



PEKING
REVIEW

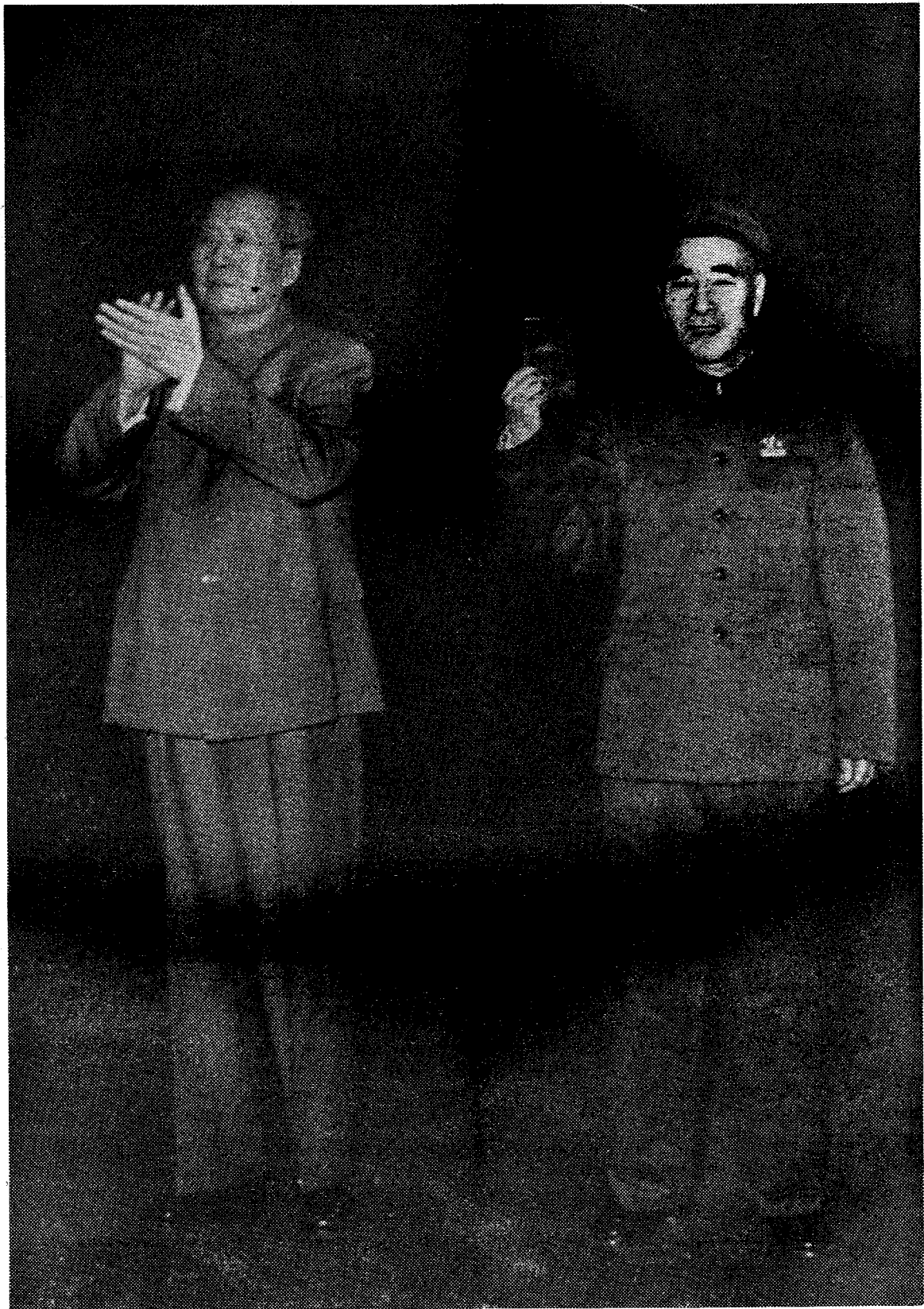
北京周報

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January 3, 1968



Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, the red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts, receiving revolutionary fighters on December 31, 1967 in Peking's Great Hall of the People. Smiling happily, in excellent health and high spirits, Chairman Mao applauds the comrades present.



Our great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Biao, his close comrade-in-arms, mounting the rostrum to give a warm greeting to the revolutionary fighters.

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Revolutionary Fighters



Our great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao with Comrade Chou En-lai meeting the revolutionary fighters cordially.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, his close comrade-in-arms, and Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Li Fu-chun, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Comrades Chi Pen-yu and Yao Wen-yuan from the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, received a large number of revolutionary fighters on December 31, 1967.

Among the revolutionary fighters were: cadres of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Communist Party and government cadres and representatives of the revolutionary masses from various areas

attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in Peking; representatives attending the conference of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works from the P.L.A. air force and departments directly under its headquarters; comrades attending the conference on the publication of Chairman Mao's works and other conferences on other specific questions; representatives of mass organizations, P.L.A. cadres and local cadres, from a number of provinces and autonomous regions, in Peking for meetings; and comrades attending a conference convened by the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence.

Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao! You are the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era and the red sun

that shines most brightly in our hearts. The unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, which you have led with genius, has won decisive victories. Under the guidance of your latest instructions, the hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians of the country are advancing valiantly to wrest all-round victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The reception of revolutionary fighters at this moment by our great teacher, leader, supreme commander and helmsman Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, is proof of the greatest solicitude shown to the armymen and civilians throughout the country and gives them the greatest encouragement and happiness.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Before the reception, the more than 20,000 revolutionary fighters from various parts of the country gathered in the Great Hall of the People. With boundless love for, faith in, esteem for and

loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, they opened their copies of the treasured revolutionary book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, and read aloud again and again and sang the songs *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*, *Dear as Are Father and Mother*, *Chairman Mao Is Dearer* and *Wishing Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life* while waiting for the happiest moment.

The red sun rises. The great leader Chairman Mao, in excellent health and in high spirits, mounts the rostrum together with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun and others, and very happily and warmly meets the revolutionary fighters present.

The hall re-echoes the thunderous ovation. The hearts of the revolutionary fighters throb with excitement as with beaming faces, they turn to Chairman Mao like sunflowers to the sun.

They wave their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and shout, "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" "Long live the victory of Chairman

President Nguyen Huu Tho's Message of Thanks to Chairman Mao

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our respected and beloved great leader, has received a message dated December 26, 1967 from President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. It expressed thanks for Chairman Mao's earlier message of congratulations on the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The message reads:

"Your cable of greetings on the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has been and continues to be a great inspiration to the people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam in their triumphant advance to achieve new and greater merits in battle.

"The south Vietnam armymen and civilians, under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation, deeply understand that 'the 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.' We deeply

understand that our victory is inseparable from the tremendous, effective and sincere support and aid from the fraternal People's Republic of China.

"On behalf of the people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam, the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation, and in my own name, I express my heartfelt and deep gratitude to you, Chairman, to the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people for the particular solicitude and valuable support given to us in our just war.

"Wishing Your Excellency life-long good health."

Premier Chou En-lai has also received a message from President Nguyen Huu Tho. The message said: "We of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation feel very much inspired on learning that celebrations of the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation were ceremoniously

and extensively organized in various parts of China, and that the south Vietnamese people's delegation led by Nguyen Xuan Long had the honour of being received by Chairman Mao." The message added: "Such valuable support once again convincingly manifests the unswerving stand taken by the 700 million fraternal Chinese people to give firm and great support to the people of south Vietnam in thoroughly defeating the U.S. aggressive forces and their henchmen."

"On behalf of the people of south Vietnam, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation and in my own name, I express my sincere gratitude to Your Excellency, the Premier, and through you, to the great Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people led by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, for the valuable help given to the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the people of south Vietnam now waging a sacred war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

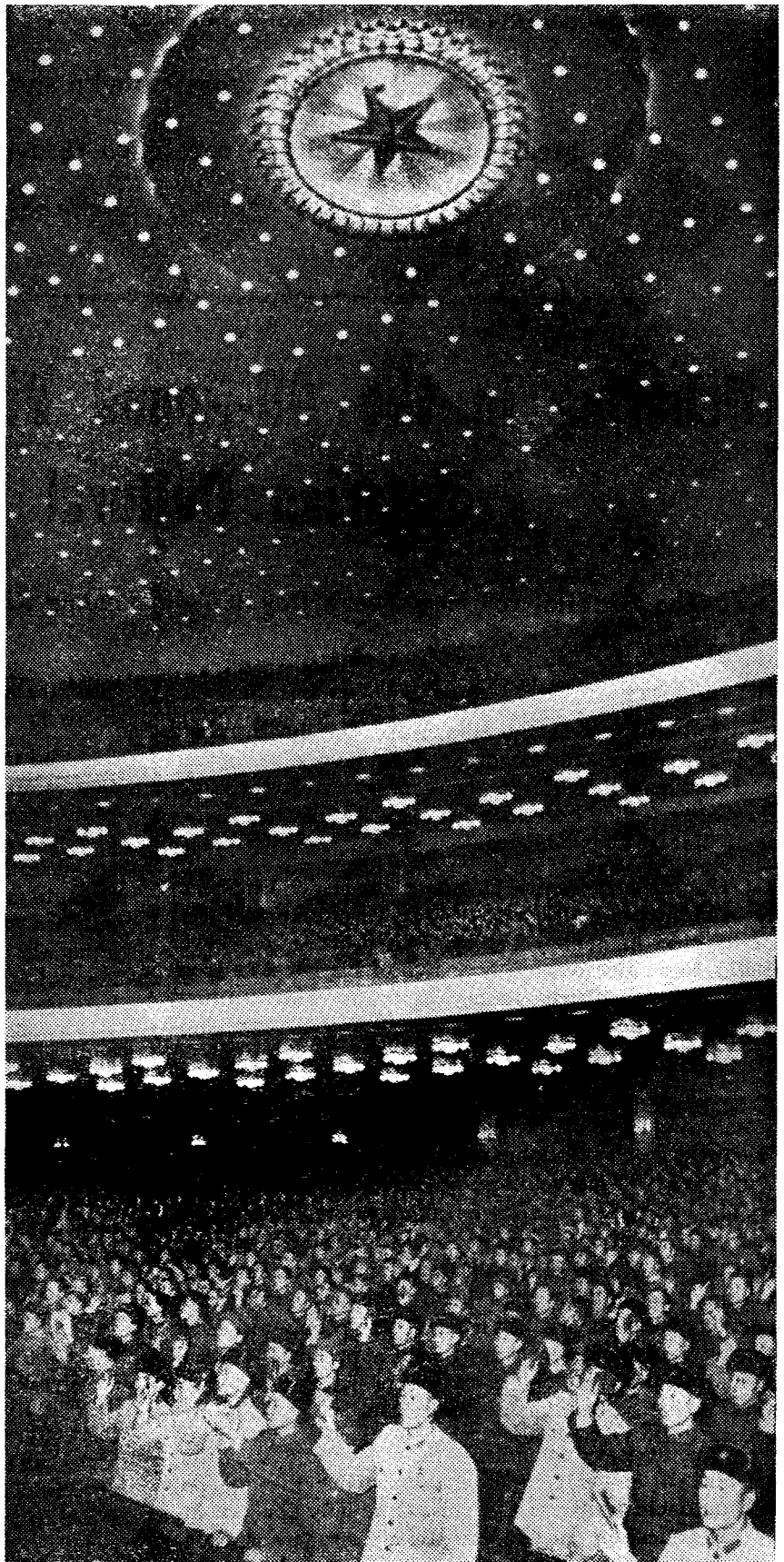
Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Smiling, Chairman Mao repeatedly waves and claps his hands, greeting the comrades present.

After the reception, revolutionary fighters with deep feeling wrote the time of the meeting, the happiest moment in their life, on the flyleaf of their treasured red books or on the back of photographs of Chairman Mao which they were carrying.

They said they would hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, develop the proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution, go out to win fresh merit for the motherland and the people and fight for the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Among others present at the reception were: Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu, Su Yu, Wu Fashien, Wang Tung-hsing, Yeh Chun, Liu Ning-I, Yu Chiu-li, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Wen Yu-cheng, Chiu Hui-tso, Chang Chih-ming, Wang Shu-sheng, Lo Shun-chu, Liu Hua-ching, Tsai Shun-li, Chang Chen-huan, Chen Hua-tang, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Li Tso-peng, Wang Hung-kun, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Yu Li-chin, Liu Chin-ping, Chen Jen-chi, Wu Lieh, Huang Chih-yung, Chen Shih-chu, Tan Fu-jen, Lo Hua-sheng, Chiang Wen, Huang Wen-ming, Li Chen, Liu Chung, Sung Wei-shih, Chen Hsi-lien, Sung Jen-chiung, Chen Hsien-jui, Liu Ke-ping, Chang Jih-ching, Yang Teh-chih, Wang Hsiao-yu, Tu Ping, Li Teh-sheng, Han Hsien-chu, Liu Pei-shan, Cheng Shih-ching, Chen Kang, Lo Yuan-fa, Kang Chien-min, Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang En-mao, Saifudin, Kuo Peng, Fu Chung-pi and Huang Tso-chen.



With feelings of boundless love and esteem for, faith in and loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, more than 20,000 revolutionary fighters gathered from various parts of the country waving their red-covered copies of "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung" and cheering "Long live Chairman Mao!", "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!", "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

You must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the
great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

MAO TSE-TUNG

Ushering in the All-Round Victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

The Editorial for New Year's Day 1968 in *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi*, and *Jiefangjun Bao*

THE glorious, radiant year of 1968 has arrived.

The east is red, the sun rises. On the threshold of the new year, the hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians throughout the country, with infinitely deep class feeling heartily wish our great teacher Chairman Mao a long, long life!

Guided with genius by our great leader Chairman Mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution, the first of its kind in human history, won decisive victory in 1967. Now, directed by the series of his latest instructions, the great struggle has begun to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution today is in excellent shape. The unprecedentedly extensive and penetrating revolutionary mass movement is continuing to forge ahead along the course charted by Chairman Mao. The revolutionary campaign of mass criticism is unfolding further on all fronts, and numerous counter-revolutionary crimes of China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road have been exposed by the masses of the people. As a result the people are more concretely and clearly seeing the importance of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism.

Revolutionary committees have been and are being established, one after another, at provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels. Gradually the revolution in education and the struggle-criticism-transformation on different fronts are taking on a new look. The great cultural revolution has given an impetus to the work in all fields. Our successful guided missile and hydrogen bomb tests shook the world. A bumper harvest, unparalleled in history, has been won in agriculture.

The whole nation is full of enthusiasm and everywhere there is a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere.

The most important feature in the excellent situation is this: ever since the revolutionary masses became acquainted with the series of latest instructions of our great leader Chairman Mao, there has been an enthusiastic mass movement to earnestly study and resolutely apply these instructions. Spreading like wildfire all over the country, Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes are becoming schools for creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as vast battlegrounds for **"fighting self-interest, repudiating revisionism."** They are effectively raising the ideological consciousness of the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses. The revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations are going ahead at very much greater speed. The revolution is advancing like a turbulent river, fully confirming the scientific prediction made by Chairman Mao during his inspection tour that **"given a few more months, the whole situation will become still better."**

In the course of the new year, the whole Party, the whole army, the proletarian revolutionaries throughout the country and all the Chinese people should hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and, taking Chairman Mao's latest instructions as the guiding principle, go all out, aim high, advance from strength to strength and achieve all-round ideological, political, economic and organizational victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

This great strategic objective confronts us with the following fighting tasks:

1. To develop the great mass movement of the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's

thought still more extensively and deeply. As Vice-Chairman Lin Piao says: "Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power." The new year will be one in which hundreds of millions of revolutionary people, taking firm hold of Mao Tse-tung's thought, will wrest tremendous new victories.

Leading comrades at all levels and all the revolutionary organizations should pay special attention to education in Mao Tse-tung's thought, vigorously strengthen ideological-political work, and do a really good job in running all types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. In studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively, it is necessary first of all to study and apply well his latest series of extremely important instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution. There must be all-round implementation of each and every one of them, so that Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking and concrete policies are directly mastered by the masses of the people and translated into the conscious revolutionary action of hundreds of millions of revolutionary people. This is the most fundamental guarantee of all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Matter turns into consciousness and consciousness into matter. The all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions means all-round victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

It is necessary to continue to develop the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style of study which Chairman Mao advocates. It is necessary to apply what we learn from Chairman Mao's works and his latest instructions. We should comprehend them penetratingly, carry them out resolutely, constantly examine and sum up in good time how we are studying and applying them. Whoever departs from Chairman Mao's instructions and runs counter to his strategic plan, whoever thinks himself clever and leaves the correct road for the wrong track, will certainly lose his bearings and make mistakes. All the revolutionary organizations should take Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as the sole guide for their actions. All statements and actions that run counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought, whether from the Right or the extreme "Left," should be resolutely resisted and opposed. Every proletarian revolutionary fighter should become a model in studying, implementing, propagating and defending Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

2. To continue to develop the revolutionary mass criticism in depth, promote and consolidate the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, and penetratingly carry out the struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit and department.

In the course of the new year, we shall further expose the crimes of China's Khrushchov and of the handful of other top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents, so that their ugly features and con-

spiratorial activities will be brought out into the light of day and all their dreams for a come-back will be shattered. Using Mao Tse-tung's thought as our weapon, we should relentlessly and in a variety of forms repudiate the revisionist line and eliminate its pernicious influence in every sphere. This revolutionary mass criticism must be carried forward as a long-term activity and be combined with the various other tasks.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The key to forming the revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination, consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and making a success of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit is the correct attitude in dealing with cadres, and this question must be solved properly. Through the rectification campaign in Yen-an, our Party educated the masses of cadres and united the whole Party, thus ensuring the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation. We must carry forward this tradition."** In the coming year, the proletarian revolutionaries should strive to help more revolutionary cadres correctly treat the masses and themselves, and step forward courageously in revolution in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is necessary to develop the revolutionary great alliance, achieve unity against the enemy, oppose unprincipled factional disputes and overcome small group mentality and sectarianism. It is necessary to energetically promote the establishment and consolidation of the revolutionary committees at various levels, uphold their revolutionary authority, help perfect and develop them so that they can give powerful leadership to the revolutionary masses in the fight for the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Wherever a revolutionary committee has been set up, it should lead the masses in struggle-criticism-transformation in their units. It is necessary to transform education, literature and art, transform office work, administrative work and all parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base. Taking Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as the guide in such transformation, we should break through the resistance of force of habit, continue to rely on the broad masses and boldly arouse them, give energetic support to the revolutionary activists and support the new things which emerge from among the revolutionary masses. This is a great revolutionary movement and the Party leadership should give first place to proletarian politics, take firm hold of both overall planning and experiment at chosen spots to get experience, and combine general calls with concrete guidance, so that the struggle-criticism-transformation progresses smoothly on all fronts.

