used a heavy school programme to squeeze out proletarian politics. The students, in fact, had no time even for reading newspapers, let alone participating in political activities. They were given no chance to take part in physical labour, or to go among the working people to know their actual needs. As a result, when they graduated, they had no idea of how to serve the working people who constitute the overwhelming majority of the Chinese population. What was the difference, the revolutionary students asked, between students trained this way and those bourgeois intellectuals trained by the old P.U.M.C. who were only willing to remain in big city hospitals in the service of the handful of moneyed people? How could such graduates be expected to render good service to the broad masses of working people?

Analysing the situation, the college's revolutionaries said: China's Khrushchov and the capitalist roaders at the college were opposed to Chairman Mao's great call to **put the main emphasis on the rural areas in medical and health work**. They wanted to turn the students into bourgeois intellectuals serving the urban minority. They stubbornly opposed the students' going among the peasants, smearing it as a "waste of talent."

China's Khrushchov consistently opposed the orientation of medical work to serve the vast rural population, claiming that a success must be made of health work in the cities before health work in the countryside could be dealt with effectively.

Taking their cue from China's Khrushchov, the capitalist roaders at the college invented the theory of "indirect service to the 500 million peasants." Guided by this "theory," the college paid no attention to ailments common in the countryside but, modelling itself on the medical education of former times, concentrated on "high standards." The students acquired skills that could be applied only in big urban hospitals.

As a result, not a single graduate of the college over the years was assigned to a job in the countryside. When the revolutionary students rebelled and demanded that they be allowed to serve the peasants, the capitalist roaders slandered them as "lacking in ideals." Some even said: "Do you think that we train you for eight years just to turn you into country doctors?"

In the last analysis, said the revolutionary teachers and students, "indirect service to the 500 million peasants" meant "direct service to the bourgeoisie," and the theory of "cities before the countryside" meant refusal to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Revolutionaries at the college exposed the crimes of the school's handful of capitalist roaders and reactionary academic "authorities" in throwing out or persecuting students of worker and peasant origins. Of the new students enrolled in Peking between 1959 and 1962, only 5 per cent came from worker or peasant families. Few as they were, children of workers and peasants were kicked out en masse by the capitalist roaders under their system of "sifting." Roughly one-third of the students of worker and peasant origins enrolled in 1961 as transferred students were thrown out within two years. Half of them were Communist Party members. Of the 12 students kicked out during the three-year (1961-64) premedical course, 11 were children of workers, peasants or cadres. The revolutionary masses said that the expulsion of workers' or peasants' children and the blows dealt them on the one hand, and the training of successors to the bourgeoisie on the other hand, represented precisely the essence of the bourgeois line in education.

### **An End to the Domination by Bourgeois Intellectuals**

Under the revisionist line, the China Medical College was dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. Some of them were reactionaries lauded by China's Khrushchov as "authorities" and "specialists." These people abused their position and power to turn the college into a stronghold for corrupting the young people and serving the criminal purpose of China's Khrushchov. They tried in every way to poison the minds of the young students, luring them to work for marks and to seek vocational and technical advancement in chasing after fame and fortune. They kept the students glued to their books by means of rigid examinations and corrupted them by bourgeois ways of living.

The thorough dishonesty of these bourgeois reactionary "academic authorities" was clearly shown



in the way one of them treated laboratory assistants and post-graduates. He assigned the students a few books to read up on a specific research subject and told the laboratory assistants to do the experiments. Then he asked the post-graduates to write a paper on the basis of the results of the experiments and had it published with his own name heading the list of contributors.

Actually this professor had little real knowledge to boast of. On one occasion, a laboratory assistant discovered a new species of germ and asked his help in identifying it. He dismissed the discovery of something he did not really know as "a variant of bacterium coli."

A year later, this professor suddenly went to see the assistant and showed him a paper, which reported a new species of bacterium. After reading the paper, the laboratory assistant reminded him that the new species was precisely what he had discovered a year before. The professor refused to believe him. When the laboratory assistant brought out the complete records of his experiments, the professor exclaimed: "Of course, that's it! How marvellous! I must write

a paper on it." And with this, he disappeared with the records of the laboratory worker's efforts.

Chairman Mao teaches: the whole Party must "hold high the great banner of the proletarian cultural revolution, thoroughly expose the reactionary bourgeois stand of those so-called 'academic authorities' who oppose the Party and socialism, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois ideas in the spheres of academic work, education, journalism, literature and art and publishing, and seize the leadership in these cultural spheres."

In accordance with this instruction, the college's revolutionaries are determined to overthrow the handful of capitalist roaders and the bourgeois reactionary "academic authorities," seize back all power usurped by them and completely refute and discredit them politically, ideologically and theoretically. They have pledged to join all revolutionaries in educational circles in striving to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and turn their college into a big, red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

## **Afro-American Brothers, the Chinese People Support You!**

### **Resolutely Respond to Chairman Mao's Great Call to Battle**

by the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel  
General Headquarters

**W**E the Shanghai working class most warmly hail the great leader Chairman Mao's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. We most resolutely support this statement of great historic significance.

Chairman Mao's important statement most scientifically analyses the contradiction between the Black Americans and the U.S. ruling circles. It brings out most incisively the class character of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression.

The statement embodies the greatest solicitude and support for the Afro-Americans in their struggle against violent repression. It also embodies the greatest solicitude and support for all the oppressed and exploited American people as well as the oppressed and exploited nations and peoples all over the world.

The statement is a mobilization order for battle which calls on the Afro-American and the other American people, as well as all the world's oppressed nations and peoples, to close their ranks and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

The statement is the most powerful ideological weapon for the world's revolutionary people to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

It is a resounding clarion call to thoroughly smash imperialism, colonialism and all systems of exploitation. It is a great declaration for the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world.

The statement fully expresses the firm revolutionary will of the 700 million Chinese people to support the Afro-American struggle against violent repression.

Although separated by oceans, we and the Afro-Americans have common interests and common objectives to struggle for. Our hearts are linked together. We are determined to provide them with powerful backing, and support and aid their struggle against violent repression.

