

# PEKING REVIEW

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Article by the Editorial Department of the Albanian  
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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country is not just good, it is excellent. The whole situation is better than ever before.

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Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive. The contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale. Military and economic power is necessarily wielded by people.

*On Protracted War* (May 1938)

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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.

*Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*  
(May 1963)



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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





# Kwangtung Provincial and Kwangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committees Established

ON February 21, out of the storm of class struggle came the formation of both the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Municipal Revolutionary Committee of Kwangchow, capital of Kwangtung. This took place at a moment when, under the brilliant guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, all the several hundred million armymen and civilians in China are striving for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The establishment of these two revolutionary committees marks a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line! It proclaims the total bankruptcy of the sinister schemes for the restoration of capitalism in Kwangtung, schemes pursued by China's Khrushchov, by the counter-revolutionary double-dealer Tao Chu, by their agent in Kwangtung Province Chao Tzu-yang and others of the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. Tempered in the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution over the past year and more, the dictatorship of the proletariat on the front line of national defence in south China has been greatly strengthened and consolidated. This is a heavy blow against the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries abroad and all class enemies at home.

Chairman Mao, the red sun shining most brightly in our hearts, has given consistent attention to the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the province. Chairman Mao's deep concern and his latest series of extremely important instructions have given immense encouragement to the 40 million revolutionary people of Kwangtung and imbued them with inexhaustible strength.

On February 21, in Kwangchow, capital of Kwangtung, more than 600,000 proletarian revolutionaries and members of the revolutionary masses from all parts of the province, and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Kwangchow gathered at a grand rally celebrating the inauguration of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Kwangchow Municipal Revolutionary

Committee. They carried huge portraits of Chairman Mao, held red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and sang *The East Is Red*, and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*.

The rally opened to the strains of *The East Is Red*. With the proclamation of the establishment of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Kwangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee came a thunderous burst of applause, the salvos of great guns and the sounding of cymbals and drums. Shouts of "Long live the victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!" resounded through the city.

That day, celebration rallies were also held in the various special administrative regions, counties and people's communes of the province.

In the past decade and more since liberation, an acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has been going on in Kwangtung Province. China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary double-dealer Tao Chu, and their agents in Kwangtung, attempted to restore capitalism in the province; on all fronts, they frantically pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They committed towering crimes. And during the unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution, they abused the power they had usurped, practised frenzied suppression of the revolutionary masses and imposed a white terror in order to stamp out the raging flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the heroic sons and daughters of south China launched fierce offensives against China's Khrushchov, the counter-revolutionary double-dealer Tao Chu, and their agents in Kwangtung. They valiantly defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They defeated all the evil schemes of the class enemy, exposed and denounced Tao Chu and others of the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, and seizing back from them

the power they had usurped, placed it firmly in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries.

Resolutely responding to the great call of Chairman Mao, the great supreme commander, that **"the People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left,"** the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units under the Kwangchow Military Command steadfastly sided with the proletarian revolutionaries and fought shoulder to shoulder with them. They have been closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and using his latest instructions to arm the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses. Their contribution to the great cultural revolution is immortal.

Situated in the front line of China's national defence and bordering on Hongkong and Macao, the class struggle in Kwangtung Province is very acute and complicated. Through this province, the secret agents of the U.S.-Chiang gang, the Soviet revisionists, Britain and Japan, and the reactionary forces of various other countries have been trying all the time to disrupt the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. Following the teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao, **"never forget class struggle,"** and raising high the brilliant banner — **"support the army and cherish the people,"** the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses of the province have forged a solid unity and, maintaining keen vigilance, have built a Great Wall of steel in the province along the coast of the South China Sea.

Addressing the rally, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, said: "Guided by the latest series of instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao, the mighty proletarian cultural revolution in the Kwangtung area has moved forward rapidly to a new stage. Now the revolutionary situation in Kwangtung Province is excellent. Industrial and agricultural production are flourishing. Everywhere there is a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere.