3. To rectify the Party organization and strengthen the Party building.

Chairman Mao recently instructed us: **"The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous and vital organization of vanguards which can lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in struggle against**

the class enemy." This is our great programme for rectifying the Party and building the Party.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great rectification movement for the Party. In the coming year we should, in combination with the revolutionary mass criticism and the struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, make a penetrating study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party over the last few decades, make a penetrating study of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building, thoroughly repudiate the revisionist line of Party building pursued by China's Khrushchov, and purify and rectify the Party organization.

A number of outstanding, advanced proletarian elements who have come forward in the great cultural revolution should be admitted into the Party; the renegades, the secret agents and the diehard capitalist-roaders should be purged from the Party. The small number of Party members who made serious mistakes should undertake serious self-criticism.

In the storm of this great proletarian cultural revolution, the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party is becoming purer and stronger, imbued with greater vigour and vitality. With Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, as the leader and armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Marxism-Leninism of our era, the Chinese Communist Party will certainly accomplish the great historic mission of carrying forward the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Alongside the rectification of the Party organization, the Communist Youth League, the Red Guards and the various revolutionary mass organizations should be rectified ideologically and organizationally. They should heighten their political consciousness and purify their ranks. They should affirm their achievements, overcome their shortcomings, strengthen their proletarian Party spirit and get rid of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism.

Whether or not one is able to conquer one's factionalism consciously is an important indication of whether or not one is willing to be a genuine proletarian revolutionary in the new situation. The propaganda, cultural, educational and other departments of the Party and state should take the building of the proletarian class ranks as a task of very great importance.

4. To implement still further Chairman Mao's great call "**support the army and cherish the people**" and greatly strengthen the unity between armymen and civilians. This is an important guarantee for achieving the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The great Chinese People's Liberation Army is the main pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the great steel wall defending the socialist motherland, the powerful backing of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Their contribution in the great cultural revolution is tremendous.

In the new year they will undertake still more tasks of still greater importance. It is necessary for the revolutionary masses to develop still greater faith in and to rely still more on the People's Liberation Army, support it and cherish it, learn from it and help it. They should be vigilant against the sowing of dissension between armymen and the civilians by bad elements.

It is necessary for the masses of commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to continue carrying out the series of policies and principles advanced by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao which put the stress on building the army politically, including the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, placing proletarian politics in the fore, persisting in the "four firsts" (see notes on p. 13), fostering the "three-eight" working style (see notes), carrying out democracy in the three main fields (see notes), and campaigning to produce "four-good" companies (see notes). They should also undertake penetrating education on the struggle between the two lines, so as to carry the revolutionization and modernization of our army to a still higher level.

They should respond with enthusiasm to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's militant call: "Hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and go out to win fresh merit in the great proletarian cultural revolutionary movement." They should do a still better job in their work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving political and military training, and do a still better job in their work of cherishing the people. They should keep firmly to the stand of the proletariat, have faith in and rely on the broad revolutionary masses, learn from them and earnestly adhere to the principle of "helping the Left but not any particular faction," and conduct thoroughgoing, conscientious and patient ideological-political work.

All commanders and fighters of the army should redouble their vigilance, strengthen their preparations against war, consolidate the national defences and be ready at all times to smash the war provocations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, defend the great motherland and defend the great proletarian cultural revolution.

5. To grasp revolution and promote production and other work, and promote preparations against war.

The "16-Point Decision," which was drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance, points out: "**The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country. Any idea of counterposing the great cultural revolution to the development of production is incorrect.**" With the impetus given by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the year 1968 will witness still bigger developments in industry and agriculture. The leadership at all levels must put politics in command and, taking the revolutionization of people's thinking as the point of departure, effec-

tively take hold of production as a task essential to the seizure of all-round victory. The broad revolutionary masses must practise frugality in carrying out the revolution, protect state property, consciously strengthen labour discipline and firmly resist and repudiate the evil influence of counter-revolutionary economism. A great effort must be made to ensure achievements in transport and communications. The teams which lead production at all levels must be made fully effective and strengthened and a strong nucleus of leadership must be formed rapidly in the important departments of production and scientific research to guarantee a still bigger industrial and agricultural development in 1968.

These are the major tasks now confronting us. Arduous struggle and effort are required to fulfil these glorious tasks.

Chairman Mao says: "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles." The handful of renegades and secret agents lurking in our ranks, the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road who stubbornly refuse to repent, the ghosts and monsters (i.e., landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, and Rightists who are not yet remoulded sufficiently), and the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and their lackeys, will never go to their doom without a struggle; they are bound to continue their rumour-mongering, vilification, dissension-sowing and other methods of sabotage and trouble-making. Even in the excellent situation, some dark corners will remain where the dust will not vanish of itself without the help of the broom and continuous effort will have to be made to ensure that class struggle has full vent. We must remain keenly alive to class struggle, rely on the revolutionary vigilance of the masses of the people and energetically strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to ensure the triumphant advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must fully arouse the masses, completely search out and deal firmly with the handful of class enemies who are working hectically, behind the scenes or in the open, to undermine the great proletarian cultural revolution, sabotage socialist construction and disrupt peace and order in society.

We must clearly understand that the aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution is not only to overthrow the Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, but also to settle the question of people's world outlook, the question of digging revisionism up by the roots. As the revolution advances, it touches people deeper and deeper to the very core of their being, and the conflict between proletarian devotion to the public interest and bourgeois self-interest becomes increasingly marked. We must conscientiously study and apply the "five constantly read articles" (see notes), ruthlessly fight bourgeois self-interest, foster proletarian devotion to the public interest and remould our world outlook in the heat of class struggle, and learn to handle the contradictions among the people correctly, using the

method of "unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity." This is the only way to follow Chairman Mao closely and become genuine "proletarian revolutionaries who are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."

The brilliant achievements of China's great proletarian cultural revolution are a tremendous inspiration for all revolutionary people throughout the world and a telling blow to U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and their lackeys. The East wind of the Chinese people's great victory has completely prevailed over their slanders and vilification against China's great proletarian cultural revolution. These slanders and vilification have been shown up in all their ignominious bankruptcy. Let these overlords shriek in despair! We shall maintain close unity with all Marxist-Leninists and the masses of the revolutionary people of the world, carry the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction through to the end and continue the great proletarian cultural revolution until final victory. Under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are bound to win great successes in the new year, which will further inspire and arouse the world.

We the masses of workers and peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, young Red Guard fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals — let us hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, develop the proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution, guard against arrogance and rashness, build solid unity, carry on hard struggle ceaselessly and unremittingly, and rendering new meritorious service to the motherland and the people, usher in the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Long live the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

NOTES

The "four-firsts" 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 means: a firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

Democracy in the three main fields means democracy in the political, economic and military fields.

"Four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

The "five constantly read articles" are: *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* and *Combat Liberalism*.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and in an all-round way, and has raised it to a completely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is the guiding principle for all the work of our Party and country.

— *Communique of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China*

Mao Tse-tung's Great Thought Lights the Whole of China and the World!

86,400,000 Sets of "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" Published in 1967

— 350 million copies of the "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung," over 47,500,000 copies of the "Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Tse-tung" and over 57 million copies of "Chairman Mao's Poems" were also published

CHINA in 1967 published 86,400,000 sets of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. The plan for the year was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

This immense undertaking was carried through successfully at a time of decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Never before in a single year had Chairman Mao's works been printed in such large numbers and distributed on such a wide scale. They were published in the Han language, in the languages of many of the national minorities of China and in many foreign languages. The 1967 figure is seven and a half times the aggregate total printed in the 15 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Last year China also printed 350 million copies of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, over 47,500,000 copies of the *Selected Readings From the*



Workers of the Tsinan Printing House, Shantung Province, check the quality of their printing of the "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung"

Works of Mao Tse-tung and over 57 million copies of *Chairman Mao's Poems*. And a total of 56,260,000 copies of Chairman Mao's works were printed and published by the P.L.A. printing, publishing and distribution departments whose commanders and fighters and revolutionary workers and staff held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This provided every commander and fighter, every worker and staff member of the P.L.A. a set of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. This was a great and happy event in the political life of the army.

To meet the urgent needs of the revolutionary people in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, these treasured red books were distributed as fast as they came off the presses to hundreds of millions of Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers and to 148 countries and regions throughout the world.

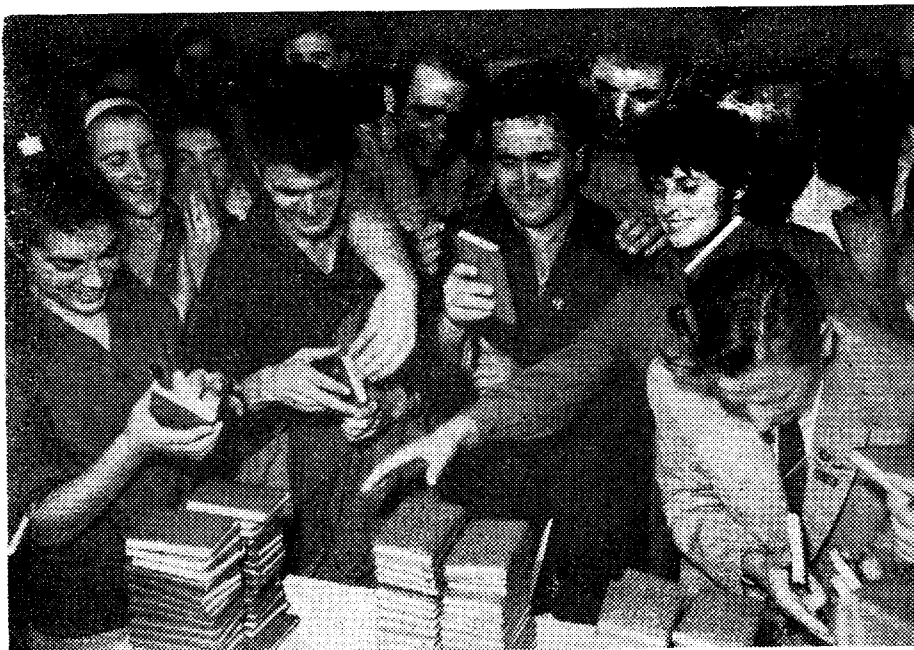
This mass publication of Chairman Mao's works in the past year was under the direct leadership and solicitous care of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee. It was a song of victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought, collectively created by the proletarian revolutionaries on the printing, publishing and distribution fronts in China, the members of the People's Liberation Army who were helping the Left throughout the country and the revolutionary masses in all professions and trades, animated by boundless love and respect for, infinite faith in and perpetual loyalty to our great

leader Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, only 13 printing houses in seven provinces and municipalities were engaged in the task of printing the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. This was a result of the sabotage by China's Khrushchov and the handful of other counter-revolutionary revisionists. Last year, however, 181 printing houses in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country were engaged in this work. The revolutionary workers and staff in these printing houses all looked upon the printing of Chairman Mao's works as the most glorious political task. They understood full well that the mass printing and publication of Chairman Mao's works was a pressing need of the Chinese and world revolution. In the past, they said, China's Khrushchov put up many obstacles to this work; now they must transform their hatred for China's Khrushchov into strength and print more and better copies of these treasured revolutionary books.

Printing workers said: "Every extra set of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* is so much added strength to the world revolution and another spiritual atom bomb of incomparable strength!" "Let every revolutionary in the world get his copy of Chairman Mao's red books!" "Let the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung light the whole world!" they said.

The mass publication and distribution of Chairman Mao's works has been enthusiastically acclaimed by the revolutionary people of China and throughout the world. The news was received with joy and quickly passed on.



Revolutionary artists from Albania are eager and happy to get copies of that treasured red book—the "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung" in Albanian.

In the rural areas of China, poor and lower-middle peasants in many places in their eagerness to get a copy have, on occasion, travelled dozens of miles, over hill and dale, to meet the book-sellers. When the books arrive, they dance and sing, beat drums and songs, and shout "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" Some have vowed before a portrait of Chairman Mao that they would study his works, follow his teachings and make revolution all their lives. Others say with deep feeling: "We will hand down these treasured revolutionary books from generation to generation and make sure that the coming generations remain always loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao!"

Warmly worded letters and messages have flooded in from revolutionaries all over the world,

eulogizing Chairman Mao, the red sun that shines most brightly in the hearts of the world's people, and his invincible thought. They hail the widespread distribution of Chairman Mao's works as "a great contribution to the international communist movement" and "a powerful impetus to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world."

The extensive circulation of Chairman Mao's works at home and abroad gives a powerful impetus to both the advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China and the revolutionary struggles in all parts of the world. The brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought is now illuminating every corner of China's vast land.

In the current high-tide of the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, China's revolutionary masses in their hundreds of millions are using Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide their actions. Taking "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism" as their guide, they are determined to carry

the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and turn the whole country into a big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The study and mastery of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung by the revolutionary people of the world has become an irresistible historical current, giving a new aspect to the world revolution. The flames of revolutionary armed struggle are spreading everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In Western Europe and North America, the working class armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung is experiencing a new awakening. The Afro-Americans have heroically taken up arms and risen in revolution inside the No. 1 bastion of world reaction. And in the countries under the rule of revisionism, the revolutionary people are coming to see more and more clearly the traitorous features of the revisionist cliques. The imminent prairie fire of revolution is bound to burn these renegade cliques to ashes.

A new, red world of Mao Tse-tung's thought will definitely emerge!

Rally of 100,000 Celebrate

Completion of Statue of Chairman Mao, The Great Leader, and Opening of New Railway to Shaoshan

A MAMMOTH rally celebrating the completion of a statue of Chairman Mao and the opening to traffic of a new railway to Shaoshan was held on December 28 in Shaoshan, Hsiangtan County, Hunan Province, the native place of Chairman Mao, our great, respected and beloved leader. It was attended by 100,000 people.

The statue is a brilliant portrayal of Chairman Mao in his youth. Measuring six metres in height, it stands on a 6.26 metre-high pedestal. Facing the newly built Shaoshan Railway Station, it towers on a hill where Chairman Mao once called a mass rally. This now belongs to the Chinghsi Brigade of Shaoshan People's Commune. Preparatory work on the statue began in May 1966. Since then, revolutionary workers, young Red Guards and technical personnel from various parts of the country have taken part in this glorious task.

The Shaoshan Railway links up with Hsiangshao Station (formerly Matuopu Station) on the Hunan-

Kweichow Railway in Hsianghsiang County, Hunan Province. Through the Hunan-Kweichow Railway, it links up with the Peking-Kwangchow Railway at the city of Chuchow. The completion of this red railway will bring more revolutionary people to the place "where the red sun rises," and they will be inspired with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. This is a great and happy event for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world.

Comrade Li Yuan, head of the Preparatory Group for the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and a leading member of People's Liberation Army Unit 6900, spoke at the rally. The completion of this splendid statue and the new railway, he said, was a victory for the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, as well as a concentrated expression of the boundless love for, faith in, veneration for and loyalty to our respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao which is felt by proletarian

revolutionaries, the revolutionary masses and the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A.

Li Yuan said: To achieve the complete emancipation of the Chinese people, our great leader Chairman Mao has led them in waging the most protracted, the most complex, the hardest and most massive revolutionary struggle in the world. This has opened up for all mankind a revolutionary course which is the most correct, the most brilliant, and which leads to the greatest happiness. Let us cheer: The world has entered the new era in which Mao Tse-tung's thought is the great banner.

The revolutionary masses, he went on, called the Shaoshan Railway the red railway spreading the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the militant railway guiding the world's people to liberation, the victorious railway uniting proletarians all over the world in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism, and the revolutionary railway training and bringing up red successors to the revolution. Li Yuan said: From now on, we must receive still more warmly greater numbers of the revolutionary people who come to pay homage and study here, the place where the red sun rises, so that the brilliant deeds of our great leader Chairman Mao will become known still more widely and profoundly to the whole of China and the world. Let the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought fly high over China and the world!

Representatives of the proletarian revolutionaries, poor and lower-middle peasants, young Red Guard

fighters and locally stationed army units also spoke at the rally.

Shaoshan, native village of the great leader Chairman Mao, is the venerated revolutionary place towards which the hearts of the people of China and the whole world are always turned. The broad masses of revolutionary people have travelled thousands of miles to visit Chairman Mao's birthplace and to study Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the past, the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, fearful of the revolutionary people studying and mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought, did all they could to obstruct any new construction in Shaoshan. They completely ignored the demands of the revolutionary masses to improve Shaoshan's communications. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, proletarian revolutionaries and young Red Guards thoroughly exposed these intrigues and proposed immediate construction of a railway to Shaoshan. The Party Central Committee and the broad revolutionary masses of the whole nation supported this proposal.

The revolutionary masses all over the country hailed the news that construction of the Shaoshan Railway would start at the beginning of last year. A contingent of some 30,000 people came to the work site to shoulder the glorious task of building this red railway. The revolutionary workers and staff of nearly 200 factories, enterprises and mines in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin, and Hopei, Liaoning, Szechuan Provinces and other regions which supplied equipment and materials for the railway deemed it their greatest honour to lend a hand in this project and they completed their job with honour.