## Unite and Fight Together With Our Afro-American Brothers

by the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking General Knitwear Mill

**O**UR great leader Chairman Mao has issued the statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. The statement is the beacon guiding the Black Americans' struggle. It is a new mobilization order and clarion call to all the people of the world. It is a telling blow for U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

The raging struggles of the Afro-Americans are shaking U.S. imperialism's reactionary rule to its very foundations.

The hurricane of the struggles waged by all the world's people against U.S. imperialism is blowing with ever greater force. The Asian, African and Latin American peoples' revolutionary armed struggles are growing with each passing day. The heroic Vietnamese people have beaten U.S. imperialism black and blue. All this has combined to land U.S. imperialism in a tight ring of encirclement by the people of the whole world. Now the upsurge of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression has further thrashed and battered the "colossus" of U.S. imperialism.

The Afro-American struggle and the struggles of all the world's people against U.S. imperialism support and promote each other. We the Chinese people have always regarded the Afro-American struggle as our own, and regarded the victories of our Afro-American brothers as our victories. The oppressed people throughout the world are of one family. The sufferings of our Afro-American brothers, like our miseries in the past, are the result of the system of exploitation. U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese people and the Afro-Americans. It is the common enemy of the people of the whole world. We the Chinese working class firmly support our Afro-American brothers in their struggle against violent repression. We are at one with them. We shall fight and win victory together with them.

## U.S. Imperialism Is a Paper Tiger, Outwardly Strong But Inwardly Weak

by Kang Chen-sheng, Chen Feng-hsia and Han Shui-chieh, Members of an Air Force Unit Who Have Performed Meritorious Service in Battle

**T**HE surging wave of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression in the United States has

dealt U.S. imperialism a stunning blow and thrown it into great panic, while in Vietnam the heroic Vietnamese people have battered it and landed it in a predicament from which it cannot extricate itself. Its military provocations against the great Chinese people have been resolutely rebuffed again and again. Last August 21, two U.S. A6-A bandit planes intruded into China's air space to make trouble. We are boundlessly and for ever loyal to Chairman Mao; we have the iron will to defend Chairman Mao under all circumstances and we use Chairman Mao's teachings to direct our action. Relying on these, we fearlessly went into battle against the vicious U.S. air pirates. We blew up both enemy planes in mid air, and captured one U.S. air pirate.

We have come to understand deeply that Chairman Mao's thesis that "all reactionaries are paper tigers" is extremely brilliant. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful spiritual atom bomb; its might is infinite and it is invincible. Victory will certainly belong to the Afro-Americans and all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world. The days of U.S. imperialism are numbered.

We most resolutely support Chairman Mao's great statement and respond to his militant call. We are determined to give support to the Black people in the United States in their fight against violent repression, and we vow to provide powerful backing for the Afro-Americans and all oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world.

## Unite and Fight Against the Common Enemy

by Chou Kuo-liang, Tung Chao-hui and Shih Chi-hua, Workers in the Tientsin Linen Mill

**C**HAIRMAN MAO pointed out in his statement: "The contradiction between the Black masses in the United States and the U.S. ruling circles is a class contradiction." We veteran workers of Tientsin know fully well that the exploiting classes the world over are birds of a feather, and members of the proletariat everywhere are, as the saying goes, "bitter melons growing on the same vine."

Revolution and counter-revolution have never been distinguished by the colour of the skin or difference in race, but are distinguished by the difference in class. The reactionary ruling circles of the United States have long sown the seeds of racial prejudice and hatred among the working people of different colours to achieve their aim of "divide and rule" and safeguard the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointedly exposed this criminal plot of U.S. imperialism and wisely said: "The Black masses and the masses of white working people

in the United States have common interests and common objectives to struggle for." The common objective of the working people of all nationalities in the United States is to smash the rule of the monopoly capitalist class and liberate their people.

Let us workers, peasants and revolutionary people of the whole world, irrespective of colour, unite still more closely to overthrow our common enemies — U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries!

## The Bitterer the Oppression, the Fiercer the Resistance

by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants of the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune

**T**HE "Statement in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression" by our great teacher Chairman Mao has voiced the feelings in the hearts of us poor and lower-middle peasants. We support it all the way.

Black Americans are in the lowest stratum of U.S. society. They suffer the bitterest and the worst exploitation and oppression. Large numbers of them are unemployed. Even those who are fortunate enough to have jobs lead a life of semi-starvation. They live in crowded, run-down slums. The misery our Black American brothers have to endure is the misery born of class oppression. We poor and lower-middle peasants fully realize their plight because we, too, suffered greatly in the old society. Our Black American brothers have one misery more than we had in the past because of racial discrimination by U.S. imperialism. They are regarded as inferior people; though they are citizens of the United States in name, in reality they are deprived of civil rights, and their very lives are not safe. They may be arrested or murdered at any time. The broad masses of the Afro-Americans live in a real hell!

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty." We poor and lower-middle peasants will firmly bear in mind this great teaching by Chairman Mao. Though we are living in the countryside, we have the whole world in mind and we resolutely support our Afro-American brothers' struggle for liberation.

## To Rebel Is Justified

by Liu Hsueh-pao, People's Liberation Army Fighter

**C**HAIRMAN MAO'S statement supporting the Afro-American struggle against violent repression illuminates the hearts of the Black people in the United

States and of the world's revolutionary people. It has pointed out the road to victory for the world revolution, which is the road of rebellion by violent revolution against U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism, reaction in all countries and all systems of exploitation.

Every one of the millions and millions of working people in old China had a history of suffering. U.S. imperialism and its accomplices have always exploited and oppressed the labouring people. If the latter do not rise up and rebel against the former but resign themselves to be slaves, then there is no way out for them. Only by taking up arms to rebel, to struggle tit for tat against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and overthrow and eliminate them, can the labouring people live. The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boil down to the one sentence, 'It is right to rebel.' . . . And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism." In accordance with this truth, the Chinese people led by Chairman Mao rose up to rebel, overthrew the three big enemies — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism — and founded the new China. The Afro-Americans and the masses of the revolutionary people in the United States have now also risen up to rebel against U.S. imperialism. Their action is justified. It is excellent. We resolutely support them and pledge to provide powerful backing for our Black brothers and the revolutionary people of the United States.