"Following the establishment of the provincial revolutionary committee, our most fundamental task is to follow the brilliant example set by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and show boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, ensure the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and consistently place that thought above everything else. Chairman Mao has taught us: **'Running study classes is a good method; you can arrive at a solution of many problems in these classes.'** We should set up all types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and with the greatest determination and energy increase their number and run them better and better so as to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify the thinking of the people throughout the province, put it in command of all fields and turn the whole province into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

He continued: "The all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions means all-round vic-

tory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We should closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, hold firmly to the general orientation of the revolutionary struggle, develop in depth revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination, and penetratingly carry out struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit. We should go further in repudiating and eliminating all the pernicious revisionist influence spread by China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary double-dealer Tao Chu. We must transform education, literature and art, office work, administrative work and all parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base. We must be resolute in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building, in repudiating the revisionist line on Party building pursued by China's Khrushchov, in rectifying the Party organizations and in strengthening Party building. We should carry out still better Chairman Mao's great policy of **'grasp revolution and promote production and other work, and promote preparations against war'** and win a double victory, a victory in both revolution and production.

"Armymen and civilians throughout the province should redouble their vigilance, strengthen their preparations against war and be ready at all times to smash the war provocations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, smash all the class enemy's criminal schemes of disruptive activities, give further support to the Vietnamese people in their fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to the struggle of the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon against British atrocities, and defend our great motherland and the great proletarian cultural revolution."

On behalf of the leading bodies and all the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units under the Kwangchow Military Command, Comrade Liu Hsing-yuan, leading member of these units, addressed the rally. He said: "The establishment of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee is of extremely great importance for the consolidation of China's national defence and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and Chiang Kai-shek bandits and a powerful support for the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and for the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon in their struggle against British atrocities."

He gave a pledge that the P.L.A. would defend the proletarian authority of the revolutionary committee and give it powerful backing.

Among other speakers at the rally were Comrade Huang Jung-hai, Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Chairman of the Kwangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Wang Shou-tao, Vice-Chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and representatives of the revolutionary workers, the poor and lower-middle peas-

# A New Page in the People's Struggle at Lankao

— Battle Between Two Lines in the Great Proletarian Cultural  
Revolution in Lankao County



Lankao County is in Honan Province. It was here that the late Comrade Chiao Yu-lu, Chairman Mao's good pupil and an outstanding county Party secretary, worked and fought. The following report tells how, in the great proletarian cultural revolution which is without precedent in history, Lankao's poor and lower-middle peasants, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and following the example of Chiao Yu-lu, battled and vanquished the bourgeois reactionary line in a hard-fought struggle. This wrote a new page in the struggle of Lankao's people.

Comrade Chiao Yu-lu was the secretary of the Lankao County Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. True to Chairman Mao's teaching to be "... more eager to go where the difficulties are greater," he came in December, 1962, to Lankao, a place plagued by water-logging, sandstorms and alkaline soil conditions. To change the face of Lankao, he led its people to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively and wage a determined struggle against natural calamities and achieved remarkable results. In May, 1964, at the age of 42 he died of liver cancer. Despite his death, the red radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought which he brought the Lankao people shines there ever more brilliantly. He is not dead. He will always remain

alive in the hearts of the millions of the revolutionary people. — Ed.

## Revolutionary Atmosphere

THE excellent situation which now prevails in Lankao County, Honan Province, is the result of the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution.

During the past year and more, Lankao has experienced a soul-stirring struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. Ranged on one side were the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants determined to defend the red flag represented by Chiao Yu-lu, who had followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; on the other side were the handful of capitalist roaders in the old county Party committee and the diehard conservative forces under their control who tried by hook or by crook to haul down that flag.

Today, the proletarian revolutionaries in Lankao, who formed the biggest revolutionary organization of the poor and lower-middle peasants there, have decisively triumphed in this struggle and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has penetrated deep into the hearts of the people. The pernicious line pushed

ants and young Red Guard fighters of Kwangtung and its provincial capital, Kwangchow.