Make Great Efforts to Run Mao Tse-tung's Thought Study Classes Well

THE nationwide mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works is sweeping forward. Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes are being run everywhere—in factories, villages, army units, offices, schools and residential quarters. This has greatly accelerated the victorious advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is an important indication that the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country is going better and better.

The running of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes jointly by revolutionary mass organizations of two or more groupings is something new and of great political significance that the revolutionary masses of our country have initiated. It is a good form of activity

for self-education of the masses, a good way to help old cadres, new cadres, young revolutionary fighters and the revolutionary masses to take **"fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism"** as their guide in their creative study and application of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, while engaging in the practical struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is a good way of promoting revolutionary great alliances, consolidating revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations, and strengthening close relations between comrades at higher and lower levels.

Many advanced units in the country have gained a lot of valuable experience in running such study

classes well. Their experience shows that a very important point is the need to develop the fine Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style of study, the style which Chairman Mao advocates.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"It [style of study] is a question of the method of thinking of comrades in our leading bodies, of all cadres and Party members, a question of our attitude towards Marxism-Leninism, of the attitude of all Party comrades in their work. As such, it is a question of extraordinary, indeed of primary, importance."**

The most important thing in a fine revolutionary style of study is the integration of theory with practice. Running study classes well means using Chairman Mao's "five constantly read articles" and his latest instructions as ideological weapons and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as the guiding principle, to solve questions relating to revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, and to push ahead vigorously with revolutionary mass criticism and the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit.

It is imperative to implement conscientiously Chairman Mao's latest instructions, carry out his every point, and apply his every sentence. Study of these instructions must be combined with application so as to get quick results. This is a question of one's attitude towards Mao Tse-tung's thought; it is a basic characteristic that every genuine proletarian revolutionary must possess. It is entirely wrong if one studies but refuses to apply what is learnt or speaks but refuses to act.

Another important aspect in achieving a fine revolutionary style of study is to make serious self-criticism.

Referring to the five requirements of worthy successors to the revolutionary cause, Chairman Mao has said: **"Having committed errors, one should make a self-criticism."** **"One must not always think himself in the right, as if he had all the truth on his side. One should not always think that only he is capable and everybody else is capable of nothing, as if the earth could not turn if he were not there."** What profound and heartfelt advice! Doesn't this touch some leading members in our revolutionary organizations to the quick?

Chairman Mao recently instructed us: **"The two groupings should talk less about each other's shortcomings and faults, and let each talk about its own. They should make more self-criticism and seek common ground on major questions while reserving differences on minor ones."**

In the great storms and waves of class struggle, it is hardly avoidable that some of our comrades should have had shortcomings or made mistakes. When short-

comings and mistakes arise, there should be self-criticism and earnest efforts should be made to correct them. One hallmark of a genuine proletarian revolutionary is that he corrects mistakes consciously. Claiming credit for himself and shifting blame on to others is a decadent bourgeois style. In a revolutionary movement, reversals are inevitable. The revolutionary mass organizations of both groupings should sum up their experience and draw the lessons from the twists and turns in the great cultural revolution during the past year and more, but they should not endlessly try to fix the responsibility of the other side. This way is conducive to the revolutionary great alliance and the common fight against the enemy.

It is not at all easy to make genuine and not perfunctory self-criticism. One must take the initiative and make conscious efforts to fight self-interest, and must not make light of it or gloss it over while at the same time bombarding other people when they make mistakes and wilfully exaggerating those mistakes.

We advocate a fine revolutionary style of study in which the cadres and the masses—in the army, commanders and fighters—study together, inspire each other, help each other, teach and learn from each other.

The cadres should join the masses in **fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism**, let the masses know what is in their minds and get help and draw strength and wisdom from the masses. This is an important measure to strengthen close relations between higher and lower levels and to promote the revolutionization of the thinking of the cadres. In judging cadres, the masses should apply the concept of one divides into two, warmly help them and at the same time learn from their merits and strong points. The masses should make efforts to help more revolutionary cadres step forward and take part in the leading groups of the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination.

Running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes well with the revolutionary style of study Chairman Mao advocates will exercise a far-reaching influence on the further organization and education of our class ranks and on furthering the great proletarian cultural revolution.

All areas, departments and units should carry forward this fine revolutionary style of study, make great efforts to run the Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes well, and develop on a still greater scale the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works throughout the Party, the army and the country. This is the fundamental guarantee for winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the coming new year.

(*Renmin Ribao* editorial, December 22, 1967)

Heroic people's Albania has become a great beacon of socialism in Europe.

MAO TSE-TUNG

Albanian People Advance Courageously In the Revolutionization Movement

UNDER the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and holding aloft the great red banner of the revolutionization movement, the heroic Albanian people have scored tremendous achievements in both socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past year.

Guided by the radiant beacon-light of the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Party of Labour, the revolutionization movement in Albania has developed in greater depth in the past year. Comrade Enver Hoxha's programmatic speech last February 6 "On the Further Revolutionization of the Party and Political Power," and the April 29 proclamation of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour and the Council of Ministers on further developing the revolutionization movement in depth have brought this vigorous movement to a new height.

With a heroic spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win, the Albanian people in 1967 continued to develop in depth the fight against bureaucracy. Resolute efforts have been made in all parts of the country to carry out the decisions of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour and the Council of Ministers on letting cadres go to work at the grass-roots level and rotating jobs among themselves, and on participation of cadres in manual labour. Efforts have been made to fight firmly against special privileges for cadres, to vitalize the life of the Party, and to develop criticism and self-criticism. Great efforts have also been made by the working people throughout Albania to destroy all sorts of non-proletarian ideas.

A vigorous mass movement was developed among the Albanian people in 1967 to eliminate religious superstitions, backward customs and habits, and to emancipate women completely. As a result new socialist customs and habits have been fostered among the masses of the people. The broad masses of women have greatly raised their political consciousness. Having freed themselves from the shackles of feudal and bourgeois ideas and old customs and habits, they have begun to

take an active part in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Not a few of them have been elected by the masses to leading posts at various levels.

In the revolutionization movement, the broad masses of the working people in the past year have energetically fostered the proletarian ideology of placing the collective interest above personal interest. Workers and staff members of factories and mines have voluntarily forgone some 100 different kinds of prizes, subsidies and bonuses over and above their regular wages. Peasants in the countryside have shown their lofty socialist consciousness by reducing the average private plot of co-operative members by 50 to 65 per cent and private livestock by 50 per cent.

During the first half of 1967, all the peasants in the mountain areas who had not so far joined agricultural producers' co-operatives, embarked on the road of co-operation in a period of less than three months. In the past year a nationwide campaign has been developed for industrial departments to support agriculture, for the cities to support the countryside, and for people on the plains to support the mountain areas. In the busy farming season alone, 150,000 workers and staff members went to the countryside to aid agriculture, putting in 850,000 workdays. Thousands of young people went to rural areas of their own accord to participate in productive labour for a year and even up to three years. A number have decided to settle down in the countryside in order to be tempered in class struggle and the struggle for production.

In the revolutionization movement, the Albanian people are destroying in a big way the decadent culture of the exploiting classes, building a new proletarian culture, laying stress on class education and political education, and insisting that the rifle and the pick [symbolic of the worker-peasant-soldier masses — *Ed.*] should occupy all positions in literature and the arts including the stage. The art and literary activities of workers, peasants and soldiers in the past year have been more lively than ever before. Amateurs in art

and literature work who carry on the activities at over 400 houses of culture and more than 1,300 cultural stations in the country, have formed a powerful army in literature and art. They are active in propagating the policies of the Party, in praising Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and the heroes of socialism, and in energetically combating bourgeois ideology, feudal superstitions and backward customs and habits. Items performed by them have profound revolutionary ideas in their content and are characterized by their strong and militant spirit. They have helped the people revolutionize their thinking and have inspired them to work more valiantly in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Following the teaching of Comrade Enver Hoxha that "literature and art should become a powerful weapon of the Party in educating the workers in the socialist and communist spirit," all professional art troupes and artists are going to the factories and the countryside to do their creative work and to perform modern revolutionary plays and operas for the workers, agricultural co-operative members and frontier guards.

During the last year new achievements have also been made by Albanian teachers and students in carrying out the Party's directives on integrating school with life, teaching with production, and theory with practice. Education in class struggle has been strengthened, the political atmosphere in the school has become animated, and physical labour by the students has become widespread, thus contributing to the bringing up of a new revolutionary generation.

The revolutionization movement has had a powerful impact on the revolutionization of men's ideology. The Party's militant call to "think, work and live as revolutionaries" has been accepted by the people all over the country as a motto for action. Revolutionary heroes who love the Party and socialism and who are ready to lay down their lives for the public interest are emerging in various fields of work. They include such heroes and heroines as Adam Reka, the crane operator who sacrificed his life for the protection of state property; Munamet Shehu and Myftar Kepi, the oil engineer and technician respectively who gave up their lives in the battle to save an oil pumping station from a big fire; 15-year-old Shkurte Vata who died heroically on a railway construction project; and Fuat Cela, the blind man who works wholeheartedly for the collectivization of the mountain areas. Their heroic deeds have been made known all over the nation and tens of thousands of workers, members of co-operatives, soldiers of the People's Army, cadres and young students are showing by their own deeds that they are emulating the noble communist spirit of these heroes.

The momentous revolutionization movement has also promoted the rapid development of Albania's socialist construction. Adhering to the militant slogan of "building socialism in the spirit of self-reliance and with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other," the

broad masses of the working people have scored tremendous successes during 1967 in all branches of production.

Reports of achievements on the production front were pouring in on the eve of the new year. It was estimated that the total value of industrial output in 1967 would increase by 11 per cent over 1966. By the end of November, the production plans for the year had been overfulfilled ahead of schedule in machinery, building materials and chemicals (nitrate fertilizer and caustic soda included). The crude oil production plan had been overfulfilled by 4.2 per cent and the chromium ore exploiting plan by 4.3 per cent. Textile workers produced 1.2 million metres of cotton cloth and 191,000 metres of woollen fabrics above the state plan.

Many industrial and mining enterprises by the end of 1967 had begun working on the production tasks assigned them for 1968. Seething enthusiasm can be seen on the construction sites throughout the country. Especially on the large-scale Van-Dejes Hydroelectric Power Station and Rrogo Zhine-Fieri Railway projects, work is being stepped up greatly because of the technical innovations and rationalization proposals campaign.

In 1967, agricultural production also reached a very high level in Albania. Its total value is an estimated 12 per cent higher than in 1966. The national purchase plans for grains, sugar beet, tobacco, sunflower seeds, oil-bearing olives, milk and eggs were all overfulfilled.

In 1967, the average per unit yield of wheat reached the highest level in Albania's history. Thanks to the revolutionary enthusiasm displayed by the broad masses of the peasants and their warm response to the call issued by the Party of Labour for self-sufficiency in grain, some regions which could not meet their own requirements in the past have become self-sufficient. Quite a few agricultural co-operatives have succeeded in selling to the state greater surpluses of grain and other agricultural and animal products than ever before. In the first nine months of 1967 alone, the working people in the agricultural sector supplied the country with 13.6 per cent more meat, 18.5 per cent more dairy products and 32 per cent more fruit as compared with the corresponding period of 1966.

The tasks of capital construction in irrigation and water conservancy in the year 1966-67 were also overfulfilled ahead of schedule. The broad masses of the peasants terraced more than 117,500 hectares of land and built 184 big and small water conservancy projects. As a result, the acreage under cultivation was 7 per cent more than in 1965 and the irrigated area 6 per cent more than in 1966.

Winning brilliant victories in revolution and construction, the valiant Albanian people are confidently prepared for the new struggles in the third year of the 4th Five-Year Plan.

Albania, the great beacon of socialism in Europe, will emit rays still more radiant in the new year.

President Ho Chi Minh's Militant Call To Vietnamese Armed Forces And People

— Unite closely and fight for final victory in the war against U.S.
aggression and for national salvation

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, made an important speech at a rally in Hanoi marking the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army and the 21st anniversary of the nationwide war of resistance. President Ho Chi Minh pointed out: "The nature of U.S. imperialism will never change; nor has it given up its aggressive schemes. Therefore, the armed forces and people of our country must unite still more closely, keep high vigilance at all times, follow up their victories and fight on unswervingly to smash all its schemes. The 31 million compatriots both in the southern and northern parts of Vietnam, men and women, young and old, must be 31 million heroic fighters in wiping out the American aggressors and saving the country, determined to win final victory."

Making his speech amid warm applause, President Ho Chi Minh said: "Twenty-three years ago, our Party entrusted me and some other comrades with the glorious task of organizing, training and leading our People's Army. At first, there were only a few small groups of guerrillas with simple weapons. Thanks to the Marxist-Leninist line of the Party and to the enthusiastic support of our compatriots, our army has grown up rapidly, contributed an important share to the seizure of power in the August Revolution, and,

after nearly nine years of resistance war, eventually defeated the professional colonialist army in the mighty battle at Dien Bien Phu. Today, our army has another blood-sealed brother—the heroic armed forces under the wise leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. These armed forces are defeating the over 1,200,000 U.S. aggressor and lackey troops."

President Ho Chi Minh said that many heroes, heroines and valiant fighters had emerged in the nationwide people's war against U.S. imperialism. Their heroic deeds deserve our praise and we are proud of them, he declared.

President Ho Chi Minh pointed out that the entire Vietnamese people are united as one and their armed forces are heroic and matchless. With the help and support of the world's people, Vietnam is bound to win, and the United States is doomed to failure.

Concluding his speech, President Ho Chi Minh called on the armed forces and people all over Vietnam "not to shrink before any hardships and sacrifices, to fight resolutely against the U.S. aggressors and for national salvation and strive for more great victories in order to accomplish the great task of defending the north, liberating the south and reunifying the fatherland."

When President Ho Chi Minh ended his speech, the audience rose to its feet and enthusiastically applauded.

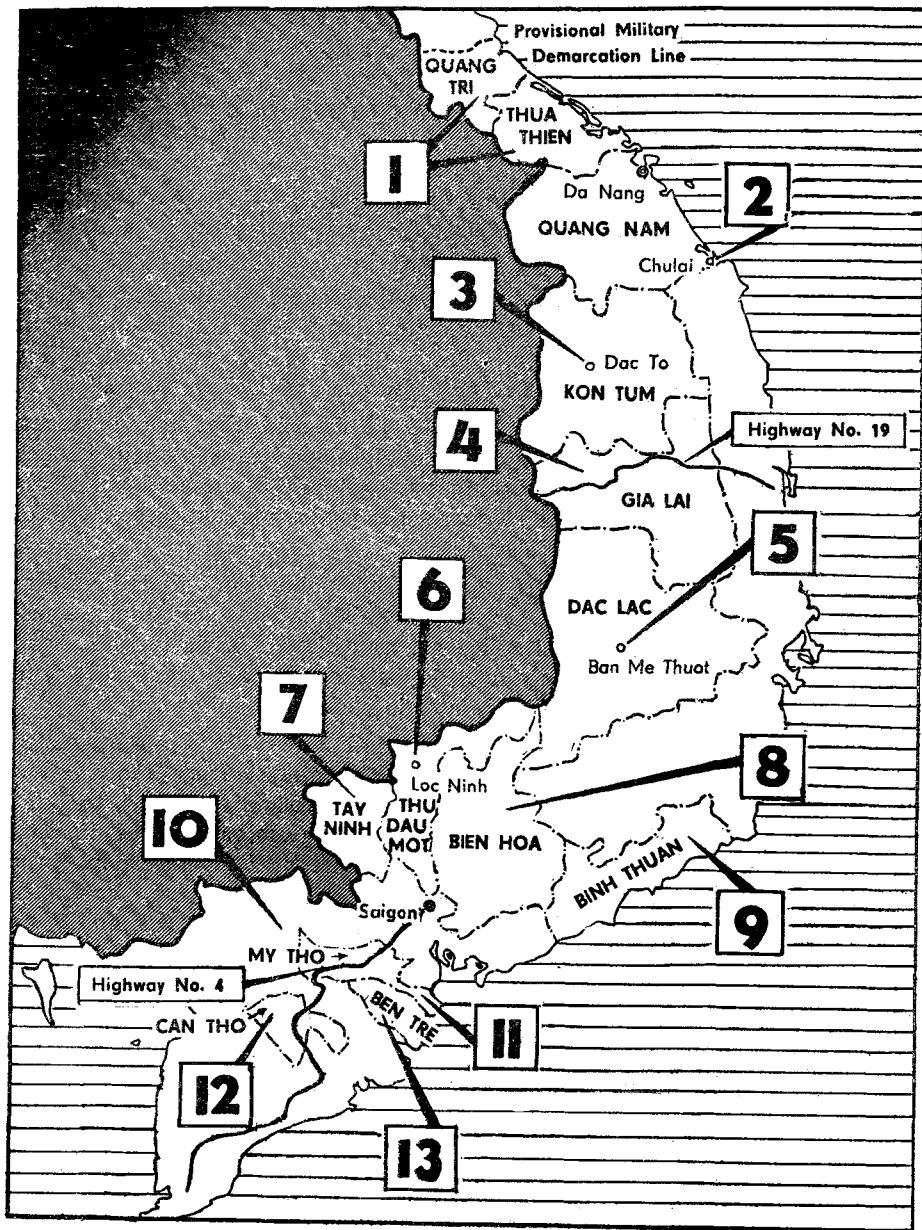
Brilliant Example of Resistance to U.S. Imperialist Aggression

Unparalleled Victories of People's War In South Vietnam

THE year 1967 has witnessed victories without parallel scored by the people and liberation armed forces of south Vietnam in their people's war. In an area of no more than 170,000 square kilometres, the 14,000,000 south Vietnamese people have soundly thrashed the enemy—470,000 U.S. aggressor troops, over 500,000 puppet troops and more than 50,000 satellite troops—and have driven them to the wall. U.S. imperialism which is so boastful of its "might" is doomed on the south Vietnam battlefield where it has gotten itself irretrievably bogged down.