## Your Struggle Against Violent Repression Is Splendid

by Chhoisarbumo, A Tibetan Woman Militia Platoon Commander

**T**HE great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." Now, Chairman Mao has penetratingly pointed out: "The contradiction between the Black masses in the United States and the U.S. ruling circles is a class contradiction. Only by overthrowing the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and destroying the colonialist and imperialist system can the Black people in the United States win complete emancipation." This is a great truth, and it is a powerful ideological weapon for the world's people in their struggle for liberation.

In the old society, our grazing areas belonged to the herd-owners and headmen. The cattle were theirs, so were the poor herdsmen. They treated us like slaves and trod us underfoot



**WORKERS, PEASANTS, SOLDIERS  
ON WORLD AFFAIRS**



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# The Only Way for Afro-Americans to Win Complete Liberation Is to Destroy U.S. Imperialism

— Statement by U.S. Progressive Labour Party on Afro-American struggle against violent repression

**I**N a statement issued in connection with the current Afro-American struggle against violent repression, the National Committee of the U.S. Progressive Labour Party points out: "Black people are saying no to King's non-violence. Black people know that the most violent system of oppression in the world is U.S. imperialism . . . and, they understand that the only way to win liberation from U.S. imperialism is — to destroy it."

All over the nation, the Afro-Americans "moved not as 'peaceful protestors' — but as fighting men in fury. By this fury they say no to the put-on that the U.S. is a democracy," it declares.

"Revolution is not only in Vietnam! Flames of revolt are burning right here! These huge and heroic actions by Black people prove that Black liberation is not a flash in the pan, but is on the upsurge! Black liberation action is proving that King's false ideas of non-violence — 'turn the other cheek' — were buried with him."

The statement says: "Washington D.C., where violence against the whole world is planned, was tied up by thousands of militant Afro-Americans. Lyndon Johnson called for tanks and machine guns to save the White House. Scared stiff by Black rebellion, he and his buddies were afraid to travel out." "Frightened to death by Black uprisings, the U.S. rulers are using even more massive terror to hold down the Black people."

Exposing the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the Black people by the white American racists, the statement points out that the U.S. ruling circles have been using such tricks as the "civil rights" bills to deceive the Afro-American people in a vain attempt to put out the flames of the Afro-American struggle for liberation. It says: "Afro-American people have seen 'civil rights' bills passed before. Conditions get

worse!" "There can be no freedom for the Black people as long as the capitalist system exists!" People began to realize that "'integration' was not going to change the system. It would not bring a full and free life to the Black working people." The statement emphasizes that "people should stand up and confront the ruling class."

The statement urges the Black people to "build unbreakable organizations" to wage planned and protracted struggles until the enemy is defeated. It says: "We must choose our leaders ourselves! These leaders will be brothers and sisters whose actions show that they aim to go all the way to Black liberation by destruction of the racist system of U.S. imperialism."

It calls upon the Black people to oppose the drafting of the Black youth, conduct organized resistance to police brutality and defend themselves by any means necessary.

The statement says: Oppressed people all over the world are moving to crush our common enemy from all sides in a giant struggle.

The statement calls on the Black masses to arm themselves with the teachings of revolutionary socialism so that they can be better engaged in struggle.

The statement stresses that Chairman Mao Tse-tung has "written the outstanding books on people's liberation."

In conclusion the statement says: "We have the fighting spirit. We have the heroes. Now we need the clear thinking, organizing, and clear planning which have led other liberation struggles to victory. Militancy plus deep study of revolutionary theory — these together with organization will bring us through to liberation and full freedom."

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at will. Although the grassland was very big, we poor herdsmen could not find a way to live.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and with the help of the Liberation Army, we overthrew the herd owners and headmen by waging a fierce revolutionary struggle against them. We thus put an end to thousands of years of feudal rule in the grassland, and were able to embark on the broad

path of socialism. We deeply realize that only by uniting and waging struggles against the common enemy can the oppressed nations win complete emancipation.

The Afro-American struggle against violent repression is splendid! We are convinced that the Black masses and the masses of white working people in the United States will unite and overthrow the reactionary rule of the American monopoly capitalist class.

## Raging Storm of Afro-American Struggle

**F**IVE years ago on August 8, 1963, our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued his *Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism*. This brilliant document by Chairman Mao has given tremendous encouragement to the Afro-American and other revolutionary peoples of the world who are engaged in struggles.

Since then, the Afro-American struggle has developed rapidly; it has taken on more and more the form of revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence. The struggle is being steadily raised to new levels; it is being carried out on an ever broader scale, lashing at the U.S. ruling circles ever more powerfully. Struggle by violent means has now become the main form. This is the most striking feature of the Afro-American struggle in the last five years.

**1963** A "freedom march" of unprecedented scale was staged in late August in Washington to oppose racial discrimination. More than a quarter million Afro-Americans and white people who support their cause took part. They came from all 50 states of the country and from overseas.

**1964** Large-scale struggles by the Black masses against racial discrimination in education, housing and employment broke out in New York, San Francisco, Chicago and dozens of other cities and towns in February and March.

In July, in the Harlem District of New York City, known as the world's biggest Black "ghetto," a large-scale mass struggle by violence erupted. Thousands of Afro-Americans burst into the streets to protest against the brutal police killing of a Black youngster. For six

heroic days and nights, they fought pitched battles against thousands of armed police. This was the prelude to the Black people's large-scale self-defence struggle by violence in the U.S. cities.

**1965** In January, the Black people in Selma, Alabama, launched a large-scale, sustained struggle to win the suffrage. To back them up, more than 100,000 people demonstrated in Washington, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit and a dozen other cities.

In August, 7,000 Afro-Americans in the Watts District, Los Angeles, launched a struggle of unprecedented intensity against racial discrimination and persecution. They fought some 20,000 armed troops and police for nearly ten days and nights. Many seized rifles and sniped at the marauding police, creating a precedent for the Black people's armed resistance against violent repression.

**1966** The Black people in Los Angeles valiantly took up arms against the police on several occasions in March and May. In July, the third large-scale struggle against violent repression broke out, this time in Chicago, America's second largest city. In a five-day heroic struggle, the Black masses opposed the violence of the nearly 1,000 armed police who were trying to suppress them. That summer, the struggle against white racist violence engulfed 38 cities in the United States.