The representative of a delegation of patriotic Chinese of all circles in Hongkong and Macao also addressed the rally, bringing it congratulations.

There was a mighty round of applause and cheering when the rally adopted a message of salute to the most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

The message declared: "The world has entered the new era in which your brilliant thought is the great banner. With the greatest courage and spirit of a proletarian revolutionary leader, you initiated and have been leading the great proletarian cultural revolution, the first of its kind in human history, ushering in a new epoch in the international communist movement.

"Going over the glorious history of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Kwangtung, we found that our every forward step has been guided by you personally, that all the fruits we gathered in our struggle crystallize and embody your care and thought and every one of our victories shines with the brilliance of your great thought!"

The message also contains a pledge from the revolutionary people of the province to hold still higher the great red banner of the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, translate the latest instructions of Chairman Mao still better into action, closely and more speedily follow his great strategic plan, wrest all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and turn every city, town and village throughout the province into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.



by China's Khrushchov in Lankao has been denounced and thoroughly discredited. The handful of capitalist roaders in the old county Party committee has been overthrown. And the Lankao County Revolutionary Committee headed by Chang Chin-li, Chiao Yu-lu's close comrade-in-arms, has triumphantly emerged in the storms of revolution. A vigorous revolutionary atmosphere pervades the whole county. Every commune and production team has its Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Everywhere big-character posters expose and denounce the crimes of China's Khrushchov in attempting to restore capitalism.

With soaring enthusiasm that makes light of the severe cold, Lankao's poor and lower-middle peasants are pressing ahead with a winter work project to dig irrigation channels. These will bring in water from the Yellow River to turn the alkaline lands into fertile paddyfields.

With even greater confidence and courage than before, Lankao's heroic people are ushering in the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. With their heroic labour they are continuing the magnificent epic which Chiao Yu-lu had to leave unfinished.

### A Tortuous Road

The class struggle in Lankao has had its twists and turns.

A certain Wang, until 1962 first secretary of the county Party committee, was a faithful disciple of China's Khrushchov. From his very first day in office, he frowned on the calamity-ridden county of Lankao. When, during the three years of temporary economic difficulties, China's Khrushchov dished up his sinister programme of extending plots for private use, expanding free markets, increasing the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses and fixing output quotas based on the individual household, this Wang immediately devoted himself to pushing this programme as if it was a godsend.

The class enemies were on the move too. They incited commune members to engage in individual farming and frenziedly sabotaged the collective economy. Trees were felled and water conservancy systems destroyed. As a result, soil alkalinity rose, water-logging went from bad to worse and farmland lay barren and at the mercy of sandstorms.

It was at this critical juncture that Chairman Mao's good pupil Chiao Yu-lu came to Lankao in December 1962, bringing with him the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and the spirit of the Resolution of the 10th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The first thing he did on his arrival was to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and take firm hold of the key link of all work — the class struggle. By encouraging the peasants to recall their past sufferings and think of today's happiness, he succeeded in arousing tremendous enthusiasm for socialism among all the poor and lower-

middle peasants of the county. This dealt a heavy blow at the class enemies' attempts to restore capitalism.

With profound class feeling, he visited the poor and lower-middle peasants, paid high tribute to the new phenomena which gave expression to their spirit of making achievement through self-reliance and hard work and enthusiastically supported their firm determination to take the socialist road. He commended four production brigades in the county as pace-setters for such revolutionary spirit and determination. This further stimulated the enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit of Lankao's poor and lower-middle peasants and they battled heroically against natural calamities. After three years of hard struggle, they had brought sandstorms and floods in the main under control and transformed their alkaline land. Lankao, an area beset by natural calamities for many years running, reaped a good harvest for the first time in its history.

Always remembering, and grateful to Chairman Mao's good pupil Chiao Yu-lu, the people of Lankao said: "Secretary Chiao did exactly what Chairman Mao teaches. He was indeed close to us poor and lower-middle peasants."