Today, four-fifths of south Vietnam's territory and two-thirds of its population have been freed. The numerous liberated areas have been joined together to form a solid base of people's war and a vast ocean encircling the enemy. According to incomplete figures, during the first 11 months of 1967, more than 100,000 U.S. aggressor troops were put out of action, as against 80,000 or so new U.S. reinforcements landed in south Vietnam in the same period. All this shows that the situation brought about by the people and armed forces of south Vietnam is indeed excellent.

Victories Scored by the South Vietnam People and Their Armed Forces in the Current Dry Season



1. More than 1,200 enemy troops put out of action (including one U.S. major-general killed) in over 300 engagements in the first 20 days of November.
2. Fifty U.S. pirate planes destroyed or damaged on Oct. 30 in a lightning attack on the An Hoa Airfield at the U.S. Chulai Base.

3. The Dac To victory: In some 60 engagements fought between Nov. 2 and 25, more than 4,000 enemy troops, including some 3,300 Americans, put out of action; 38 enemy planes shot down or destroyed on the ground; two airfields and three oil dumps destroyed; and one "Special Forces" encampment levelled to the ground.

4. On Nov. 24, 180 enemy troops wiped out and 68 military vehicles destroyed on Highway No. 19 when a U.S. 1st Cavalry Division convoy was ambushed.
5. On Nov. 17, 27 enemy planes destroyed in a heavy attack on the Ban Me Thuot Airfield.
6. The Loc Ninh victory: More than 2,800 enemy troops, including a U.S. battalion, put out of action in a nine-day battle (Oct. 28-Nov. 6). The town of Loc Ninh was taken and occupied for a short period.
7. A "mopping-up" operation (Nov. 12-15) by the U.S. aggressors smashed. A U.S. company put out of action and 256 U.S. troops killed or wounded.
8. A mortar attack on the night of Nov. 5 destroyed or damaged six enemy planes at the Bien Hoa Airfield. This brought to 434 the number of enemy planes destroyed or damaged in seven such raids on the airfield.

On the night of Nov. 29, a fierce attack was launched against the U.S. airfield at Bo Doc. A battalion of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division was wiped out in a two-hour battle.

9. A fierce attack against an enemy stronghold in Bauoc area on Nov. 7. Within an hour, 700 U.S. and puppet troops put out of action and the stronghold levelled to the ground.
10. An enemy "mopping-up" operation in the plain of Thap Muoi crushed on Dec. 4. More than 30 enemy military vessels sunk or damaged; more than 1,000 U.S. and puppet troops put out of action.
11. A total of 2,283 enemy troops, including 390 Americans, put out of action in continuous battles between Oct. 25 and Nov. 10. On Nov. 17, another U.S. battalion wiped out on Highway No. 4.
12. In a Nov. 3 night raid on an enemy military sub-sector command post at Long My, a puppet battalion wiped out; its commander and the puppet county head killed.
13. A total of 99 engagements fought with the U.S. and puppet forces between Oct. 24 and Nov. 12. Altogether, 2,230 enemy troops put out of action or disintegrated.

In a Nov. 23 night attack on a U.S. "floating base," eight landing craft sunk or damaged.

More Firmly Than Ever, the South Vietnamese People And Their Armed Forces Hold the Initiative

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The initiative means freedom of action for an army. Any army which, losing the initiative, is forced into a passive position and ceases to have freedom of action,

faces the danger of defeat or extermination." The military situation during the past year has demonstrated that the south Vietnamese people and army hold the initiative on the battlefield more firmly than ever, while the U.S. aggressor troops have lost the initiative and are being badly battered everywhere.

At the beginning of the dry season around October 1966, the U.S. marauders, gambling on what little capital they had left, arrogantly launched a "two-pronged offensive" of "search and destroy" operations and "pacification." In the ensuing seven months of the dry season, they mounted hundreds of "mopping-up" operations, including over 60 big ones, each involving the forces of at least one division. The "mopping-up" operation against the liberated areas in Tay Ninh Province northwest of Saigon, which started in early February 1967 and was described as the "biggest single operation" in the entire war of aggression, involved as many as 45,000 troops and tremendous quantities of weapons. But all these operations ended in ignominious defeat under the courageous counter-blows of the liberation forces.

While resisting the enemy attacks on the liberated areas in Tay Ninh Province, the liberation forces took the initiative to open up a new front immediately south of the demilitarized zone in order to strike still harder at the U.S. and puppet troops. The powerful attacks on this front upset the strategic deployment of the U.S. aggressors. The U.S. command hastily transferred considerable forces to the new front from the Trung Bo and Nam Bo fronts and even from Tay Ninh Province.

But the more troops they sent, the more casualties they suffered. Meanwhile the enemy in other parts of south Vietnam, left under-strength, became more vulnerable than ever to the constant attacks of the liberation forces. The U.S. brasshats and press more than once cried out in alarm that the U.S. troops "have repeatedly been forced into battle at a time and place picked by the enemy [the liberation forces]."

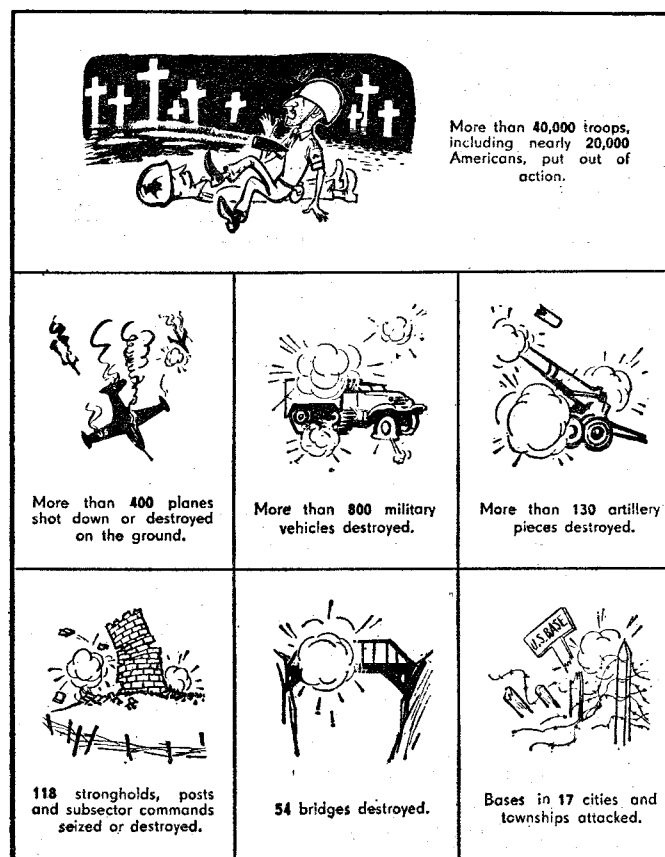
Thus, the much-vaunted "second dry season counter-offensive" unleashed by the U.S. aggressor forces ended in abject failure. In the course of the 1966-1967 dry season, over 175,000 U.S. and puppet troops, including 70,000 Americans, were killed or wounded.

The U.S. aggressor forces therefore found themselves in a completely passive and vulnerable position when the rainy season set in last May. They were incapable of launching a single operation of any considerable scale or duration. The south Vietnamese liberation forces, on the other hand, pressed ahead triumphantly, giving the enemy no respite, and achieved one victory after another in successive attacks. As a result, in the five months or so of the 1967 rainy season, more than 143,000 enemy troops (including over 63,000 Americans) were put out of action — twice as many as during the same period in 1966.

At the outset of the dry season around October 1967, the U.S. aggressors were at their wit's end while the liberation forces mounted fierce offensives on all the fronts. The U.S. aggressor troops, cornered and battered, had to dance to their tune. According to preliminary figures, the liberation forces in just two months put out of action 40,000 enemy troops, about half of

Outstanding Battle Achievements (Oct.-Nov., 1967)

—Enemy Losses Include:



whom were American or satellite forces. So once again, U.S. imperialism was revealed on the battlefield for what it is — a paper tiger.

The unparalleled manner in which the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces have kept the initiative throughout the past year has brought into sharp relief the magnificent prospects of their sure final victory in the war.

Unlimited Power of People's War

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." Only by waging a people's war can the nation's enemies be defeated. The unprecedentedly excellent situation in south Vietnam is a great victory of the 14 million south Vietnamese people who have been extensively mobilized and are firmly determined to defeat U.S. imperialism. It is a new, tremendous victory for people's war.

During the past year, the masses in all parts of south Vietnam have taken part on a broader scale in the war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Men and women, old and young, all have striven to become "model workers in giving support to

the front" and "valiant fighters against the Yankees." They have spread a net for the enemy in the form of a people's war. Thanks to the support of the broad masses, the liberation army, regional forces and guerrillas — the three types of the people's liberation forces — are able to move everywhere freely, hitting the U.S. and puppet troops hard not only on the battlefield but also in their vitals — in key towns and cities, rear bases and airfields. The three types of forces have closely co-operated with one another, and the fighting on all fronts is well co-ordinated. The regional armed forces and guerrillas in particular have not only contributed to the war of attrition against the enemy, harassing them and tying them down. In addition, they have greatly strengthened their combat capacity and wiped out many enemy troops. During the successful monsoon battles in the summer and autumn of 1967, they put out of action 100,000 enemy troops, or approximately 72 per cent of the total put out of action in that period.

With the support of the people, the three types of forces have creatively employed various ingenious tactics, including mine warfare, tunnel warfare, attacks on the enemy on the waterways and along communication lines, and surprise attacks. All this has made it difficult for the enemy to move a step. Particularly noteworthy is their tremendous development of surprise attacks. Enjoying the protection and support of the masses, the liberation forces have scored resounding victories by penetrating into the enemy-held areas and attacking airfields, warehouses, military and administrative headquarters and forward command posts. During the 1966-67 dry season, they mounted 46 surprise attacks on 25 heavily guarded enemy airfields and bases. Then in the rainy season of last summer and autumn, they successfully launched 35 surprise attacks on 18 big airfields and bases and stormed 30 enemy-occupied towns, cities or provincial capitals on 50 occasions. In these operations they destroyed large numbers of enemy effectives and much war materiel. The U.S. aggressors have admitted that more than 60 per cent of the aircraft they have lost in south Vietnam have been destroyed at their bases.

All this clearly shows the might of people's guerrilla warfare.

These unprecedentedly brilliant victories were scored by the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces by giving full play to the factor of man. In their desperate struggle the U.S. marauders more than doubled the number of their weapons in the past year; they have carried out wanton bombings with B-52 bombers and other kinds of aircraft, and fired as many as 1,700,000 shells and hundreds of millions of bullets every month. Nevertheless, they have been badly thrashed by the heroic liberation forces who, though having no aircraft, no tanks and no warships of their own, have shot down or destroyed large numbers of enemy aircraft and tanks and have sunk or damaged many enemy ships. The south Viet-

namese people and liberation fighters, relying on their own legs, are more mobile than the enemy with all their military vehicles and aircraft. The south Vietnamese people and liberation fighters, who are daunted neither by the prospects of hardships or death, are those who are really strong on the battlefield, whereas the cowardly enemy troops fighting an unjust war are those who are really weak. The heroic liberation fighters have put it well: "The enemy relies on steel, aircraft and artillery, but we rely on the moral strength that comes from fighting for the liberation of the motherland. Our moral strength is ten times, one hundred times, indeed, one thousand times more powerful than the material strength of the enemy." Herein lies the fundamental reason why the south Vietnamese people are invincible.

U.S. Bandits Heading for Their Doom

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said that "the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives and that they will never become buddhas, till their doom." He has also said: "Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall." This is the case with the U.S. imperialists. Although they have sustained serious defeats on the south Vietnam battlefield, they are not reconciled to them and are trying in every possible way to intensify and expand the war in a vain attempt to turn the tide. At the same time they are stepping up their collusion with the Soviet revisionist ruling clique in playing with the "peace talks" hoax so as to try and get by fraud what they cannot win on the battlefield.

Confronted by the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of war and "peace" employed by U.S. imperialism, the heroic liberation armed forces and people of south Vietnam are neither intimidated by the enemy's blusterings nor taken in by their "nice words." In response to the solemn call of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, they fear neither hardships nor sacrifices and will continue to hit hard at the enemy till they achieve final victory. By persisting in their people's war, the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces in the past two years have inflicted more than 200,000 casualties on U.S. imperialism in the so-called "local war" on which it has embarked. They have gained rich experience in combat. In the days to come, no matter how desperately U.S. imperialism may struggle, they will certainly be able to frustrate all of its counter-attacks and win final and complete victory in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Chairman Mao predicted as early as 1963: "U.S. imperialism will finally have to get out of southern Vietnam." This is the fate from which the U.S. marauders cannot escape. The unprecedentedly brilliant victories won by the south Vietnamese liberation forces and people in 1967 forecast that the end of the U.S. bandits in south Vietnam is drawing nearer and nearer.

Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman,

All living things depend on the sun for their growth,

Moistened by rain and dew, young crops grow strong,

Making revolution depends on the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Fish can't live without water,

Melons can't thrive off their vine,

The revolutionary masses cannot do without the Communist Party,

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the never-setting sun.

* This is a literal translation of one of the best loved Chinese revolutionary songs in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao. See next page for the music and words in Chinese characters and phonetic script.

大海航行靠舵手

Da Hai Hang Xing Kao Duo Shou

(Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman)

At a moderate speed, not too quick

The musical score is written in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part features a steady, rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands. The vocal line is written in a single staff with lyrics in Chinese characters and pinyin below it. The lyrics are: 大海航行靠舵手 (Da Hai Hang Xing Kao Duo Shou), 万物生长靠太阳 (Wan Wu Sheng Zhang Kao Tai Yang), 雨露 (Yu Lu), 滋润禾苗壮 (Zi Run He Miao Zhuang), 干革命 (Gan Ge Ming).

靠 的 是 毛 泽 东 思 想
 kao di shi Mao Tse-tung si xiang

鱼 儿 离 不 开 水 呀 瓜 儿 离 不 开 秧
 yu er li bu kai shui ya gua er li bu kai yang

革 命 群 众 离 不 开 共 产 党
 ge ming qun zhong li bu kai gong chan dang

毛 泽 东 思 想 是 不 落 的 大
 Mao Tse-tung si xiang shi bu luo di tai

阳 阳
 yang yang

Your victory once again demonstrates that a nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war. By their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the wise leadership of great leader President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have set a brilliant example for the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations the world over in their struggle for liberation.

MAO TSE-TUNG

Chairman Mao's Congratulatory Message to President Nguyen Huu Tho Lights Up the Road of Sure Victory for National-Liberation Struggle

REVOLUTIONARY people the world over warmly hail the great leader Chairman Mao's congratulatory message sent on December 19, 1967, to President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to mark the 7th anniversary of the founding of the Front. (For full text of the message see *Peking Review*, No. 52, 1967). They have drawn fresh strength and confidence from this great document.

Vietnamese People Hail the Congratulatory Message

Nguyen Phu Soai, Acting Head of the Permanent Representation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in north Vietnam, declared that the message would have a tremendous effect on the revolutionary struggle of the people in south Vietnam. "Chairman Mao's sincere remarks in his message," he said, "are sure to greatly arouse and encourage our people in the south and the Vietnamese people as a whole to overcome every difficulty and hardship, advance triumphantly and win still greater and final victory."

"So long as we have such a vast rear area as China as mentioned in Chairman Mao's message of congratulations, there is no difficulty that is insurmountable," he stressed. "We, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Liberation Armed Forces and people of all strata in the south, have a common will and feeling, that is, always to bear in mind the fraternal friendship between Vietnam and China and Chairman Mao's inspiration to us," he said.

The south Vietnam Giai Phong Press Agency recently published a commentary entitled "The Mighty and Sincere Support Given by the Chinese Communist Party, Government and People Headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung Is a Great Inspiration to the South Vietnamese People." The message, the commentary noted, has reiterated the consistent stand of the Chinese Communist Party and people to provide a powerful and reliable rear area for the Vietnamese people and expressed Chairman Mao's iron-like confidence in the final victory of the south Vietnamese people. The message, it said, has brought immense joy and incomparably great inspiration to the people in the south.

The masses of workers, youth and women in Hanoi were very much impressed by Chairman Mao's mes-

sage the moment it was made known in the city. Some people say that Chairman Mao's words have further enhanced their determination to defeat U.S. imperialism; others say that with such a reliable and vast rear area as China, they are all the more resolved to throw U.S. imperialism out of Vietnam. On hearing the message, women workers of the Sao Vang Rubber Goods Factory pledged to Chairman Mao that they would resolutely fulfil their duties in the "three responsibilities campaign."* Tran Thi Yen, an advanced worker and deputy leader of the self-defence militia of the Red River Stationery Factory, said that the message has provided the young people and members of the militia there with new strength in production and in fighting. They have pledged that they will at all times firmly hold hammer in one hand and rifle in the other.

The Message Expresses the Common Feelings of the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples

Japanese friends have warmly hailed the great historic significance of the message. Tokumatsu Sakamoto, Director General of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, made it clear that the Japanese people must follow Chairman Mao's teaching of waging a people's war, hold aloft the banner of opposing imperialism and revisionism, and take the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as the guide for all actions and to carry on the struggle. Yoko Matsuoka, a noted critic, said: Chairman Mao has pointed out, "A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war." This brilliant thesis is of universal significance and revolutionary people in all lands must study this instruction and carry it out in real earnest.

T. Ali, General Secretary of the Pakistan-China Friendship Society of East Pakistan, held that Chairman Mao's message has expressed the feelings of all Asian, African and Latin American people. He said that people's war is the only way open to the oppressed peoples in their struggle against the imperialist aggressors. Separate statements were issued by leaders of the East Pakistan Students' Union and the Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists warmly acclaiming the message from Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world.

A Nepalese student said that the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought has lighted up the correct road for revolutionaries. He was firmly convinced that the Vietnamese people would score one victory after another along this glorious road. Another young Nepalese, having read the message, cried out aloud: "Long live

* The Three Responsibilities are: to take over the work in production of husbands and sons who have gone to the front; to look after the family; to go to the front themselves when necessary.

people's war!" "Long live Chairman Mao, the greatest leader of all the revolutionary people of the world!"