**1967** In April, the Black students in Nashville, Tennessee, rebelled. They resisted the armed suppression of 400-odd police.

In mid July, several thousand Black Americans in Newark, New Jersey, protested against unwarranted police arrests of their brothers. For four days and



Like a blazing fire, the struggle of the Afro-Americans by violence against racial oppression has spread throughout the United States. From the south to the north, from the east to the west, it has hit some 125 cities and towns. Those which had major outbreaks are shown in the map.

The contradiction between the Black masses in the United States and the U.S. ruling circles is a class contradiction.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

## It Is Right for Afro-Americans to Rebel

**T**HE Afro-American struggle for liberation, in the final analysis, is a class struggle. The oppressor of the Black people is the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. For a long time Afro-Americans have been most brutally oppressed and exploited. They are at the lowest rung of American society. They are the ones who suffer the most. The Black masses lead a life of extreme misery.

**High rate of unemployment.** The rate of unemployment for Afro-Americans is three to four times higher than that for whites. According to figures released by the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics in February, 1968, of the non-white youths in the 20 largest U.S. urban areas who have reached the age of employment (the great majority of them are Black), almost one-third are jobless.

Because the owners of big farms in the southern part of the United States have been replacing human labour with machines, hundreds of thousands of Afro-Americans have had to leave their homes and drift to the cities every year, swelling the ranks of the huge army of the unemployed. From 1950 to 1966, approx-

imately 5.2 million Black people were forced by circumstances to stream into the cities from the rural areas in the south.

**Low wages.** Compared with whites doing the same work, Afro-Americans receive a far lower wage and their working conditions are much worse. The average income of Afro-American families is 52 per cent less than that of white ones. The average wage for Black people is only one-third to one-half that of whites. U.S. monopoly capital treats Black Americans as a source of cheap labour and dumps inferior commodities on them. From the wage gap between the Black and white workers alone, the monopoly capitalists rake in super-profits of at least \$14,000 million a year.

**Appalling housing conditions.** Housing conditions for Black Americans are shocking. They live in dwellings unfit for human beings. The ghettos in 12 big U.S. cities are packed with approximately eight million Black residents. About half a million Afro-Americans live in New York's Harlem ghettos. Nearly half of the buildings there were put up at the beginning of this

(Continued on p. 26.)

nights they were locked in fierce combat with more than 7,000 fully armed troops and police.

In late July, a struggle against racist violence of a ferocity never known before broke out in Detroit, America's fifth largest city. Thousands upon thousands of Black masses rose up with guns in hand and engaged in street-fighting. They waged a bitter, large-scale battle against more than 20,000 fully armed troops and police backed by helicopters and tanks. The enraged Black Americans started more than 1,300 fires throughout the city, reducing to rubble block upon block of houses and shops owned by white capitalists and wrecking some police stations. This auto manufacturing centre of the United States was paralysed in a matter of days. The struggle raged throughout the summer in more than 90 American cities in dozens of states.

**1968** The Black people's struggle burst out much earlier this year. Early in February, Black students in Orangeburg, South Carolina, fought courageously against the troops and police.

Late in March, over 6,000 Black masses in Memphis, Tennessee, demonstrated in support of more than 1,000 striking street-cleaners. They fought with more than 4,000 troops and police sent to suppress them.

Immediately after the Afro-American clergyman Martin Luther King was assassinated by the white racists, a powerful struggle flared up throughout the United States. Within a few days, it had spread to well over 100 cities.

Tried and tested in the massive violent struggles of the past five years, the Afro-Americans are showing ever greater militancy. Each year has witnessed more Black people rising in arms in a tit-for-tat struggle against fully armed troops and police. In some cities, the Black masses have broken into stores selling guns or armouries to seize arms for themselves. Near the end of last year, the Black Americans for the first time used machine-guns in Detroit to back up their sniper fire. This threw the troops and police into utter panic.



# The Afro-Americans are awakening . . .

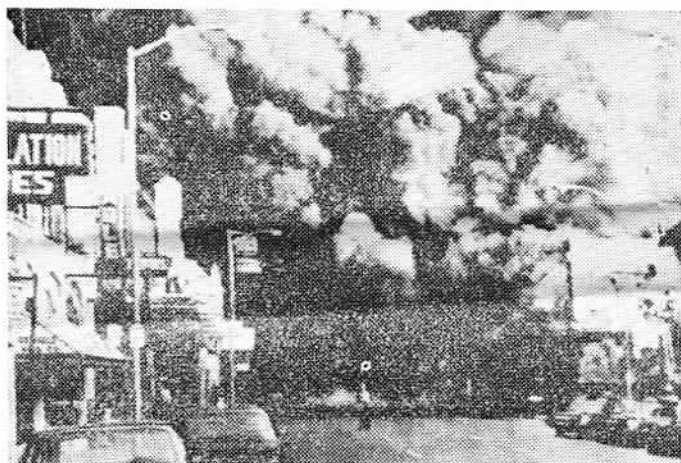


↓ Detroit ablaze, 1967.

↓↓ Women in the forefront.