After Chiao Yu-lu's death in May, 1964, Chang Chin-li, deputy Party secretary of Lankao, continued his work in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "never forget class struggle." He joined with the poor and lower-middle peasants and made his contribution to building a new, happy socialist Lankao.

However, the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines did not end. To fill the place left by Chiao Yu-lu, a certain Chou was appointed county Party secretary. Right away he tried to negate Chiao Yu-lu, a fine example whom Vice-Chairman Lin Piao had praised in an inscription. He also objected to publicizing the Lankao people's heroic achievements in overcoming natural calamities. Widespread reports of Chiao Yu-lu's deeds brought a steady stream of people to Lankao from every part of the country. When asked to recount Chiao Yu-lu's life, the new Party secretary Chou gave the visitors the cold shoulder. And when Chang Chin-li told the moving story, this same Chou smeared him as trying to "make political capital" out of it. Since one insisted on publicizing Chiao Yu-lu's exemplary deeds and the other was bent on negating them, the struggle between the two lines in Lankao grew ever sharper.

### Mighty Torrent of the Great Cultural Revolution

As soon as the great cultural revolution started in June 1966, the handful of capitalist roaders in Lankao directed the spearhead of their attack against Chang Chin-li, branding him a "political pickpocket" and a "counter-revolutionary revisionist."

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Lankao, who had suffered most in the old society and who have a high level of socialist consciousness, could not remain silent. They knew very well that both Chiao Yu-lu and



Chang Chin-li were members of Chairman Mao's headquarters and had stood firm with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They realized that the capitalist roaders, in opposing Chiao Yu-lu and Chang Chin-li, were in fact opposing the poor and lower-middle peasants and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Then came the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," a document drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, and his great call: "You must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!"

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the four model brigades commended by Chiao Yu-lu were the first to get together and set up a revolutionary mass organization defending the late county Party secretary. Poor and lower-middle peasants in other parts of the county promptly followed suit. Similar organizations were also established by the workers in the county seat, and by cadres of the county Party committee and the county people's council and students of a middle school.

The revolutionary workers, peasants, students and cadres were unanimously determined to defend Chiao Yu-lu and Chang Chin-li. Chairman Mao teaches us that "the peasants are clear-sighted. Who is bad and who is not . . . the peasants keep clear accounts, . . ." From their own experience, the poor and lower-middle peasants knew that Chiao Yu-lu and Chang Chin-li had been leading them along the socialist road, while Wang and Chou were trying to divert them into the blind alley of capitalism. Defending Chang Chin-li, therefore, meant defending Chiao Yu-lu, defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They declared: "Chou is the top capitalist roader in the county Party committee and must be overthrown," "Chang Chin-li is a revolutionary leading cadre and must be given resolute support."

In January 1967, inspired by the "January Revolution" in Shanghai, the poor and lower-middle peasants in Lankao brought 66 revolutionary organizations into a great alliance and seized power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the old county Party committee and the old county people's council.

But as Chairman Mao has said: "The day of rejoicing for the masses of the people is a day of woe for the counter-revolutionaries," this handful of capitalist roaders did not take their defeat lying down. Ganging up with the handful of capitalist roaders in the regional and provincial Party committees, they launched a counter-attack soon after the seizure of power. One group after another of poor peasants, activists who were Party or Youth League members and revolutionary cadres were arrested and thrown into jail. Chang Chin-li was branded an "active counter-revolutionary." They slandered the four model brigades as "revisionist" brigades. In an attempt to force a change of views, they also resorted to counter-revolutionary economism against those who stood on the side of Chang Chin-li.

The decisive battle between the two classes, two roads and two lines had come. The class struggle, fiercer in depth and scope, began.

### Defend Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line!

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Lankao proved themselves to be the real heroes in this struggle. They were always mindful of Chairman Mao's teaching: "Without the poor peasants there would be no revolution. To deny their role is to deny the revolution. To attack them is to attack the revolution. They have never been wrong on the general direction of the revolution." They held that whoever went after the poor and lower-middle peasants was unquestionably opposed to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and was a follower of the sinister line represented by China's Khrushchov.