Chairman Mao's message of congratulations has likewise inspired the Arab people in their determination to fight. In Algiers, a Palestinian patriot pointed out emphatically that Chairman Mao is the standard-bearer of world revolution, and that his message is a great inspiration to the Palestinian people who are struggling against U.S. imperialism and Zionism and for national liberation. He said: Chairman Mao's thesis that a nation can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it wages a people's war is an indisputable truth. We are prepared to fight a people's war and protracted war. We are confident in winning victory.

Chairman Mao's message has aroused tremendous enthusiasm among the Yemeni National Self-Defence Guards. Ali Ahmed Al Khomim is one of many of them who consider the message very important material which ought to be earnestly studied. "We Yemeni people," he pointed out, "cherish a boundless love and respect for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people the world over. We have constantly gained strength from his works and learnt from the revolutionary experience of the Chinese people. Our problem now is how to apply all this experience."

An Iraqi friend told the Hsinhua correspondent in Baghdad that the message is also a great encouragement to the Arab people who are struggling against U.S.-Israeli aggression.

Militant Call to the Oppressed Peoples

Representatives of African nationalist organizations gave cheers to the great truth the message has revealed. The Mozambique Revolutionary Committee's Representative in Cairo, Valentim Sithole, said, "Chairman Mao, as the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world, knows well the situation of the struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America. At every crucial moment of the struggle, he, representing the 700 million Chinese people, has voiced the most resolute support for the embattled people." As Chairman Mao has taught us, he stressed, "we people of Mozambique too can achieve real liberation only by waging a people's war."

M.W.L. Mapafane, Representative of the Basutoland Congress Party in Cairo, said that Chairman Mao's high appreciation of the heroic struggle waged by the Vietnamese people and his penetrating analysis of the Vietnamese situation are most excellent. He added that the struggle of the Vietnamese people has proved that U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger, whose aggression in Vietnam is doomed to failure.

Nimrod Sejake, Representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) in Cairo, is of the opinion that Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that a nation can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so

long as it wages a people's war once again shows that Chairman Mao has full confidence in the masses of oppressed peoples. Chairman Mao's message, he said, rang out like a clarion call to the oppressed peoples of the world to combat imperialism headed by the United States.

Memboshora, Representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union in Cairo, said: No one in the world today has contributed so greatly to the oppressed people's struggle as has Chairman Mao. Every word of Chairman Mao's in his inspiring message is the truth. The valiant struggle of the Vietnamese people has proved this truth and the struggle of the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe and elsewhere will also prove this truth. "We firmly believe that by arousing and relying on the masses, we, the people of Zimbabwe, can do what the Vietnamese people have done."

Fwaminy Decosta, Cairo Representative of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola, said that Chairman Mao's message points out the truth that for the people struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the masses are the foundation of any genuine revolution. The Vietnamese people, he said, have correctly applied the thought of Mao Tse-tung and that is why they have achieved brilliant victories in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist armed forces, supposedly the most powerful in the world. He declared that the National Union would act in the same manner.

David Sibeko, Chief Representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, issued a statement in the Tanzanian capital Dar-es-Salaam to the effect that Chairman Mao has analysed the situation of the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation with the remarkable genius of the leader of proletarian revolution. His statement ends with the slogan "Long live the brilliant thought of Chairman Mao!"

Theories That Are Universally True

A leading member of the Western Front Political Commission of the Patriotic Armed Forces of the Congo (Kinshasa) said in a statement that the message is a valuable and condensed resume of the theories of revolutionary strategy and tactics set forth by Chairman Mao. These theories which guided the Chinese people in their long and victorious war are universally true. He emphasized the need to rely on one's own strength, fully arouse and rely on the people at home and wage the people's war, and that perseverance means victory. These, he concluded, are great teachings reiterated by Chairman Mao in his message to the revolutionaries the world over, and those in Vietnam in particular.

Zacharie, a revolutionary fighter of the Congo (K), described the message as a great work of the utmost importance from which every revolutionary must learn Chairman Mao's great teachings on protracted war.

"This message," he went on, "is a mighty atom bomb for the fight against the U.S. imperialists and the modern revisionists with the Soviet ruling clique as the centre. We Congolese fighters are deeply moved on reading it and are happy to receive it as a message addressed to us." He said emphatically: All of us must take this message as a weapon, and the principle we must abide by in opposing imperialism, modern revisionism and all their lackeys. Complete worldwide emancipation is possible only when Mao Tse-tung's thought is taken as the sole Marxist-Leninist revolutionary principle and the beacon-light for the revolution.

Moanda, a revolutionary fighter from Cameroon, said that every sentence in the message of Chairman Mao, the red sun which shines most brightly in the hearts of the revolutionary people throughout the world, is of historic significance. He quoted the part of the message which says: "The days of the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam are numbered. However, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction. And the revolutionary people are bound to meet with all kinds of difficulties before final victory. Nevertheless, these difficulties can all be surmounted and no difficulty can ever obstruct the advance of the revolutionary people. Perseverance means victory." These brilliant thoughts of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, he stressed, are indisputable truth and a magnificent inspiration to the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world. What, he asked, can be more heartening to the Vietnamese people than when Chairman Mao Tse-tung declared: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." This statement, he added, has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the people of the world, because China provides a powerful backing for them too.

In Senegal, an old worker, having listened to Chairman Mao's message over the radio, had this to say: The people of the world today are focusing their attention on China because it has become the centre of world revolution. In the days of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Union was the centre of world revolution, but this centre has now moved to China, as the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has long since degenerated, gone revisionist and ganged up with U.S. imperialism. The message sent by Chairman Mao, the Lenin of the present era, who has creatively developed Marxism to a completely new stage, is of tremendous significance to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who dare to take up arms and fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. This elderly worker concluded his views by shouting: "Long live the People's Republic of China!" "Long live the victory of the Vietnamese people!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao Tse-tung!"

Hold Still Higher the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought, Resolutely Carry the Armed Struggle Through to the End

— Statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Party

DECEMBER 1, this year, marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Thailand. For 25 years, our Party has integrated Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought with the practice of revolution in Thailand, pointed out to the people who are their friends and who are their foes, enunciated the revolutionary tasks in the various periods of time, persistently led the people in carrying out national-democratic revolutionary struggles, and has been consistently waging a heroic struggle for Thailand's genuine independence and democracy and the happiness of its people. Despite the twists and turns and the many difficulties on the road which our Party has gone through, and despite the incessant threats and sabotage carried out by the enemy, our Party, thanks to its adoption of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide to revolution, has at all times been able to lead the people in surmounting all difficulties and overcoming the enemy subversion. Now our Party has become the important mainstay of the political forces struggling valiantly against U.S. imperialism and its traitorous lackeys. It has persisted in the struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet ruling clique as its core. Our Party maintains that there is no middle road in the struggle against modern revisionism, and firmly adheres to the principle that to oppose imperialism it is imperative to oppose revisionism.

At present, our Party is shouldering a glorious and great mission of historic significance in Thailand. It is leading the steadfast and courageous struggle in which the revolutionary armed force is being used against the U.S.-Thanom counter-revolutionary armed force, a struggle to seize political power by armed force. This is the only correct road of struggle which will make possible the expulsion of U.S. imperialism, the overthrow of the Thanom-Praphas traitorous clique, and the founding of a new Thailand which will be truly independent and democratic. Because of the correct leadership of our Party, the armed struggle led by it has achieved a rapid development, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Our armed forces have grown in strength and in size in the fierce struggle. The armed struggle has helped the revolutionary

people throughout the country see more clearly the bright future and build up greater confidence in their own strength. Our Party is resolved to lead the people to wage armed struggle, to mobilize the masses of the peasants, establish rural base areas, persevere in people's war, encircle the cities from the countryside and finally seize state power throughout the country.

In the past few years, the strength of our Party grew very swiftly and Party membership has shown a great increase in numbers. The number of revolutionary masses following the leadership of the Party has also shown a big upswing. It is necessary for us to make the Party leadership stronger than before. In view of the great tasks shouldered by our Party in leading the revolution in Thailand, and for the development of our Party and for the strengthening of its leadership, the question which requires a most imperative and most urgent settlement is to raise still higher the theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought of the whole Party, and to build the Party on a better ideological basis. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said, **"If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs."**

Therefore, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Thailand, we call on all Party members, fighters of the people's forces and the revolutionary people to exert every effort to raise their theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and especially to undertake a deep and thorough study of the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, integrate the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the highest peak of Marxism-Leninism in the present era, with the revolutionary practice in Thailand, lay emphasis on the serious remoulding of their world outlook, revolutionize their ideology, and direct all the work of our Party with the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. He has inherited, defended and

developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively. He has solved a series of major problems in the proletarian revolution of our era; he has solved the problem of carrying on revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; he has solved the problem of preventing capitalist restoration in theory and in practice; he has brought Marxism-Leninism to a new stage, that is, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He has made great contributions to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism and the world communist movement.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the acme of Marxism-Leninism of the present era; it is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon of the revolutionary people of the world for opposing imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries in all countries.

Mao Tse-tung's thought has stood the tests in guiding the revolution and socialist construction in China, the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, and China's unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution. Through these struggles the power and greatness of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung have been borne out more clearly. Mao Tse-tung's thought has illumined the whole world; it is universal truth that is acclaimed by the Marxist-Leninist Parties all over the world and used by them to guide the revolution in their respective countries.

The experience of our Party has proved that whenever Mao Tse-tung's thought is integrated with the revolutionary practice in Thailand, the revolution advances and wins victory, and that failure to master Mao Tse-tung's thought causes the revolution to come to a standstill and suffer losses. Therefore, to master Mao Tse-tung's thought and learn from the Chinese experience is necessary and of great importance to the revolution in Thailand.

To carry people's war through to the end and fulfil this glorious and arduous task, our Party will still have to go through a protracted and tortuous struggle. The most important guarantee for our Party to march towards victory is that all members of the Party should master the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and arm themselves with this powerful ideological weapon. Only in this way is it possible to accomplish the above-mentioned glorious task. Many of our cadres have working experience; but experience alone cannot be a substitute for Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only by mastering Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, can one sum up his experience well and raise it to a higher level. That is why the whole Party must pay special attention to study, organize studies for specific purposes, and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to solve practical questions in revolutionary work and transform our world outlook, so as to revolutionize our thinking and ensure that our Party will never change its colour as a Marxist party, our Party members will never change

their colour as revolutionaries and our fighters will never change their colour as red fighters. Party members and cadres, in particular leading cadres, must themselves set the example to others in the study of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works and must follow Comrade Lin Piao's instruction that "one should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his (Chairman Mao's) works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what one is studying."

We call on our Party members, cadres, the people's armed fighters and revolutionary people to study *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and his five articles: *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, *Combat Liberalism* and *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*. These are the basic articles for study, and his other articles should be studied in connection with our work and for the solution of practical questions in the revolution. Since the book on "self-cultivation" by China's Khrushchov has its influence on our Party members and cadres — for instance its preaching of capitulationism and its mixing up of the interests of the individual with those of the collective instead of advocating serving the people wholeheartedly — we must criticize it in the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought and eliminate its influence and harmful effect on our Party members and cadres theoretically and ideologically.

We call on the whole Party and armed forces to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought; we call on our Party members, cadres and all armed fighters to study and apply more effectively the thought of Mao Tse-tung. We call on the whole Party and armed forces to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide to their work in all fields.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: "Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world." Once Mao Tse-tung's thought — the most powerful ideological weapon of the revolutionary masses of the world — is grasped by us, it turns into a material force for us to surmount all difficulties, defeat all enemies, and seize state power into the hands of the people.

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

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world!

Long live the Communist Party of Thailand!

Long live the people's armed forces of Thailand!

The people of Thailand will win! U.S. imperialism and the Thanom-Prapas clique of lackeys are bound to be defeated!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand

December 1, 1967

Every Communist must grasp the truth, "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

MAO TSE-TUNG

Under the Guidance of Mao Tse-tung's Invincible Thought

Asian, African and Latin American People Make Surging Advances in Their Revolutionary Armed Struggles

SAILING the seas depends on the helmsman, and making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." The world today has entered a new revolutionary epoch with Mao Tse-tung's thought as the great banner. China's great proletarian cultural revolution which is shaking the whole world has given new impetus to the tremendous development of the revolutionary struggles of the world's people. The shining thought of Chairman Mao, great helmsman of world revolution, is guiding the revolutions of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples on to the road of victory. The national-democratic revolutionary movements in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America, particularly the people's revolutionary armed struggles, are vigorously surging forward. An excellent revolutionary situation prevails in these continents.

After long years of arduous groping and struggle, the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have finally found the great truth, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Today, more and more revolutionaries on these continents have come to understand that the road taken by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao to seize political power by force of arms is the correct and bright road for them to win victory in revolution. This road may be summarized as follows: under the leadership of the political party of the proletariat, to arouse the peasant masses in the countryside to wage guerrilla war, unfold an agrarian revolution, build rural base areas, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture the cities. They realize that reliance on the masses to build rural revolutionary base areas and use the countryside to encircle the cities is a historic task which the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in the world today must seriously study and tackle in their fight to seize political power by force of arms. In the course of their struggle, they have come to deepen their understanding that

Chairman Mao's brilliant theses, such as "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," "only with guns can the whole world be transformed," "without a people's army the people have nothing," etc., are irrefutable truths.

"Chairman Mao's military thinking has opened a new era for the military theory of Marxism-Leninism"; "Chairman Mao's military thinking has illuminated the high road for revolutionary struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples"; "the strategy and tactics of people's war formulated by Chairman Mao are the most incisive weapon to be used in battle by the revolutionary people all over the world." These are the conclusions drawn by the revolutionary masses of Asia, Africa and Latin America from lessons in blood and from the actual practice in revolutionary struggles which is crowned with brilliant successes.

Illuminated by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the armed struggles waged by the people of Asia are raging fiercely and vigorously against imperialism and its lackeys. The armed forces of the people in many countries and regions of Africa and Latin America are also persisting in their struggle and are growing steadily.

Paramount Power of Chairman Mao's Theory On People's War. Blazing Fire of the People's Armed Struggle in Asia.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is exerting an ever more powerful influence in the vast areas of Asia. The flames of people's war are raging over the continent, especially in Southeast Asia.

In Vietnam, the 31 million heroic people, led by President Ho Chi Minh, have been bravely using the magic weapon of people's war to resist the massive frenzied aggression of U.S. imperialism, the biggest imperialist power in the world today, and they have won

magnificent victories, thus setting a glorious example for all oppressed nations and peoples striving for national liberation. In Laos, the patriotic armed forces and people, persevering in a protracted war of resistance, have struck heavy blows at U.S. imperialism and the Laotian reactionaries. In Burma, the Communist Party of Burma headed by Comrade Thakin Than Tun, holding high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and adhering to the correct revolutionary line, has been leading the Burmese people in a courageous protracted armed struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and has opened up new bright prospects for victory. In Thailand, the people's armed struggle is spreading like a prairie fire over the whole country. In Malaya, the people's revolutionary armed forces, persisting in long-term struggle, are growing in strength. In the Philippines, the people's revolutionary armed forces have grown stronger and stronger in the course of fighting. Like a clap of spring thunder, the people's armed struggle in the Darjeeling area has shaken the earth of India. An important new point of departure appeared in the Indonesian people's revolution in 1967. This was marked by the launching of revolutionary armed struggle by the Communists and revolutionary people in the rural areas of several islands in that country. The people of North Kalimantan, Palestine and Oman have also embarked on the path of armed struggle. The people of Southern Yemen, after a long armed struggle against British imperialism, recently won their independence.

At present, the most convincing proof of Chairman Mao's brilliant theses that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"** and that the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by weapons, etc. is the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation which is being prosecuted with such success. With guns firmly in their grasp, the 14 million south Vietnamese people have beaten the enemy black and blue on a land of 170,000 square kilometres, wiping out more than a million enemy troops, including over 250,000 U.S. aggressors and U.S. satellite troops, in the past few years. With guns the south Vietnamese people have liberated four-fifths of the territory and two-thirds of the population of south Vietnam and brought about a favourable situation in which the cities are being surrounded by the revolutionary forces in the countryside. They have thus thoroughly exposed U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger which is outwardly strong



but inwardly weak, and thereby greatly inspired and enlightened the people of the whole world.

Chairman Mao's theory on how to build a people's army is playing a vital role in Asia. The people of south Vietnam and Laos have armed themselves with weapons captured from the enemy. Under extremely hard physical conditions, they have steadily built up **three categories of armed forces** (regular, regional and guerrilla forces) by means of an extensive development of local guerrilla forces, thus providing an important guarantee for the massive annihilation of the effective strength of the U.S. and puppet troops. In bitter fighting with the U.S. aggressor troops who are armed to the teeth with modern weapons, the south Vietnamese people's liberation armed forces have grown from small units into a powerful people's army capable of annihilating the enemy by whole companies, battalions and even regiments. The commanders and fighters of this people's army diligently study Chairman Mao's military writings and have derived great benefit from them.

Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics for people's war have shown incomparable effectiveness in the people's armed struggles in many parts of Asia. With the support of the masses, and by creatively applying a whole range of ingenious tactics, the south Vietnamese people's armed forces have badly mauled U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialist power in the world, and thrown it into a dilemma. By waging a people's revolutionary war, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have rolled back the repeated "nibbling" attacks by U.S. imperialism and the Laotian puppet troops. The people's armed forces in Burma, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines and North Kalimantan are also studying and applying in their struggles the principles of guerrilla warfare laid

down by Chairman Mao, and in the course of fighting they, too, are steadily growing in size and strength.