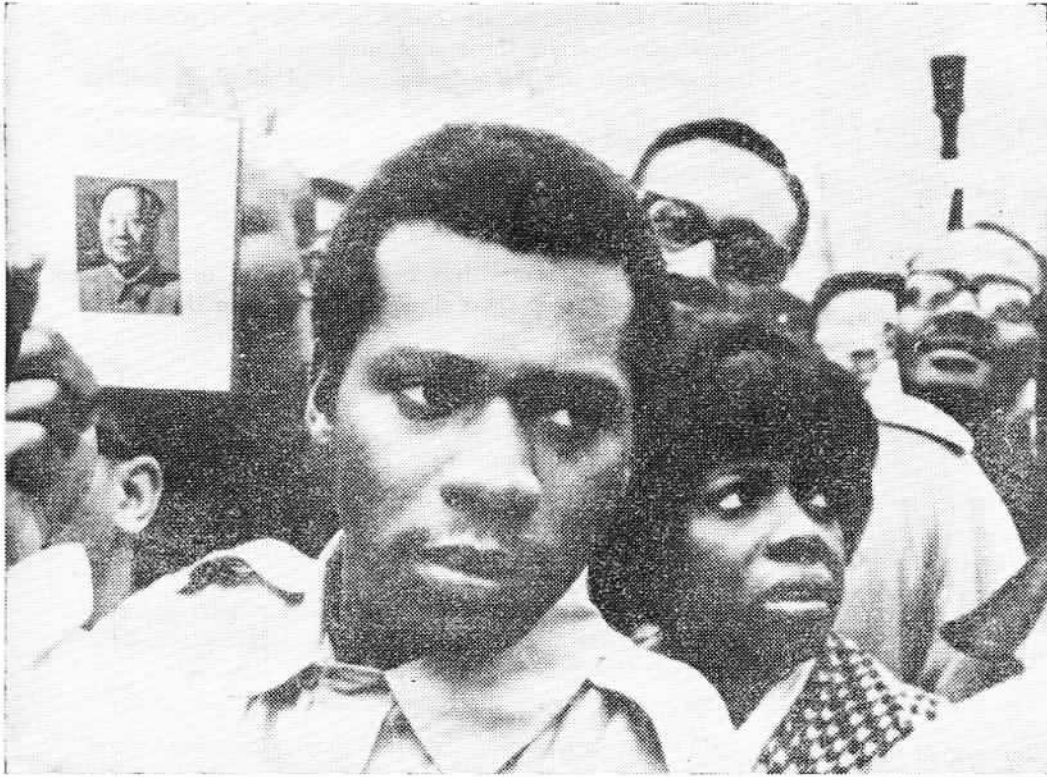
More and more Black people are joining the struggle.



A component part of the general struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism.

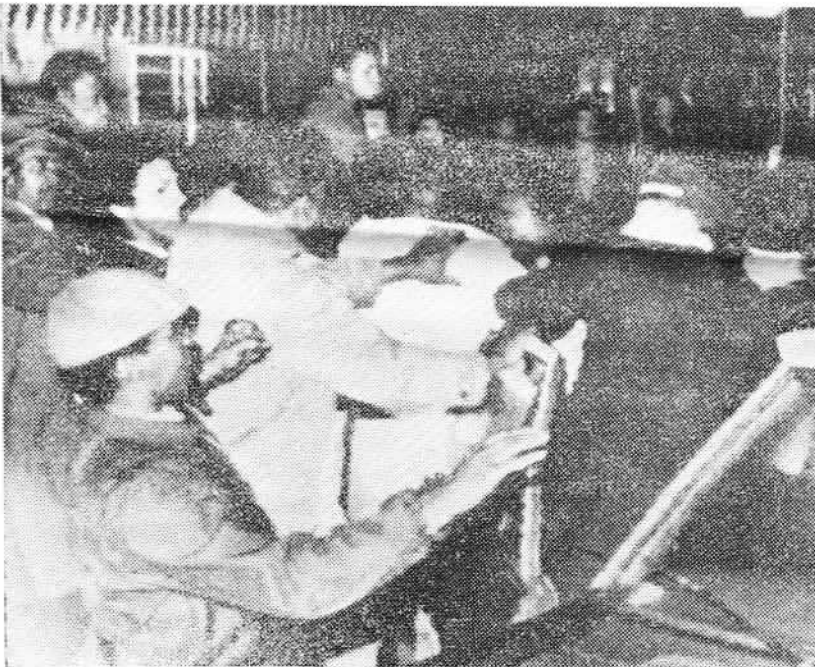


# fighting ... and marching forward!



Mao Tse-tung's thought  
lights the way ahead.

Washington, 1968. Fires flame  
in the fair of U.S. imperialism.



Battling with the police.



The people's oppressors get their deserts.



(Continued from p. 23.)

century. Many of the rooms are dark and damp. Districts are littered with uncollected garbage and houses are frequented by hordes of rats. Yet rents in Harlem are especially exorbitant. More than 80,000 Black people are crowded into the gloomy and dilapidated Watts area of Los Angeles.

Many Black people are unable to support their families. Large numbers of them have to struggle on the verge of starvation. Hence the Black infant mortality rate, which is as high as 15 per cent — triple that for whites.

**Ruthless discrimination in exercising political rights.** In many southern states in the United States, Afro-Americans up to now are either openly deprived of their voting rights or strictly limited in exercising these rights. Black voters are handicapped by the pre-ballot "literacy test" or "I.Q. test." Millions of poverty-stricken Afro-Americans who cannot afford to go to school are thus denied the right to vote. And intimidation, man-handling or even murder await those who manage to go to the ballot box.

**No guarantee of life.** There is no guarantee whatsoever for the very lives of the Afro-Americans. At any time, the reactionary police can arrest or shoot and kill them at will. And the Ku Klux Klan organized by white racists is an even more notorious fascist gang which specializes in persecuting Black people by such brutal means as terror, lynching, kidnapping and assassination.

**Forced to serve as cannon-fodder in the war of aggression against Vietnam.** In order to save itself from defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has stepped up recruitment at home. The masses of Black working people bear the brunt of this. Afro-Americans constitute about 10 per cent of the U.S. population, yet they make up 25 per cent of the U.S. aggressor forces in Vietnam. Among the paratroops, who have the highest casualty rate, Black Americans account for more than 40 per cent.

To meet the huge expenditures for the war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. federal, state and local governments have done everything possible to increase the already excessive and multifarious taxes. As a result of the economic stagnation, industrial decline, dollar crisis, inflation and soaring prices in the United States, the masses of the American working people, particularly the Black, are being increasingly impoverished. In these circumstances, the contradiction between the Afro-Americans and all the working masses on the one hand and the Johnson Administration and the monopoly capitalist class on the other has become sharper than ever.

U.S. ruling circles long anticipated the eruption of even more extensive Afro-American struggles this year, and the former has been preparing actively to intensify its suppression since last year. The U.S. army has readied seven task forces to cope with the Black people's struggle. The U.S. Government has stepped up the training of reactionary military and police forces, and has assembled in a number of big cities armoured cars, machine-guns, flak jackets, search-lights, tear-gas grenades and some secret "riot control" weapons, which it is ready to use at any time to massacre the Black masses. In February, the judicial authorities in New York arrested the young Black leader Rap Brown on trumped-up charges in a vain attempt to disintegrate the Afro-American struggle. All this, however, has failed to cow the Black people; instead, it has strengthened their determination to fight on.