During the most difficult days they sat around oil lamps far into the night studying *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* over and over again. This gave them fresh strength and courage to carry on the struggle.

When followers of the capitalist roaders tried to make them change their views, they declared, "Never! We poor and lower-middle peasants have sworn to defend Chairman Mao with our lives!"

The Nanmazhuang Production Brigade has a production team called the "Hard-Bone" team whose leader is Chang Ying-tang, a fine cadre who loves the collective and is wholly devoted to the public interest. Because this team to a man stood by Chiao Yu-lu, the capitalist roaders declared its area "enemy-held territory" and wanted to arrest its leader. Team members urged Chang to go into hiding. But how could he leave the production team which meant everything to him! In the old society Chang Ying-tang's family had for decades been beggars. How many tears had he shed in those meetings to recall the bitterness of the old days! "No," he said, in those days of white terror, "I must stay and fight!"

In the Shuangyangshu brigade is an elderly woman called Chou Yu-hua whose father was driven to his death by a landlord and whose mother died of hunger in the old society. Her elder brother was killed by the Japanese. She had never known happiness until liberation. A mother of eight, she told everyone she met: "My heart will always be with Chairman Mao!"

During the great cultural revolution, when she heard that capitalist roaders who opposed Chairman Mao and who wanted to restore capitalism were found in the county, she exclaimed: "Take the capitalist road again? Never! I'm going to rebel against anyone who thinks differently from Chairman Mao!" So she joined a revolutionary mass organization defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the most difficult days, she travelled many miles every evening to make contacts and to exchange revolu-

tionary experience with other revolutionaries. Whenever she met those who took the same stand as hers she recited this quotation from Chairman Mao: **"In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage."** She used Chairman Mao's words to encourage other poor and lower-middle peasants to rise and fight.

Followers of the capitalist roaders had a bitter hatred for her and were also mortally afraid of her. They called her a "dichard" and attacked her in other ways.

Her answer was: "Revolutionaries are not afraid of death. I'm ready to die for the revolution. I'll hold Chairman Mao's red banner higher still. Let it fly high above us for ever!"

Grandad Yen Hsieh-chung, Vice-Chairman of the Lankao County Association of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants and an activist in studying Chairman Mao's works, was one of the first in Lankao to rise up in rebellion against the capitalist roaders in the great cultural revolution. This old peasant is known for his utter devotion to others without any thought of self. When U.S. imperialism began bombing Vietnam, he saved 200 *jin* of wheat to help the Vietnamese brothers. Besides, he often extended selfless help to families in difficulties.

The capitalist roaders and their followers launched converging attacks on Yen Hsieh-chung, plastering his village with big-character posters slandering and condemning him.

Yen Hsieh-chung refused to yield even under this pressure. He stood firm in defence of Chairman Mao. "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our very life-blood," he said. "I must defend Chairman Mao before all else."

He turned every "debate" into meetings for recalling the suffering and misery of his life in the old society and told the audience how he came to have this happy life of today.

"What crime is it for us poor and lower-middle peasants to rise in revolution in response to Chairman Mao's call? Why do you believe in those bad elements and turn your spearhead of attack against us? Think it over." His words moved and helped those who for a while had been misled to see the capitalist roaders' true colours.

Everywhere in Lankao one can hear the exploits of the children of Hancun. The huge slogans they wrote on the walls declaring their opposition to the work team sent by China's Khrushchov can still be seen. What was back of these slogans? It was this: All but one household of the Hancun production team of the production brigade of the same name supported the stand of the "Defend Chiao Yu-lu" group, so the capitalist roaders inside the Party committees of the special administrative region and the county sent a 32-member work team to the village to get the 29 households to

change their stand. "You have been hoodwinked," the team said to them. "You are wrong to support Chang Chin-li. He is an active counter-revolutionary!"