The Asian peoples have realized through their own revolutionary struggles the importance of establishing stable revolutionary base areas in the countryside. Equipping themselves with the weapons captured from the enemy and making the countryside their base, the people of south Vietnam fought the monstrous enemy with rare bravery. In the short span of a few years, they set up rural revolutionary governments in extensive areas in various parts of south Vietnam's countryside after overthrowing the reactionary U.S.-puppet rule there. This has provided the revolutionary armed forces with reliable rear areas and enabled them to hammer continually at the enemy and win one victory after another. The Communist Party of Burma, following a line of self-reliance, has established revolutionary base areas in the countryside. It has stuck to armed struggle for nearly 20 years, accumulated and expanded revolutionary strength, and struck heavily at the reactionary rule of the imperialists and their lackeys in Burma. Today, revolutionary base areas and areas for revolutionary armed struggle have sprung up one after another in Laos, Burma, Thailand, and other countries, becoming strong bastions for the local people's revolutionary struggle.

The history of the Asian people's revolution has eloquently proved that only by holding aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and thoroughly eradicating the revisionist line can revolutionary struggles develop triumphantly. The Communist Party of Burma, which has gone through many perils and trials, is a case in point. It successfully resisted the pressure from the Soviet revisionist leading clique and from the top power-holder taking the capitalist road in the Chinese Party, overcame "Left" and Right opportunism within its own ranks and held fast to the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this way, the Burmese C.P. has become the force at the core leading the revolutionary cause of the people of various nationalities in Burma, ensuring the triumphant advance of the Burmese people's revolutionary armed struggle. The revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party revolted against the "peaceful transition" and "parliamentary road" advocated by the Indian revisionists, and thus succeeded in rekindling the peasants' armed struggle in Naxalbari and other places in Darjeeling District. The Communist Party and people of Indonesia, from their own experience gained at the bitter cost of blood, have also realized that, for the Indonesian revolution to win complete victory, it must follow Mao Tse-tung's road, the road of the armed peasants' agrarian revolution under the leadership of the proletariat.

Armed Struggle Is the Only Way to Victory in Revolution. African People's Anti-Imperialist Armed Struggle Gains Momentum.

The all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung is spreading throughout the length and breadth of Africa

where the national-liberation movement is sweeping forward vigorously and where the flames of the anti-imperialist armed struggle are spreading. More and more freedom fighters have gradually come to realize through their own experience in struggle that Mao Tse-tung's thought is their most powerful weapon in making revolution and achieving liberation. They regard Chairman Mao's brilliant military writings as "sunshine in the jungles," the "beacon-light in the darkness" and the "compass leading to victory." They are studying Chairman Mao's works in earnest and summing up the experience of their struggle in order to learn warfare through warfare and strive for the complete victory of the national-liberation movement.

The patriotic armed forces of the Congo (Kinshasa) have engaged the enemy in a trial of strength for several years. Firmly holding the guns in their hands, they have carried out an unyielding fight in the heart of Africa against the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, smashed the counter-revolutionary armed forces' many "encirclement and suppression" and "mopping-up" campaigns and so successfully persisted in the road of revolutionary armed struggle. Chairman Mao's great theories on people's war are studied with great care, and now they are establishing base areas in the countryside, building people's armed forces and waging dexterous and flexible guerrilla warfare. A leading member of the Congolese (K) patriotic armed forces reviewed the crime of suppressing the Congolese (K) patriotic forces as a result of a deal made by the United States with the Soviet Union and also summed up the lessons in the struggle. He pointed out: "Our experience gained from analysing the losses caused by compromise with the reactionary regime has proved the correctness of Chairman Mao's thesis that '**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.**' . . . we are now holding high the great banner of armed struggle, for this is the only correct road which will lead our people to liberation. We Congolese people must abide by Mao Tse-tung's thought in our struggle."

The anti-imperialist armed struggle is also continuing in Angola, which adjoins the Congo (K); in "Portuguese" Guinea in western Africa; in Mozambique in eastern Africa; in Zimbabwe in southern Africa; and in other places. By applying the guerrilla tactics of laying ambushes, launching surprise attacks, and luring the enemy in deep in battles, the people's armed forces in these countries have dealt heavy blows at the enemy and expanded their own ranks. Along with the growth of the anti-imperialist armed struggle, Chairman Mao's brilliant concept about the seizure of power by force of arms is going deeper and deeper into the hearts of the people. A freedom fighter in Mozambique recalled his ideological transformation from the stage in which he had idle dreams of gaining independence by peaceful petition to the stage in which he finally cast away his illusions and took up arms in struggle. He said: "We are grateful to the great revolutionary leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, because it is his teachings that have changed our spiritual outlook, reinforced our will to

fight and made us proficient in fighting." A number of young Zimbabwe people living in exile and yearning for the early advent of independence of their motherland bought with saved-up pennies many copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, and at the risk of their lives brought them to their fighting comrades-in-arms and the revolutionary masses. They said: "Chairman Mao teaches us: **'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.'** This is proved by both the Chinese revolution and the Russian October Revolution. We shall liberate our country by the same method of armed struggle."

Great numbers of freedom fighters in Africa, while immersed in battle, are studying hard and making a great effort to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought. Many guerrilla fighters can now quote from memory the concise formula laid down by Chairman Mao on guerrilla war: **"The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue."** Angolan guerrilla fighters have printed in Portuguese the pamphlet *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan*, as well as Chairman Mao's other military works, as material for study. They said that "China's road is more suitable to us than any other road" and that "from the bottom of our hearts we regard the strategy and tactics of people's war laid down by Mao Tse-tung as being more important than anything else." Starting out from their base camps to engage the enemy, many Mozambique freedom fighters often wear Chairman Mao badges on their chests, carry Chairman Mao's works with them and recite aloud in unison: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** After studying "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" formulated by Chairman Mao for the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Mozambique Revolutionary Committee issued orders for strengthening discipline and organization among the fighters; these included "obey orders in all your actions"; "speak politely in discussing and solving problems"; "return everything you borrow," etc. Some leaders of the Congolese (K) patriotic armed forces summed up the experience of their struggle over the past few years and put forward such important tasks as strengthening the leadership, intensifying the armed struggle and winning over the masses. They pointed out: "The experience and lessons in our past struggle have shown that only by mastering and firmly relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought can we win final victory."

Chairman Mao's Theory on Seizure of Political Power by Force of Arms Takes Firm Root. Latin American People Are Resolved to Take the Road Of Chinese Revolution.

In Latin America, the flames of patriotic armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorial regimes are raging in a number of countries, the people's revolutionary struggle is developing in depth and more and more revolutionaries are studying hard and applying Chairman Mao's thought on the seizure

of political power by armed force. The "peaceful transition" and "parliamentary road" swindles peddled by the revisionists have become increasingly discredited among the people. More and more revolutionaries have come to understand through their own experience in struggle that revolutionary armed struggle is the only sure road to victory for the people's revolution in Latin America. They are resolved to take the road of the Chinese revolution pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Many revolutionaries have come to realize through the study of Chairman Mao's works and their own revolutionary practice that it is only under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party that armed struggle can be guided to the correct path of people's war. An Argentine revolutionary correctly said: "The victorious development of armed struggle must depend on the support of the masses and the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party of a new type which applies Mao Tse-tung's thought — the Marxism-Leninism of our time — in the light of the specific conditions in our countries." He also pointed out that "in order to achieve constant development for the armed struggles in the Latin American countries, revisionism must be combated in the ideological, political, organizational and military spheres. If, in waging armed struggle, imperialism and revisionism are not combated, the result would be a compromise with revisionism, and even the renunciation of armed struggle itself."

Marxist-Leninist Parties or organizations have sprung up one after another in more than ten Latin American countries in recent years in the tit-for-tat struggle against revisionism. These Parties or organizations emphasize the need to build the Party according to Mao Tse-tung's thought. This new-born force is the hope of Latin America, and the road it has pledged itself to follow — the road of Mao Tse-tung — represents the orientation for the Latin American revolution.

Chairman Mao has said: **"Revolution starts, grows and triumphs first in those places in which the counter-revolutionary forces are comparatively weak."** The vast rural areas in Latin America are the very places where U.S. imperialist and local reactionary rule is weak. As such, they present a vast field where the revolutionaries can manoeuvre freely. Revolutionary parties in many Latin American countries have adopted resolutions or published articles stressing the need to carry through Chairman Mao's great strategic concept of arousing and arming the peasants, setting up and developing rural base areas and encircling the cities from the countryside. Some Left parties have issued the call to co-ordinate and combine armed struggle with the political struggle of the masses, chiefly the peasants. Some Left parties have called for preparations throughout the country, and especially in the countryside, for a people's war. One Argentine revolutionary organization pointed out, "The proper road for us to follow is to expand our own forces in the countryside, in the mountains and in the jungles, and start a protracted war from there so as to encircle the cities and finally take them. Meanwhile people's power should



Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Lights the Whole World

Chairman Mao, Revolutionary People of the World Will Always Follow You!

The world has entered a new revolutionary era, one which has Mao Tse-tung's thought as its great banner. It is an era when all revolutionaries look to the red sun that rises in the East; their hearts turn to the greatest leader of the people of the world, Chairman Mao. They hope day and night that they can visit China — centre of the world revolution today and see the great teacher of the world revolution. From the bottom of their hearts, people sing his praises and sing in praise of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They say that the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is the very soul of the revolutionary people of the world!

Chairman Mao, You Are the Beacon for the People of the World

Our great teacher, leader, supreme commander and helmsman, Chairman Mao, has boundless faith in and respect for the masses and he fully supports their revolutionary actions. During the celebrations of the eighteenth anniversary of the People's Republic of China, he received many revolutionary friends from the five continents. They regard this as the greatest happiness and the most glorious event which gave them tremendous inspiration. In different languages and words, they have thus expressed their feelings:

"Chairman Mao, you are the great saviour of mankind!"

"Chairman Mao, you are the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time!"

"Chairman Mao, you are the beacon for the people of the world!"

"Chairman Mao, we will always follow you in making revolution, in striving for the emancipation of the people of the whole world!"

Helene Marchisio, head of the delegation from the France-China Friendship Society, a revolutionary friend who had visited China before, brought heartfelt greetings from the revolutionary people of France to the great leader Chairman Mao. She was full of excitement when she met Chairman Mao. She wrote him a letter immediately after the reception.

Entitled "Words That Have Not Yet Been Spoken to Chairman Mao," her letter says: "Dear Chairman Mao, you are the red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts; you are the beacon on which people fix their eyes. Your thought lights up our path. We now understand that only by courageously applying the line you have mapped out can we finally win victory. By

be built politically, economically and militarily in the liberated areas, and the masses of the people should emancipate themselves by their own efforts and consolidate the victory they have gained." A guerrilla fighter in South America, who while studying Chairman Mao's theory on people's war and summing up fighting experiences, said recently: "In the past, we had only guerrilla zones, but no rural base areas. So when we went into the mountains, we were left without a rear. We had our rear, but it was in the big cities. When the enemy came, our connections with it were cut." He continued, "The base area must be our mainstay. Without it, it is impossible for us to seize power and the enemy will destroy us." Some of the revolutionary parties have already sent strong cadres into the rural areas where they will go into the midst of the peasant masses and fully arouse them in preparation for people's armed struggle.

The Asian, African and Latin American peoples are rising in wrath and marching to battle! Mao Tse-tung's thought is the torch and beacon guiding them from victory to victory. The salvos of China's Nanchang August First Uprising in 1927 are re-echoing sharply throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America. The revolutionary clarion call of her Autumn Harvest Uprising in the same year has awakened hundreds of millions of the workers and peasants in these continents to rise up and fight. The spark struck by Chairman Mao in the Chingkang Mountains 40 years ago is spreading like a prairie fire through the vast lands of Asia, Africa and Latin America. A great storm of people's revolutionary armed struggle sweeping the entire world will come sooner or later. That is a certainty. It will not be long before imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries are completely buried!

adhering to your teachings we will carry out the revolution in our country. We are prepared for prolonged struggle and sacrifices; we will guard against conceit when victorious and against disheartenment in times of failure. Whenever we think of your reception we will be filled with inexhaustible strength in our struggle against imperialism and revisionism and for socialism and communism."

With great pride, Helene Marchisio returned home. On her departure from China, she said that Mao Tse-tung's thought is a treasure for people the world over, that at the present time, anyone who did not study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way would not become a genuine revolutionary. She expressed her resolve to exert all her strength in spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought, making it go deep into the hearts of the people of France.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is Bound to Triumph Throughout the World

On October 3, Chairman Mao received the delegation from the youth organization of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo (B), friends from fighting Africa. At this happy and unforgettable moment, they raised their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and shouted enthusiastically "Long live Chairman Mao!" and sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. They said later that they had come to China to see Chairman Mao and to study Mao Tse-tung's thought. "Now, the red sun in the hearts of the people of the world has received us. This gives tremendous support and inspiration to the people of the Congo (B) and of Africa as a whole. We will strive all our lives to study Mao Tse-tung's thought which is the key for the oppressed peoples struggling for emancipation. It has illuminated the path of liberation for the people of Africa and of the whole world."

Setting foot on Chinese soil, comrades from Albania, the "Land of the Eagles," on many occasions expressed their hope to see Chairman Mao. They said enthusiastically: "We have come to the East. Now the East is red, but the West too will one day be red



*"The red book of Mao Tse-tung sheds its rays everywhere.
The proletarians read it and draw courage
To fight the oppressors
And settle accounts with them:
The imperialists and their collaborators are doomed.
The red book of Mao Tse-tung sheds its rays everywhere,
Read it and you'll have courage
To defy difficulties and stare death in the face.
A bright future is unfolding before us
As dazzling light is emitting from every passage of the red book.
A compass is there for steering the present proletarian revolution,
And that is the great thought of Mao Tse-tung."*

This poem, entitled "The Red Book," in praise of Mao Tse-tung's thought, was recited by its author Talib Jullundri, noted poet of Pakistan, at a public meeting held recently in Lyallpur, West Pakistan. His audience, animated by a deep love for Chairman Mao, applauded him warmly as he holds high two copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. The Urdu slogan above him reads: "Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!", and that on his left reads: "The United States is the No. 1 enemy of Pakistan and the Arab countries!"

and the whole world will be red. The thought of Mao Tse-tung will certainly triumph over the entire globe!"

On October 7 Chairman Mao received them. Many of them were moved to tears. They lost no time in sending the joyful news to their comrades at home. Some sat up late that night to write a detailed account of the unforgettable moment. They said excitedly that Chairman Mao is the red sun not only in the hearts of the Chinese people but also in the hearts of the Albanian people and of the people of the whole world.

Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman, and The Helmsman Is Chairman Mao

Several Latin American fighters against imperialism, who had come to China from the forefront of armed struggle against Yankee domination, were eager to see Chairman Mao and to study Mao Tse-tung's thought. They described Mao Tse-tung's thought as a spiritual atom bomb for destroying imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction, and said, "We



*Mao Tse-tung, red sun of our great era,
Your mighty, all-illuminating thought
Lights up the hearts of the Congolese (B) people,
Bringing them fresh courage and strength to fight the enemy!
With such sentiments in their hearts, Congolese (B) Civil Defence
Guards pose for a photo before a portrait of Chairman Mao.*

will for ever bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and persist in armed struggle." When they saw the beloved great leader Chairman Mao, a moment they had longed for, they were overwhelmed with happiness. A friend from Bolivia said, "My long-held dream has come true. I will devote all my life to the revolution." Another friend from Latin America, Pablo of Colombia wrote in a poem: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, and the helmsman is Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

This is the common conclusion reached by revolutionary friends from different countries through their own practical experiences. This is because they have clearly seen for themselves that only the road pointed out by Chairman Mao can assuredly guarantee the victory for the revolutionary cause of the people of all countries. Many foreign friends who visited China avidly used all opportunities to study Mao Tse-tung's thought. This fully demonstrates how much the revolutionary people of all countries have faith in and respect for the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Adolphe Franck, a 72-year-old worker from Luxemburg, visited China for the third time in 1967, as head of the delegation from the Luxemburg-China

Friendship Association. On each visit he has been deeply impressed by the rapid advances China has made under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This time, he saw for himself the tremendous impact of the great proletarian cultural revolution and expressed his resolute support for it. He said: "We support what the imperialists oppose, and oppose what the imperialists support." His revolutionary militancy increased after seeing the great leader Chairman Mao. In spite of his age, he eagerly went on visits to factories, people's communes, army units and schools, and everywhere he led the others in reading quotations from Chairman Mao. When his comrades urged him to rest, he replied, "Chairman Mao's works are books for the liberation of the people of the world. To study them is more important than eating and resting. Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the powerful mainstay of world revolution and the beacon of the world's people. The people of Luxemburg will surely triumph if they take the road pointed out by Chairman Mao."

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Guarantee for Victory in the World Revolution

On their way to China, Norwegian friends of a trade union delegation were asked at Moscow airport whether they had any weapons with them. They replied, "Yes, we have," and each took out of his pocket a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. This gave the Soviet revisionists quite a shock. During their stay in China, these Norwegian friends always carried their *Quotations* with them. They described this book as the weapon of all revolutionaries and the guarantee for victory in the world revolution. The people of the world would certainly win their liberation provided they master the thought of Mao Tse-tung, they said.

Nunez, a friend from Uruguay, praised Chairman Mao as "the great helmsman who has shown the people of all countries the correct orientation of their struggle." During his stay in China he studied Mao Tse-tung's thought enthusiastically. Pointing to his treasured red book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, he said, "the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought coming from this red book is now shining over the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Latin American revolutionaries have come to realize that in this red book lies their road of struggle for liberation. As Chairman Mao's teachings spread to the masses, the revolution in all countries will be accelerated."

All members of the 15th delegation to China of activists of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) headquarters undertook an earnest study

(Continued on p. 50.)