Savage suppression by the Johnson Administration can never throttle the Afro-American struggle for liberation. As our great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale."

## Cambodian People Cannot Be Cowed

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

ON April 1, an aircraft of the U.S. marauders flagrantly intruded into the air space of Cambodia in deliberate provocation. An air defence unit of the Cambodian navy severely punished the U.S. aggressors by opening fire on their aircraft at once and hitting it. In its April 15 statement, the Office of the Cambodian Head of State strongly condemned the U.S. imperialist acts of aggression and brazen war blackmail against Cambodia. The Chinese people resolutely support the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Cambodian people in their just actions to uphold their territorial sovereignty and national independence.

U.S. imperialism, consistently hostile towards the Cambodian people, has committed numerous evils against Cambodia by carrying out repeated military provocations, subversive activities and sabotage. In the last few months, the Johnson Administration, regarding extension of its military adventure as a way out of defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam, has been attempting to carry the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China. U.S. imperialist activities of aggression and intervention against Cambodia have intensified. Aircraft of the U.S. and Saigon puppet troops have repeatedly intruded into Cambodian air space and strafed



and fired rockets. The U.S. and Saigon puppet troops have again and again made provocations on Cambodian territory and even established advance posts there. Between February 26 and March 9 alone, they perpetrated as many as 89 acts of provocation against Cambodia. Naturally, the Cambodian people who cherish their national independence and sovereignty can never tolerate U.S. imperialism's unbridled bullying of their country.

The just struggle of the Cambodian people in bravely counter-attacking the U.S. aggressors has won the praise and support of the people of Asia and the rest of the world. On the other hand, the U.S. ruling circles, aggressive by nature, have become mad with rage and have carried out unscrupulous war blackmail against Cambodia by making use of the fact that a U.S. aircraft was hit. The U.S. imperialists have gone to the lengths of frantically clamouring about "destroying" the Cambodian navy and even the whole of Cambodia. Their blatant attempt to force Cambodia into submission has fully exposed the sinister features of the U.S. gangsters.

The U.S. aggressors want to destroy Cambodia? What arrogance! In fact, U.S. imperialism is a mere paper tiger, outwardly strong but inwardly weak. Has it not announced time and again its intention of suppressing the south Vietnamese people? But it has turned out that, far from succeeding in its efforts to

suppress the heroic south Vietnamese people, it has been badly mauled by them and has suffered disastrous defeats. The Indo-Chinese countries, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, are all small nations but justice is with them in their struggle against the U.S. aggressors. Should U.S. imperialism dare to launch aggression against Cambodia, it will not be Cambodia but the U.S. aggressors themselves who will be destroyed.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: **"The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles."**

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples; it is the common enemy of the people of the whole world. Following the teachings of the great teacher Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have always firmly supported the just struggle of the Cambodian people against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for safeguarding national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Should U.S. imperialism dare to extend its war of aggression to Cambodia, the Chinese people will resolutely stand by the Cambodian people and give them powerful backing.

(April 18)

## Sato Will Come to No Good End in Opposing China

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

Eisaku Sato and other chieftains of the reactionary Japanese Government have recently made one preposterous remark after another with regard to Sino-Japanese relations. In their attack on China, they went so far as to openly propagate their scheme of creating "two Chinas" by clamouring that they adopted the same principles towards "the Kuomintang government and Peking, both representing China." They declared that the Japanese Government would, in its relations with China, continue to pursue the notorious policy of "separation between politics and economics." This shows once again that the Sato government is irretrievably bent on following U.S. imperialism and obstinately persists in its policy of hostility towards China.

The Sato government has made it known that "in order to improve Japan-China relations all round," the Chinese side "must recognize" "the principle of non-interference in internal affairs." This is nothing but the despicable trick of a thief trying to shift the blame on to others by crying "stop thief." The plain fact of

the matter is that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists and their faithful lackeys, the Japanese reactionaries, who have all along been crudely interfering in China's internal affairs and actively preparing for aggression against China. The Sato government has always colluded closely with the public enemy of the Chinese people, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, in feverishly scheming to create "two Chinas." The fact that it now peddles poppycock about the Chiang gang in Taiwan "representing China" is a yet more unscrupulous provocation against the Chinese people. The Sato government entertains sinister and futile ambitions to occupy again China's territory of Taiwan. It has not only worked out one after another plans of military operations with China as the hypothetical enemy, but has also put more teeth in the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" which is spearheaded against the people of China and other Asian countries. The Sato government can never absolve itself from the guilt of flagrant interference in China's internal affairs and

rabid hostility towards China. It cannot cover up its schemes for unleashing a war of aggression against socialist China.

While shouting at the top of their voices that they were going "to make earnest efforts to expand Japan-China trade," Sato and his gang placed one obstacle after another in the way of an expansion of trade between the two countries, clamouring about their intention to persist in their policy of "separation between politics and economics." They are trying in this way to make economic profits while politically maintaining a hostile attitude towards China. We want to tell the Sato government sternly that its smug calculations will come to nought.

While madly opposing China, Sato had the cheek to say that he was "not content with the status quo of Japan-China relations," that he was taking a "forward looking attitude" and that he hoped "there would be an improvement in Japan-China relations." This is indeed the height of histrionics and hypocrisy! What the Sato government has actually done runs completely counter to its professions of improving Sino-Japanese relations. Since the latter half of last year in particular, it has taken a series of grave steps which are frantically hostile to China. Sato himself went to China's territory of Taiwan for conspiratorial activities. He then "invited" chieftains of the Chiang Kai-shek gang to "visit" Japan in order to intensify collusion with this political mummy who has been spurned by the Chinese people. He visited one after another the reactionary regimes in Southeast Asia in an energetic effort to rig up an anti-China encirclement. He is stepping up collusion with U.S. imperialism, taking an active part in the U.S. imperialist strategic plans in Asia directed against China and turning Japan into a nuclear war base of U.S. imperialism for launching aggression against China. Isn't

it sheer nonsense for Sato and his ilk to say that they "hope" to "improve" Sino-Japanese relations?