This incensed the villagers. Everyone, old and young alike, knew that Party secretary Chiao was a good man, and so was Party secretary Chang. The fearless children were especially outspoken. "What sort of work team are you?" they demanded. "You're a work team of China's Khrushchov! So get out, and be quick about it!" Later they refused to provide food for the "work team." At meal times they swarmed around the "work team" shouting, "We're for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and you're for the line of China's Khrushchov, so you can't eat our food!" Others said, "Since you say Chang Chin-li is a counter-revolutionary, then we're all 'counter-revolutionary' commune members, and our food is also 'counter-revolutionary,' so don't eat it!"

The "work team" finally gave up and went back for good to the county seat.

In the tit-for-tat struggle against the reactionary line, many children got organized and acted as sentries and scouts for the adults. They were both fighters and agitators.

This decisive battle continued for more than five months. The handful of capitalist roaders found themselves marooned in the vast sea of the heroic people of Lankao.

In July 1967, under the solicitous care and guidance of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, the proletarian revolutionaries of Honan won a decisive victory in the battle and an excellent situation emerged throughout the province.

Leading comrades of the Party's Central Committee in Peking received Chang Chin-li and representatives of the proletarian revolutionaries in Lankao.

When the good news reached Lankao, the whole county rejoiced. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had triumphed! The revolutionary people had won! Poor and lower-middle peasants from all over the county streamed rejoicing into the county seat.

From the Lankao railway station to the tomb of Comrade Chiao Yu-lu on the ancient Yellow River dykes, the route was thronged with people beating drums and gongs, letting off fire-crackers and expressing their feelings in songs and resounding cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The heroic and militant people of Lankao, however, are not overwhelmed by their success. They are continuing their advance under the leadership of the newborn Lankao County Revolutionary Committee and holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are following in the steps of Chiao Yu-lu, Chairman Mao's good pupil, in the fight to build a new socialist Lankao, resplendent with the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

# A P.L.A. Motor Transport Company Sets A Fine Example

by WANG KEN-CHENG

*Following is an abridged translation of an article by the commander of a P.L.A. motor transport company which for years has been serving on the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau in western China. The author was a delegate to the congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works convened by the General Logistics Department of the P.L.A. The cadres and fighters of his company achieved outstanding results in revolutionizing their thinking by creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, putting proletarian politics to the fore, making a clean sweep of the bourgeois military line and upholding Chairman Mao's proletarian military line. Driving old trucks, the men of this company topped their 1962-67 mileage quota by an extra 1,700,000 kilometres and, in repair cost alone, saved the state some 300,000 yuan. — Ed.*

## Factor of Man Takes First Place

**C**HAIRMAN MAO teaches us: "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive."

Chiang Fu-lin, one of the comrades in my company, drives a truck which is no worse than those assigned to others and he is as skilled a driver as the others. Nevertheless he was having frequent trouble with his truck. I went out on duty with him eight times in order to find out why. I learnt that he had come into the army straight from senior middle school and was not used to the hardships and heavy rush jobs he had to face after joining up. This affected his morale. His troubles with the truck came from trouble in his mind.

I learnt that he and his family had suffered bitterly in the old days but that with the coming of a better life after liberation he had gradually forgotten the miseries of the past. So to stimulate his class consciousness, I studied Chairman Mao's works with him, particularly the teachings about classes and class struggle and helped him see the contrast between his present happiness and the sufferings he had experienced in the past. Gradually this aroused in him a deep class feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao and a strong desire to study his works. Through creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings he soon began to make rapid progress and show a really keen revolutionary enthusiasm. As a result, he had notably less trouble with his truck and worked up a safe-running record of more than 30,000 kilometres. He was elected a "five-good"

soldier and had the honour to be admitted into the Communist Party.

With a keen political consciousness, the comrades of our company competed with each other to drive the older trucks. They spared no effort in doing maintenance and repairs to keep those trucks in good running order on the difficult Chinghai-Tibet Highway.