Building the World's Strongest People's Navy

by CHANG YI-MIN*

HAVING served in a torpedo-boat flotilla of our navy for over a decade, I deeply realize that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the soul in building up our armed forces. Only by advancing unswervingly and boldly along the red course opened up by Chairman Mao, the great helmsman, is it possible to build the world's strongest navy—the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Thoroughly Destroy the Bourgeois Line Which Puts Technique First in Army Building; Vigorously Establish Chairman Mao's Line In Army Building

On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, our great leader Chairman Mao solemnly declared: "We will have not only a powerful army but also a powerful air force and a powerful navy." On February 21, 1953, when he inspected the navy, Chairman Mao made this militant call to the whole nation and army: "In order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy."

We understand full well that the navy Chairman Mao instructed us to build must be a people's navy pre-eminent in the world in its purpose of carrying out the political tasks of revolution and that it must be a navy powerful enough to defeat imperialism.

"History tells us that correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly." The growth and expansion of our torpedo-boat flotilla has been a history of the triumphant struggle of Chairman Mao's line in army building against the bourgeois line. Ever since the flotilla was born, a sharp struggle has gone on between the two military lines, a struggle centred on the question of whether military affairs or politics should come first, whether technique or politics should be given prominence.

Shortly after our torpedo-boat flotilla was founded, China's Khrushchov and his agent Peng Teh-huai clamoured that in battle, the army depended on bravery; but as for the navy, with its complex technical equipment, it was technique that counted. "You should first of all master technique," they urged. Shouting themselves hoarse, they claimed that Chairman Mao's

principle of building the army politically "did not apply" to the torpedo-boat fleet with its complex technical equipment and so there was no other choice but to take the road of building the fleet technically. They did all they could to weaken the system of army political work which Chairman Mao had personally formulated. At one time, they even abolished the system of political instructors at the level of the torpedo-boat squadron.

How should the navy be built then? With this question in mind, we studied Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao teaches us that "the Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution," and that "not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul." His teachings and the glorious traditions of the P.L.A. helped us understand that no matter how modern warfare develops or how equipment changes, the fundamental principle of stressing the building up of the people's army politically must never be changed. This is the fundamental guarantee that our people's army will never change its political colour and will be victorious.

Building the army politically means building the army on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian military line in every aspect of army building. Vice-Chairman Lin Piao instructs us: "Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters." This is the fundamental orientation we must hold to in building the army politically.

Since Vice-Chairman Lin Piao took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party, and especially since 1963, we have followed his instructions and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's line in army building. But Lo Jui-ching frenziedly pushed the bourgeois military line which puts military affairs and technique first. We waged a tit-for-tat struggle against him and launched a vigorous mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works in the army.

When new recruits come aboard, the first weapon they receive is not a rifle or a gun but Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles"—*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. The first lecture

* The author is an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the navy and political commissar of a torpedo-boat unit.

they hear is no longer on "the workings of torpedo boat," but on *Serve the People*. When not engaged in battle, they are required to consciously use the "three constantly read articles" as weapons for eliminating bourgeois ideas and fostering proletarian ideas. When in battle, they are expected to consciously follow the brilliant examples of Chang Szu-teh, Dr. Norman Bethune and the "Foolish Old Man" and fight bravely. Innumerable facts have proved that the bravest and wisest fighter, the one who serves the people "wholly" and "entirely" and is able to pass the sternest tests, is the one who studies Chairman Mao's works best, who eliminates selfish ideas most thoroughly and most firmly furthers the public interest.

Our boat No. 145 is a model collective in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Once, during a naval battle, it encountered two U.S.-made Chiang Kai-shek warships. Counting on their escort of U.S. naval vessels, they concentrated all their fire on us. Despite the shelling, our boat drove forward and manoeuvred into a favourable position for attack. But every time it was on the point of launching a torpedo, the hostile ships suddenly changed course, now to starboard, now to port. The enemy barrage grew heavier too. In order to get as close to the enemy as possible, boat 145, ignoring the danger, kept up the attack. The crew was resolute: "No matter how heavy the enemy fire, we will not discharge a torpedo until we are in a favourable position and are perfectly sure of hitting the target."

We battled this way for 20 minutes. With the help of other boats, we finally succeeded in sinking one of the enemy ships. Those 20 minutes fully displayed the heroism of the P.L.A. The battle was like a bayonet charge at sea. It was not technique, but politics, the thought of Mao Tse-tung, that counted. Innumerable facts have proved that men and politics play the decisive role. Fighters armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung are impregnable bastions at sea which no weapon can destroy. With such people, all enemies can be vanquished.

Refute the Theory That Weapons, Foreign Rules and Regulations, and "Experts" Are All-Powerful; Put Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command

In building our torpedo-boat flotilla according to Chairman Mao's line on army building, we met with many difficulties and all kinds of resistance. To meet their needs in usurping army leadership, opposing the Party and restoring capitalism, China's Khrushchov and his agent Peng Teh-huai and their like advocated the imperialist and Soviet revisionist road in building the navy, peddled the so-called experience of the bourgeoisie and revisionists, and imported from abroad whole sets of foreign dogmas and examples of torpedo-boat engagements and methods of training.

They did their utmost to publicize the omnipotence of weapons, of foreign rules and regulations and of "experts." They said that in battle the navy relied upon

the tonnage of its vessels, the calibre of its guns and the slide-rule. In their eyes, foreign regulations and examples and so-called "experts" alone were the "supreme authority" deciding the outcome of a sea battle, while the masses of fighters were simply "tools" to be manipulated by them. If we had conducted our training according to their ideas, our armed forces would have gradually degenerated politically. So we resolutely acted according to Chairman Mao's teachings and took our own road.

It was about this time that I took part in the surprise attack on the U.S.-made gunboat *Tung Ting* of the Chiang Kai-shek gang. Our boat was alone then, with only one torpedo left. In such circumstances, according to the Soviet revisionist regulations it was absolutely impermissible to be out at sea, let alone undertake an engagement. But acting according to Chairman Mao's teachings, we relied on the masses to devise ways and means to counter the disadvantages of the situation. As there was no torpedo in the starboard tube, making it difficult to keep an even keel when sailing at high speed, several members of the crew were asked to crowd on to that side. As the wind and waves made it difficult to hold a steady speed, we gave our chief engineer full authority to make adjustments in riding the waves.

In this way we sped along and before long we sighted the enemy boat *Tung Ting*. According to revisionist rules at least four torpedo boats with a total of eight torpedoes would be needed to engage an enemy gunboat of this type. Our boat was on its own with only one torpedo! But we were filled with hatred for the enemy and drew strength from Chairman Mao's teaching: "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on." Since our boat was alone, we fought at close quarters. Since we had only one torpedo, we would not release it until we were absolutely sure of striking home. When we finally launched our torpedo and sank the enemy gunboat, the whole crew gave a shout of triumph, "Long live Chairman Mao!"

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." This naval engagement was a miracle in the history of world naval battles. It was a sea battle that refuted the bourgeois and revisionist theory that weapons, rules and regulations and "experts" are omnipotent, and it proved the correctness of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This victory enables us to see more clearly that the so-called omnipotence of weapons and other material things the bourgeoisie and revisionists prate about is just so much rubbish from the bourgeois arsenal. Today, the only thing that is truly omnipotent is the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. Once we master Mao Tse-tung's thought we will be for ever invincible.

The rich incontrovertible evidence of our own experience enables us to break with blind faith in the

set foreign formulas and methods of warfare peddled by the bourgeoisie and revisionists. These assert that torpedo boats cannot fight at close range. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we trained strenuously for infighting. With experience gained in more than 100 engagements at close range, we have refuted their fallacy.

One day, six of our torpedo boats were detailed to attack 13 enemy ships. At a mobilization meeting, we stressed courage, a death-defying spirit, and infighting and stipulated the maximum distance beyond which torpedoes should not be launched. This was desperately opposed by some "technical authorities" who claimed: "the shooting distance for torpedoes is determined by scientific calculation. You cannot go too close, otherwise you will go against science."

"Who is to have the final say, the rules or you, Chang Yi-min?" They asked me accusingly. I replied uncompromisingly: "Our unit is commanded by our great leader Chairman Mao. He gives me the power of command. I can only command according to his teachings. Chairman Mao's words are our supreme authority and only what he says goes."

In this battle, although we were outnumbered by the enemy, we acted entirely according to Chairman Mao's teachings; our proletarian politics and spirit determined our actions and our daring in fighting close-range battles. In this engagement, our boat sank one enemy ship and crippled another. It was a major victory.

Since 1963, with the personal attention of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and by following his teachings, and through resolute struggles on the part of the revolutionary leading cadres in the navy, we have swept away the rules and restrictions copied from the bourgeoisie and revisionists abroad and gradually established our own rules and set our own examples which correspond to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

With Mao Tse-tung's Thought, Write a New Chapter In World Naval History

"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." In leading the Chinese people in the long revolutionary war, our great supreme commander Chairman Mao created a whole body of strategy and tactics for people's war that is most scientific, comprehensive and of the highest level. It follows, therefore, that in order to build a strong people's navy, we must apply Chairman Mao's strategic and tactical thinking on people's war to the building of the navy.

But, for a long time, China's Khrushchov and his agent Peng Teh-huai and their like waved the tattered banner of "the peculiarities of the navy" and, shouting themselves hoarse, declared that "as there are no forests, mountain ravines, 'green curtain' of sorghum fields and no masses at sea, people's war and such stuff are outdated."

Comrades in our brother flotilla of frigates were the first to refute this reactionary fallacy. The frigates were the first heroic naval force to appear in China's territorial waters. Lying in ambush among the reefs in the darkness of the night, they suddenly appeared out of nowhere to inflict heavy damage on big enemy ships. Under cover of heavy fog, they launched surprise attacks on enemy harbours and anchorages, making the enemy ships scatter in confusion. Displaying much ingenuity, they would creep up close and then suddenly board enemy ships and capture them. They used hand-grenades and other explosives, forcing enemy crews to surrender en bloc.

The battles which our torpedo boats have fought also prove that at sea, too, people's war is the most effective weapon for defeating the enemy and winning victory. So long as we grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, rely on the masses of the people, make best use of the "green curtain" at sea—the reefs, islets, cloud, fog and waves which correspond to trees and crops and other such cover on land—and bring into full play the strategy and tactics of people's war, we are bound to defeat imperialism and its lackeys.

For a time, in order to fit in with the counter-revolutionary global strategy of their U.S. masters, the remnant Kuomintang bandits entrenched on Taiwan intensified their efforts to harass our fishing grounds off the southeast coast. One night, we received an order to ambush and attack an enemy ship. In order to reach it from our base, we had to pass through a narrow strait less than two nautical miles away from an enemy-occupied island. The problem was how to get our torpedo boats through undetected. Our fishermen brothers thought up a good method. The fishing boats concealed us on our voyage through the enemy-occupied area. They surrounded us when our torpedo boats dropped anchor and they did patrol and reconnaissance duties for us. When our torpedoes struck out of the blue, the enemy had no idea where the attack had come from. They let off a barrage of anti-aircraft fire and radioed in panic to Taiwan: "Communist bombers are all over us!"

Chairman Mao's great thinking on people's war is universally applicable. Geographical environment may vary and as warfare develops, the means of military operations may change in many ways, but Chairman Mao's basic guiding principle for people's war remains for ever applicable. The set of principles of military operations which Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has formulated by creatively applying Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war is likewise a universal truth. We must creatively study and apply them, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide naval fighting and link the universal truth of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war with the actuality of fighting at sea.

Proceeding from the actual situation and applying what we learnt, in the past few years we have gradually and flexibly applied to naval operations the tactical principles which Vice-Chairman Lin Piao formulated

ACROSS THE LAND

China Reaps All-Round Record Harvest

CHINA has reaped an all-round record harvest in 1967, the year of decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao himself. The vast countryside presents a scene of thriving activity and rejoicing. The peasant masses in their hundreds of millions and the revolutionary rural cadres hail this success on the farm front as a mighty victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and Chairman Mao's policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production," and the fine fruit of the wider dissemination of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung in the vast rural areas.

The year 1966 witnessed the successful launching of the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout China and the biggest all-round harvest since liberation in 1949. And in 1967, the year that the great proletarian cultural revolution won its decisive victory, harvests were generally better than in 1966. Many crops were considerably larger than

those of the previous year. This provides yet another proof that Chairman Mao's teaching on "grasping revolution and promoting production" is a great and powerful truth and that the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is the basic guarantee that our cause will advance from victory to victory.

These are the main features of China's 1967 bumper harvest: Output of grain, the basis of agriculture, showed fairly big increases compared with 1966, the old record year. With few exceptions, major industrial crops—such as cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar-cane, sugar beet, bast fibre crops and tobacco—and also fruit, silkworms and livestock exceeded the previous records and in some cases far surpassed them.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "Agriculture occupies first place in our economic construction; it is by agriculture that we solve both the most important problem of food, and the problem of raw mate-

rials such as cotton, hemp, sugar-cane and bamboo, which are needed for the making of clothes, sugar, paper and other necessities." He also pointed out: "In agriculture, in addition to grain and vegetables, it is also important to raise pigs and sheep to solve the problem of meat."

In 1967 the general picture was one of bumper harvests in grain and all kinds of industrial crops with more pigs, sheep, goats and cattle. This signifies that our agriculture is going forward successfully along the road indicated by Chairman Mao. With this all-round bumper harvest, a new and overall upsurge will soon emerge throughout China's national economy.

Our 1967 bumper harvest had other important features: History has seldom seen such excellent harvests as were reaped both in the traditionally more productive southern provinces and in the northern regions where output used to be relatively low. Particularly outstanding results were achieved in the northern parts of the country. This proves that the traditionally low northern yields can be changed and that the key to this lies in the revolutionization of people's thinking. Applied to production, the mighty revolutionary energy, released by the great proletarian cultural revolution, among the peasant masses

by creatively studying Chairman Mao's military thinking. Practice has proved that if we proceed from the actual situation in carrying out these principles, we will tap a source of boundless vitality in conducting naval engagements and will be bound to win.

In joint actions with brother units, our torpedo-boat unit sank five enemy ships and seriously damaged another in a total of nine engagements. I participated in six engagements in which three enemy ships were sunk and one was seriously damaged.

Practical experience in these engagements shows that whether or not we acquit ourselves well in battle depends primarily on whether or not we have attained a high level of political consciousness and are able to apply Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war effectively. In all the varied experience we gain and the lessons we learn, the first thing we must draw on is our experience and lessons in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Led by the great leader Chairman Mao, the People's Republic of China has become a matchless base of world revolution.

We must build a strong navy worthy of this base of world revolution! As long as we hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, use it to command our navy, pay particular attention to studying Chairman Mao's latest instructions, make a success of ideological revolutionization, taking "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism" as our guide and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in all our work, we can undoubtedly build a people's navy strong enough to wipe out imperialism. If imperialism dares to unleash war, we will smash it resolutely, thoroughly and completely! In our own lifetime we must bring to an end the era when imperialism reigns supreme over all the oceans of the world. We will undoubtedly create a new, bright red world bathed in the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

and the revolutionary rural cadres produces a tremendous material force.

Many northern areas which used to get grain from the southern parts of the country to make up their deficiencies have now become self-sufficient or grain surplus areas. Only a small number of areas still cannot supply all their own needs in food grains. A change has begun in the long-standing situation in which large quantities of grain had to be sent from south to north every year. The excellent all-round harvests both in the north and south have increased the amount held in state granaries as well as the grain reserves of the people's communes and production brigades. The collective economy now has a much stronger foundation. This is a great and inspiring event of strategic significance.

Fundamentally, the process of raising the all-round bumper harvest in 1967 was one of arming the people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and revolutionizing their thinking. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."** The big, all-round harvest of 1967 was precisely the result of more vigorous study and application of Chairman Mao's works in a creative way by the hundreds of millions of peasants and revolutionary rural cadres during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to command, guide, transform and promote all work. Reviewing their struggle in 1967, the masses and cadres say: "The good harvests come from the revolutionization of people's thinking, which in turn comes from the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works."

In the spring of 1967, the great proletarian cultural revolution was moving forward irresistibly and the people's communes were making busy preparations for the year's farm work. At this crucial moment, the handful of Party persons in authority

taking the capitalist road, working hand in glove with the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, vigorously stirred up the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism and spread capitalist poisons in a vain attempt to sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution and the spring farm work. In face of these provocations, the peasant masses and the revolutionary rural cadres once more studied Chairman Mao's great teachings: **"Never forget class struggle"** and **"grasp revolution and promote production."** They resolutely launched a heroic counter-attack against the class enemy, determinedly shouldered the two important tasks of revolution and production, and smashed the enemy schemes.

Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, they plunged themselves into the struggle of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and launched fierce attacks against China's Khrushchov and his agents everywhere. They angrily exposed, criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by China's Khrushchov. In the course of this revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, they creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works with definite problems in mind, made energetic efforts to destroy self-interest and establish devotion to the public interest, uproot revisionism, foster Mao Tse-tung's thought and revolutionize their thinking. With their socialist consciousness growing steadily, the peasant masses and revolutionary rural cadres were determined to conquer every difficulty and win victory both in revolution and production.

To get this bumper, all-round harvest, extensive capital construction was undertaken on the farms both in the north and south. Big efforts were made to improve farming techniques. Supplies and sales of agricultural machinery, drainage and irrigation equipment, chemical fertilizers and insecticides in 1967 increased compared with 1966.

"Without a people's army the people have nothing." Starting from the

spring of 1967, the People's Liberation Army units acting on Chairman Mao's instructions dispatched tens of thousands of teams to the countryside to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought. While vigorously disseminating Mao Tse-tung's thought, these teams helped the peasants and revolutionary rural cadres carry out the great policy of **"grasp revolution and promoting production."** Commanders and fighters have carried forward the glorious P.L.A. tradition of making each unit a fighting unit, a work team and a production team. They have taken the lead in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, fought shoulder to shoulder with the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres and have made great contributions in winning victory in both revolution and production.

The Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, drawn up under the personal guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao, pointed out: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." With the extensive and deepening development of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the unprecedented, bumper, all-round harvest of 1967 convincingly proves the great truth of this statement.

Bitterly hating and fearing the great proletarian cultural revolution, the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and reactionaries of various countries have been making foolish predictions that the revolution would disrupt industry and agriculture and make a mess of China's national economy. Historical facts have given a merciless answer to these "prophets."