Facts have abundantly proved that the Sato government acts willingly for U.S. imperialism as a ferocious hatchetman in its aggression in Asia and as a fugleman in its frenzied opposition to China. Of all post-war Japanese governments, the Sato government is the most reactionary one and opposes China most frantically. It closely follows U.S. imperialism, colludes with the Soviet revisionists and has done in the most naked way anti-China evils which the previous Japanese governments dared not do.

It is solely to meet the need of U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression and war that the Sato government so unscrupulously opposes China. U.S. imperialism has been badly mauled in Vietnam and has landed itself in an impasse there. It is up to its neck in the dollar crisis and is facing a class struggle of unparalleled ferocity at home. Beset with difficulties at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism is in urgent need of the Japanese reactionaries playing a "positive role" in Asia to help it out of its predicament. However, no efforts of the U.S. knaves, Sato and his gang, can save the U.S. aggressors from their complete defeat in Asia.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "They [die-hards] always have many schemes in hand, schemes for profiting at others' expense, for double-dealing, and so on. But they always get the opposite of what they want. They invariably start by doing others harm but end by ruining themselves."

Sato and his gang will come to no good end by persisting in their pro-U.S. and anti-China policy!

(April 20)

## Capitalist Restoration in Soviet Union

# Privileged Strata Brutally Oppress and Exploit Working People

**U**NDER the rule of the Soviet revisionist leading clique, the working people are brutally oppressed and exploited by a handful of members of the privileged strata in factories, mines and farms. They are bullied and subjected to extortion and threats. They are dismissed at will, their wages are reduced or held up for no reason whatever, and they are even victimized politically. The broad masses of employees and workers are unable to have their elementary rights of survival and personal safety guaranteed.

### Workers Arbitrarily Dismissed

The Soviet revisionist press has disclosed that working people in the city of Leningrad and in Leningrad

Oblast are often dismissed without justification. The dismissal of "adolescents, pregnant women, and women with babies less than one year old to nurse" is an even more common occurrence. Adolescents in many industrial enterprises and state farms have been ruthlessly exploited and made to work like adults, and even forced to work overtime.

The head of a road-building machine station dismissed in one year 79 of the 190 people working there for no reason at all. A woman employee of the Makhachkala Engineering Works refused to recognize the director's decision designed to suppress and persecute the workers. She was fired by the director for defying his instructions.

The chairman of the "Victor" State Farm issued 223 orders in one year imposing fines or other forms of punishment on the workers. The chairman of a Latvian state farm dismissed 15 employees and workers in one stroke without any justification.

The manager of a barber shop in Kishinev "considered himself all-mighty and managed the shop like the lord of a manor. He gave top priority to the manufacture of false braids, and pocketed the proceeds from their sale." He extorted money from the barbers "to pay for gasoline, for the repair of electrical appliances and sewer pipes, to reimburse him for the payment of the laundry bills for the shop's linen, and even for buying the liquor which he loved."

### Political Persecution

Backed by his superiors, Gatsalov, the manager of the timber processing plant in the town of Beslan under the Ministry of Agriculture of the North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, "was able to decree reprimands or warnings and lower the wages of his workers for one or two months, as he pleased. And almost anything can serve Gatsalov as grounds for meting out punishment!" He publicly scolded those who spoke against him at meetings, telling them to "Get out! You are not allowed to attend the meeting."

Gatsalov often threatened workers with dismissal. K. Kadzov, one of the workers, was fired by him for defying his tyranny and for speaking out against him as an oppressor. Gatsalov and his gang once tried to victimize two of the workers. But their attempt failed thanks to the opposition of the other workers. Gatsalov then "sought the aid of the police." Some policemen were immediately sent to the mill to lend him help and they took joiner V. Blokhin away. Three other workers were also taken away later. Incensed, the other workers went to the police chief to protest. But he cynically told them: "We must maintain the authority of the leadership." In order to cook up some "charges" against the arrested workers, the police intimidated and harassed them in every possible way. They even searched their homes without any reason. All this time, Gatsalov continued to rule the roost as before with the blessing of Tamayev, Vice-Minister of Agriculture of the Autonomous Republic, the Regional Party Committee, and the local police and courts.

### Abusing Authority to Seek Personal Gain

Emboldened and protected by the revisionist ruling clique, members of the bourgeois privileged strata in the Soviet Union are abusing their authority to do as they please. They exploit and oppress the working people with growing ruthlessness.

Shevchenko, director of the Ryazan Agricultural Machinery Plant, pocketed with apparent ease a total of 1,557 rubles as a "bonus" in the first 10 months after his appointment. On an average, this equalled 44.5 per cent of his monthly wages.

Shevchenko was appointed director after the plant had largely been constructed and the first phase of the project had gone into operation. He was decidedly not "a participant in the construction of the first phase of the project and its going into operation." Yet, thanks to his special connections with his superiors, he managed to pocket a 590 ruble bonus for putting the first phase of the project into operation. Y.A. Belov, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Tractors and Agricultural Machinery, ordered that Shevchenko be granted 260 rubles from the "collective bonus." Later, M.T. Deyev, chief of the central administration of the ministry, ordered that Shevchenko should receive another 130 rubles from the second bonus. But, even this failed to satisfy Shevchenko's insatiable demand. So the chief engineer of the central administration, V.T. Shkarup, told the people concerned to "pay Shevchenko another 200 rubles." Shortly afterwards, the Ministry of Tractors and Agricultural Machinery granted Shevchenko two more "bonuses"—one "for fine organization of the work of invention and rationalization" and the other "for the creation and adoption of new technique," though he had made no contribution to either.

Shevchenko has proved himself a man of unusual resourcefulness in grabbing bonuses. He arbitrarily boosted planned costs by 40,000 rubles in January last year for the simple reason that he might cut down costs in March. The indices "showed improvement," and he received a "bonus." Another trick of his was to include in the total output and production plans for March a considerable number of farm machines, the production of which was not completed until early April, thus adding to the March accounts a total value of 765,000 rubles, or 38.7 per cent of the month's production. For the "fulfilment" of the March plan in this way, he got another "bonus."