In China's vast countryside, the situation in both revolution and production is excellent and growing better and better. Resolutely responding to the great leader Chairman Mao's call: **"fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism,"** the hundreds of millions of peasants and revolu-

tionary rural cadres are creating a new upsurge in this field. Taking **"fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism"** as their guide and vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production, they are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and win an even better all-round, bumper harvest in 1968.

Light Industries Thrive

A FLOURISHING revolutionary atmosphere prevails in China's light industries.

Tempered and tested in the great proletarian cultural revolution during the past year and more, the revolutionary workers and staff have never been in such high spirits and so strong in morale as now.

Following Chairman Mao's wise instructions to **"develop the economy and ensure supplies"** and **"grasp revolution and promote production,"** and taking **"fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism"** as their guiding principle, they have vigorously demolished the capitalist and revisionist lines pushed by China's Khrushchov and his agents in the light industries, made great efforts to bring about the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and to destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest. In this way they have greatly helped revolutionize their enterprises as well as the workers' thinking and given a tremendous impetus to production.

Reports of fulfilment of 1967 state plans ahead of schedule have been coming in from an increasing number of enterprises and areas. The workers and staff charged with the glorious task of producing paper for printing Chairman Mao's works and portraits have surpassed their target. The output of red plastic covers for Chairman Mao's works and of Chairman Mao badges has greatly exceeded the plan.

Nineteen sixty-six levels were surpassed to varying extents in the production of salt, clocks and watches, tooth-paste, synthetic detergents, egg products, wines and spirits, clothing,

headgear and footwear, hardware, leather goods, printing ink, and fountain and ball-point pens.

The basic cause of these successes has been the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and the placing of Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of both revolution and of production by the revolutionary workers and staff holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and enjoying the help of the People's Liberation Army.

In many factories, the revolutionary workers have instituted the practice of selecting certain of Chairman Mao's teachings for study before and after work and before and after meetings. They have achieved immediate results by seeking guidance from Chairman Mao's works in relation to problems that arise in class struggle and in production.

Following Chairman Mao's call to **"fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism,"** the workers set up many Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. They are resolved to place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of all their actions and become path-breakers in the revolution and models in production.

During the fierce struggles between the two lines and between the two classes, revolutionary workers and staff in many factories gave tit for tat in their fight against the handful of capitalist roaders and other class enemies, while keeping production going. Thus they won victories in both revolution and production.

The revolutionary workers and staff have thoroughly repudiated the capitalist and revisionist practices introduced into the light industries by China's Khrushchov and his agents. Through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, their political consciousness has been enhanced and they have acquired a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As a result, the movement for technical innovation and technical revolution has developed rapidly, and this has promoted vigorous growth of the light industries.

According to incomplete figures, workers and staff in the knitwear industry alone have introduced more than 100 major technical innovations which, if popularized throughout the country, will sharply raise the technical level of that industry. In the past, only 18 mills could turn out paper for Chairman Mao's works. Since the proletarian revolutionaries came to power, however, more than 100 mills scattered all over the country have been able to produce this type of paper. A number of small, poorly equipped paper mills have succeeded not only in turning out this type of paper, but also the extra-fine paper for the very small-format editions of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

Workers and staff in the light industries conscientiously carried out the important instructions issued by Chairman Mao during his inspection tour of north, central-south and east China. Revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations have been quickly formed. A revolutionary new order has been established, and a spirit of unity and mutual help prevails. The revolutionary workers and staff have begun to trim the administrative set-ups and new relations are being developed between the cadres, old and new, and the rank-and-file.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Light industry is closely related to agriculture. Without agriculture there can be no light industry."** The excellent situation now prevailing in China's light industries is due to the successive good harvests of the last few years and particularly to last year's unprecedentedly good results in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishing.

Taking advantage of the excellent situation created by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers and staff in the light industries are excelling themselves in grasping revolution and promoting production. On the basis of fulfilling or overfulfilling last year's plans, they are making all necessary preparations for an imminent new leap forward in these industries.

“Locust Tree Village” — a New Play on Rural Class Struggle

As the whole country repudiates revisionism, the first modern drama directly denouncing China's Khrushchov has been presented by the proletarian revolutionary artists of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Peking.

The class struggle in the countryside is the theme of their five-act *Locust Tree Village*. It reviews the key political struggles in the countryside between the two classes — proletariat and bourgeoisie, the two roads — socialist and capitalist, and between the proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line from the time of the land reform in the late 1940s up to events in 1962. These struggles focus on the question: Whither China — to socialism or to capitalism?

The poor and lower-middle peasant masses praise this play as a “living text book” for criticizing and repudiating China's Khrushchov. They say it expresses their determination never to forget the class struggle and their resolve to take the socialist road. It convincingly demonstrates the superiority of the collective economy. It movingly expresses the boundless love they have for Chairman Mao, for his thought and their boundless loyalty to his revolutionary line, a love and loyalty deep rooted in their class feelings. It also exposes and denounces the falsehoods spread by China's Khrushchov that in socialist society class struggle was dying out, that the growth of the agricultural co-operation movement had “gone beyond the level of political consciousness of the masses,” that the individual rich peasant economy with its “three horses, a plough and a cart,” should be encouraged in the countryside.

The play was actually written prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. It had received praise from audiences because of its correct political orientation. In the cultural revolution, the P.L.A. artists learnt a

lot in criticizing the revisionist line on art and literature and from the eight model theatrical works*. This decided them to revise the play to better serve the current stage of the political struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. Emphasizing this struggle in the new version, they expose the crime of China's Khrushchov in frenziedly trying to prevent the 500 million peasants from taking the socialist road. Artistically, they bring well to the fore the heroic image of the main character — Aunt Kuo, the representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Before being generally presented to the public, the new production was taken first to factories, villages and army units where revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of revision-

*The eight model theatrical works are the Peking operas *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, *On the Docks*, *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang*, *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*; the ballets *The Red Detachment of Women* and *The White-Haired Girl* and the symphonic work *Shachiapang*.

ism had been going on. There workers, peasants and soldiers gave it high praise. Members of one rural commune exclaimed: “It's fine! It's just like what happened in our village!” Chen Yung-kwei, Party Secretary of the famous Tachai Brigade in Shansi, (now also a vice-chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee) wrote: “*Locust Tree Village* is a good play which puts proletarian politics to the fore, a play which meets the needs of us country folk. . . . It is well acted, and as close to us as if it had been written and performed by peasants themselves.”

The play opens in the stirring days of land reform. The Poor Peasants' League is conducting a sharp struggle against Tsui, the biggest landlord in the area. The people confiscate his fields, houses and other property and divide them among the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Succeeding scenes show the new class polarization that begins in the village in the period following land reform, and the sharpening struggle between those who want to take the



Aunt Kuo, head of the Locust Tree Village farm co-op, relays Chairman Mao's great directive on the agricultural co-op movement to the co-op members

socialist road and those who want to take the capitalist road. Typical of these, one well-to-do middle peasant is set on becoming a rich peasant. He wants to buy land from a poor peasant who, with a sick wife and several small children, finds it hard to make ends meet.

The situation illustrates Chairman Mao's pointed warning: "The spontaneous forces of capitalism have been steadily growing in the countryside in recent years, with new rich peasants springing up everywhere and many well-to-do middle peasants striving to become rich peasants. On the other hand, many poor peasants are still living in poverty for lack of sufficient means of production, with some in debt and others selling or renting out their land. If this tendency goes unchecked, the polarization in the countryside will inevitably be aggravated day by day."

Under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, this dangerous tendency was checked by the agricultural co-operation movement spreading on a nationwide scale.

In Locust Tree Village Aunt Kuo, a Communist, and other poor peasants take the lead in setting up an agricultural co-op of a semi-socialist type. The poor and lower-middle peasants in the village eagerly apply to join, showing, as Chairman Mao has said, that they "have an enthusiasm for taking the socialist road and respond eagerly to our Party's call for co-operation."

The poor peasant who thought of selling some of his land is on the verge of hiring himself out as a labourer to a rising rich peasant, when the co-op takes him in. With its collective strength it helps him over his difficulties and he becomes an activist in the farming co-op.

The class struggle is acute. Tsui Chih-kuo, son of the big landlord, returns to the village in 1953 from a town where he had managed to sneak into the ranks of the revolutionary cadres. He publicizes various notions of a "big shot" in the Communist Party. He argues that it is too early to organize agricultural co-ops. He also tries to convince Aunt

Kuo that the designation of "landlord" should be removed from his father. Here, too, he uses the "theories" of the "big shot" to back his demand. "Class struggle does not exist any more," he says, "the landlord class has died out."

But in fact, the landlord Tsui has never forgotten the day the peasants arraigned him at a public meeting during the land reform. He has his family observe the date as a fast day every year. In accordance with his death-bed instructions, his son has a tombstone made and set up. That part of it which is set in the ground is inscribed with a list of the houses, fields and other property taken from the family and distributed among the poor and lower-middle peasants during the land reform.

In 1955 the campaign to organize the agricultural co-operation sweeps through the country and embraces Locust Tree Village as well. Chairman Mao described that tide as "a vast socialist revolutionary movement involving a rural population of more than 500 million, and it has extremely great and worldwide significance."

More Locust Tree peasants apply to join the agricultural co-op. Its leading members look forward to transforming it into a fully socialist type of co-op and linking up with the one next to it. That will permit the fields to be joined together, making for better over-all planning and more effective use of water resources and labour. This reflects the ever-advancing level of political consciousness of the peasants and their determination to take the socialist road.

Now another struggle takes place. The class enemy spreads the fallacy propounded by the "big shot": "Without tractors there can be no agricultural co-operation." This is diametrically opposed to Chairman Mao's teaching: "In agriculture, with conditions as they are in our country co-operation must precede the use of big machinery."

Armed with an order from the "big shot," a capitalist roader in the District Party Committee demands the dissolution of a great number of co-operatives, and also a strict limitation

on the number of peasant households joining co-operatives. But the leaders of the Locust Tree Village co-op decide to hold to the road pointed out by Chairman Mao and resist the sinister directive of this capitalist roader.

Events in Locust Tree Village move on to 1957 when it is again caught up in a political storm — the attack by the bourgeois Rightists on the Communist Party. Taking advantage of the great debate and free airing of views that is going on in the village, landlord Tsui spreads rumours that the days of the co-operatives are numbered. Several well-to-do middle peasants set up a clamour about withdrawing from the co-op. The landlord's son also stirs up trouble. He tries to blacken Aunt Kuo's character in a letter he sends to the provincial leadership. A great struggle ensues in which Aunt Kuo and the other poor and lower-middle peasants beat back the Rightists' attack.

Several more years go by and Locust Tree Village is now a production brigade of a rural people's commune which marches triumphantly ahead along the socialist road. Heeding Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget the class struggle," the peasants of the village are unrelaxing in their vigilance and carrying on the revolutionary struggle with unflagging zeal.

With its strong class feeling, *Locust Tree Village* proves the truth of Chairman Mao's conclusion: "In China, although in the main socialist transformation has been completed with respect to the system of ownership, and although the large-scale and turbulent class struggles of the masses characteristic of the previous revolutionary periods have in the main come to an end, . . . The class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute."

Fossil Skull Cap of "Peking Man" Found at Choukoutien

Another fossil skull cap of "Peking Man" (*Sinanthropus*) has been unearthed at Choukoutien, the home of "Peking Man," a little over 50 kilometres southwest of Peking. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, excavation work is being carried on by workers and young scientists of the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Guided by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the workers and young scientists, once looked down upon by the bourgeois "authorities," have shown immense enthusiasm in their work. They are active both in the cultural revolution and scientific research.

"Peking Man," who lived in the middle Pleistocene period, is an important link in the evolution of *Homo sapiens*. His rare fossil remains are indispensable material in the search for the origin of man and for the study of his development.



The newly discovered "Peking Man" fossil skull cap

The newly discovered skull cap includes the frontal bone and occipital (back part of the skull bone). Quartz and flint artifacts and mammal fossils, including those of the thick-jawed deer (*euryceros pachyosteus*), rhinoceros and hyaena, were unearthed at the same time. These fossils are of great value for deepening our understanding of "Peking Man's" physique, living conditions and way of life.

The first "Peking Man" skull was discovered at Choukoutien in 1929. Later, several other fossil remains of "Peking Man" and other related material were found. But, in old China, excavation and preservation of these

precious materials and all research work were in the hands of the U.S. imperialists. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, all the fossil finds of "Peking Man" were stolen and taken out of the country by the U.S. imperialists.

Since liberation, remarkable results have been obtained in archaeological work under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao. The workers and young scientists at Choukoutien have discovered teeth, a lower jaw (mandible) and limb bones of "Peking Man" as well as stone artifacts and animal fossils of the same period.

"New Strategy" Cannot Save NATO From Disintegration

THE so-called political and military strategy of the North Atlantic aggressive bloc was readjusted after two days of discussions at its ministerial council meeting held recently in Brussels.

The North Atlantic bloc is becoming increasingly divided and badly split as a result of the development of the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world, the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism,

the further decline in the strength of U.S. imperialism, and the intensified collusion between Washington and Moscow. This aggressive bloc, which U.S. imperialism has kept going by strenuous efforts, is now facing the danger of a total breakdown.

To maintain the floundering alliance, the United States had the Brussels meeting "amend" the bloc's political and military strategy. A report of the council

openly declares that "the Soviet doctrine of 'peaceful coexistence' has changed the nature of the confrontation with the West" and that "the political tasks of the alliance [NATO—Ed.] have assumed a new dimension." The meeting decided to substitute the strategy of "flexible response" for that of "massive retaliation." To put it plainly, this so-called new strategy is, with Washington-Moscow collusion as the axis, to adjust the contradictions within the imperialist camp so that the United States may keep Western Europe under its control and continue to use the North Atlantic bloc as an instrument for the pursuit of its counter-revolutionary global strategy. But this "new strategy" cannot in the least heal the differences between the United States and the West European countries; nor can it ease the struggle for domination in Europe between the United States and the West European countries, and particularly that between the United States and France. On the contrary, it will only produce the opposite results.

France did not participate in the "defence planning committee" which discussed military strategy. Instead, the chief-of-staff of its armed forces, Charles Ailleret, published an article shortly before the Brussels meeting expressing opposition to the policy of military "subordination to the United States." At the council meeting, France exploited the Vietnam question to the utmost to challenge the United States. No previous meeting has demonstrated as clearly as this one the deep confusion in the North Atlantic bloc and the predicament of the United States.

The United States and the West European countries are unanimous on the question of intensified collaboration with the Soviet revisionist clique and peaceful infiltration into the Soviet Union and the East European countries. At the same time each of them has its own axe to grind. On the one hand the council's "report" stresses that "the pursuit of detente must not be allowed to split the alliance"; on the other, it has to stipulate that "as sovereign states the allies are not obliged to subordinate their policies to collective decision." This shows that the struggle between the United States and the West European countries for supremacy over Europe will continue to grow.

To further revive the West German militarist forces and make West Germany the military prop of the NATO bloc — that is the practical effect of the "new strategy." On the eve of the meeting, the West German militarist forces flagrantly proposed a so-called "defence policy" that called for the nuclear armament of West German troops. They did this with the encouragement of the United States. Obviously, the latter wants West Germany to have a finger in the nuclear pie so that West Germany can have a decisive say in Europe and stand up to France. This is bound to aggravate the

contradictions between the United States and France and will thereby widen the split in the NATO bloc.

The council's "report" also stresses that the NATO bloc "cannot be treated in isolation" from "crisis and conflicts arising outside the area." What this means is that the West European countries, serving the U.S. counter-revolutionary global strategy, must go along with the United States in its anti-China moves and in its suppression of the revolutionary struggles of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The West European countries, however, have made it clear that they will only agree to enter into "consultations without commitment." Counting on the United States to cope with the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, these countries are at the same time unwilling to act as cat's paws for the United States.

Clearly, the so-called new strategy adopted at the direction of U.S. imperialism is only a hotchpotch reflecting the multitudinous contradictions within the NATO bloc. It shows that in the present excellent situation for the world revolution, the irreconcilable struggle between the moribund imperialist powers for world markets, spheres of influence and hegemony is getting sharper and sharper.

This new counter-revolutionary strategy of NATO is the product of the all-round collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique had long ago put forward proposals for a "detente in Europe" and the establishment of a "European collective security system." Taking over these slogans, U.S. imperialism has now worked out the so-called new NATO strategy and called for the reduction of the armed forces of both the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Treaty Organization in response to the Soviet revisionist clique's treacherous activities. Naturally this is highly appreciated by the Soviet revisionist clique. In fact, not only does it have no objection to NATO's open and stepped-up infiltration into the Soviet Union and East European states but it has even complained that the United States is "obstructing the expansion of East-West relations," evidently considering that Washington is not bold enough in this respect. This has clearly revealed the hideous features of this pack of rank renegades who are anxious to surrender completely to U.S. imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles." U.S. imperialism may devise all sorts of "new strategy," but it cannot save the NATO bloc from disintegration. Sooner or later the world revolutionary people's struggle will bury U.S. imperialism and all U.S.-sponsored aggressive military blocs.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, December 22, 1967*)

(Continued from p. 39.)

of "the three constantly read articles" by Chairman Mao, *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. Ota, over 60 years old, persisted in studying with the young people every day. "It is Chairman Mao who has given us eyesight to see world developments clearly and who enables us to fight to the end against imperialism, revisionism and reaction," they said.

In order to express their ardent love for the great leader Chairman Mao and their faith in the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the delegation made specially

on the Chinese National Day a large red streamer inscribed "Long live the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung!" When on the stand attending the National Day celebration, turning their faces to Tien An Men and gazing at Chairman Mao, they sang the song *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!" again and again.

On leaving China for home, many revolutionary friends declared with great pride: We will always hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and follow our great leader Chairman Mao in making revolution so that the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought will fly throughout the world.

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