Later, Shevchenko had the plant pay 2,000 rubles for "repairs" done on his home.

The staff and workers of the plant expressed great indignation over Shevchenko's vile conduct. Nevertheless, the leadership of the Ministry of Tractors and Agricultural Machinery hastily came to Shevchenko's defence and alleged that "Shevchenko is a good and promising director."

What has been revealed above are only several of the numerous incidents occurring in the Soviet Union.

The Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique has been talking profusely about "the equality of all" and "true democracy." But stark reality in the Soviet Union has exploded its lies. In the Soviet Union today, the revisionist ruling clique exercises the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie while the masses of working people are ruthlessly oppressed and exploited. Where there is oppression, there is revolt. The persecution of the Soviet people by the new tsars in the Kremlin will only serve to speed up the people's revolution on a broader and more intense scale.



# ROUND THE WORLD

**The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories.**

— MAO TSE-TUNG

W. GERMANY & W. BERLIN

## Anti-U.S., Anti-Fascist Struggle

A mass struggle for democracy and against fascist tyranny and U.S. imperialism, on a scale without precedent, broke out in West Berlin and more than 30 cities of West Germany from April 11 to 15.

The immediate cause for the flare-up was the serious wounding on April 11 of a West German student leader by an assassin. But the conflict has deeper roots in the unrestrained fascist rule of the West German and West Berlin authorities and their oppression of the progressive democratic forces which have exacerbated the class contradictions. The struggle was clearly directed against the reactionary ruling circles, and primarily against their propaganda organ, the Axel Springer newspaper group which manipulates public opinion and attacks the democratic movement. This concern controls 40 per cent of the press in West Germany and 90 per cent of that in West Berlin.

In West Berlin, the struggle went on continuously from April 11. Day and night, tens of thousands of youths and students fought the police in the streets and the squares. They surrounded a publishing house of the Springer group, which was guarded by large numbers of police and fenced off with barbed wire. They smashed the windows and threw home-made grenades and fireballs inside. They also set fire to cars belonging to the publishing house. On April 12, thousands of young people demonstrated in front of the municipal government of West Berlin. They angrily shouted that Schuetz, the mayor, and some other officials were fascists. They de-

manded that the municipal government should resign and that the Springer concern should be confiscated. The demonstrators clashed with the police who were equipped with water cannons, and the battle lasted until three in the morning of April 13. They smashed up the capitalists' shops in the neighbourhood and destroyed their cars. On April 14 and 15, thousands of students and other young people continued their demonstrations and held more rallies.

During this powerful protest movement, nearly all the offices, editorial departments and printing offices of the Springer group in many cities were stormed or besieged by the masses.

In West Berlin, the demonstrators on April 12 threw stones and smashed many windows in "America House," a U.S. imperialist agency of aggression, and the "RIAS" Radio Station, a U.S. espionage agency. In the demonstration on April 14, several thousand students carrying red flags protested against the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. In Bremerhaven, several hundred youths on April 13 stormed the headquarters of the U.S. occupation troops where they hauled down the stars and stripes and hoisted a red flag over the building.

On April 15, more than 8,000 residents demonstrated in Hamburg and besieged the local "America House." In Frankfurt, more than 7,000 people from all parts of Hessen State took part in a demonstration during which they angrily shouted through loudspeakers: "Yankees, get out of Vietnam!" On April 14, 500 demonstrators in Kiel held a funeral procession lampooning Johnson's "peace talks" swindle. They carried a black

casket which symbolized the bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialist fraud in Vietnam.

Under the heavy blows of the mass struggle, the ruling clique of West Germany and West Berlin became panic-stricken. It called out large numbers of police, including mounted police, who used fire engines, police dogs, truncheons and tear-gas to brutally suppress the demonstrators. Many were unjustifiably arrested. But the masses in West Berlin and West Germany have remained undaunted before this brutal force and are intensifying their struggle.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Colonial Regimes' Last-Ditch Fight

The rapidly spreading anti-imperialist struggle in southern Africa has greatly alarmed the local colonialist regimes. In the wake of the powerful growth of popular armed struggle in Mozambique and Angola, the people of Zimbabwe and South Africa too are step by step taking the path of armed struggle.

In this situation, the South African racist government, the Southern Rhodesian white settlers' regime and the Portuguese colonialist regimes in Mozambique and Angola, supported by U.S. imperialism and British imperialism, have stepped up their military collusion. Last year, they formed a counter-revolutionary alliance and concluded a secret military agreement for the joint suppression of the national-liberation movements in this region. Militarily and economically stronger than the other three colonialist regimes, the South African rulers have repeatedly sent military supplies and advisers to these areas, and even troops to Southern Rhodesia to fight the guerrillas.

Recently, the Zimbabwe people's armed struggle has developed so speedily that the panic-stricken colonialist regime in Southern Rhodesia has had once again to beg for help from South Africa. The Johannes-

burg *Sunday Times* disclosed on April 7 that the South African authorities had decided to send heavy reinforcements to Southern Rhodesia for intensified suppression. Apart from supplying the colonial authorities in Mozambique and Angola with money and materials, the South African authorities have sent them military advisers, armed police and 16 aircraft to assist in suppressing the guerrilla fighters. They have also dispatched helicopters to help the Portuguese colonialist regime in Angola spy on the movements of the guerrillas.

With the help of U.S. and British imperialism, the South African white colonialist regime has for many years

gone all out in an arms drive. It has set aside the biggest military appropriations in its history to import large numbers of planes, tanks, submarines and other military supplies from the West and, at the same time, set up its own arms factories. It also encourages U.S. and British munition firms to set up plants in South Africa. A subsidiary of the U.S.-British owned De Beers Company is building an arms factory for the South African authorities. Other U.S. and British companies have also been making planes, military vehicles and war equipment in South Africa while Mobil, Shell and other oil monopolies have been providing the South African regime, and through

it Southern Rhodesia, with large quantities of petroleum for use in their military suppression.

Whether old or new colonialists, the forces of aggression will not step down from the stage of history by themselves. They are waging a life-and-death struggle against the African people in order to bolster up their tottering colonialist rule. To win genuine national independence and liberation, the African people must oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence and smash to smithereens the criminal rule of imperialism and colonialism old and new.

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