Take Comrade Liu Hsin-fu for example. By careful maintenance work, he made an old truck, officially rated good for only 30,000 kilometres, run a total of 45,000 kilometres.

Driving over the snow-capped mountains in biting winter winds, another comrade named Hu Shih-chai took off his overcoat to cover the water tank and prevent it from freezing. When he found that something was going wrong with the truck on the way, he lay down on the snow-covered ground for hours to make adjustments right away rather than take a chance at the expense of his charge. The repair depot had also given his old truck a rating of only 30,000 kilometres but by such care he was able to nurse it along to run 67,200 kilometres on the hard-going Chinghai-Tibet Plateau roads.

All these instances point to the importance of the factor of man and of political and ideological work. They show that for men imbued with Mao Tse-tung's thought there are no insuperable difficulties.

## Taking Mao Tse-tung's Thought as Our Guide

To carry out their criminal plan of usurping the leadership of the Party and the armed forces, the advocates of the bourgeois military line always exaggerated the role of material things and technique, as if this were something very mysterious. While spreading around pessimistic ideas like "accidents are unavoidable," they preached that "technique comes first," "only those who are skilled are brave," and other such purely technical viewpoints. In their eyes the only sure guarantee of safe driving was to improve one's skill.

It is not easy to ensure safe runs on the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau. Drives of 100 kilometres and more between halts for rest and refreshment are usual. You have to climb the snow-capped Tangla Mountains and the high Kunlun Mountains as well as cross the Gobi and areas where the temperature falls as low as 40 degrees below zero centigrade. Some sections of the road are soft mud while others are frozen hard. Over certain sections the air is extremely thin.



The comrades of our company all realize that to guarantee safety, we must put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of every act; hold ourselves responsible to the people for everything and at every moment. We must have both revolutionary enthusiasm and a scientific approach.

Once, a sudden snowstorm hit our motor convoy as we were crossing the Chilian Mountains. Visibility became very poor. To get our loads safely to their destination the commanders and fighters of our convoy fought hard against the howling wind and whirling snow drifts. They drew strength from Chairman Mao's great teachings: **"Give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)"** and **"Strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously."** Comrades used spades, basins and even their hands to clear a way through the snow on the dangerous stretch at the top of the mountain pass.

It was still snowing heavily when we began the descent and visibility was almost nil. Our political instructor got down with the maintenance crew and walked ahead signaling way through the blinding snow. It was a 24-hour struggle, but we pulled through and delivered our loads without mishap.

One day last year by the Yalutsangpo River we reached a section of road on two mountains rising 7,000 metres above sea level. Here the narrow road twists and turns with a steep cliff on one side and a deep gorge on the other. This is a more dangerous road than the one that runs over the Tangla Mountains and the people around all advised us to take the alternative route. Our regimental commander was with us on this mission. He asked: "Could you refuse to cross these mountains if there were need in time of war?"

We immediately studied Chairman Mao's great directive: **"Grasp revolution and promote production and other work, and promote preparations against war."** All the comrades pledged themselves to do their best. We reminded ourselves that U.S. imperialism was still expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam and that we must never for a moment relax our vigilance but must be prepared for war.

We took climbing these two steep mountains as a training assignment in wartime transportation, as a test of our creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, as a concrete expression of our resolution in response to Chairman Mao's latest instructions. Thus determined to carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions, we took only three days to scale these mountains which have rarely been crossed. To make a detour would have meant a five-day run.

During the past seven years on this plateau where snow and storms reign, we have covered more than seven million kilometres in 2,500 days and nights of travelling. Was it skill alone that accounted for this? No. We depended on proletarian politics. Summing up

our experiences in these years, our comrades say: No matter how many difficulties crop up on the plateau, we have the most favourable condition for overcoming them, namely, that our minds are armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

All this proves irrefutably the deep wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's teachings: **Politics is the commander, the soul in everything** and **"Not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul."** Bearing Chairman Mao's teachings firmly in mind will enable us not to lose our bearings and will give us inexhaustible strength.

### **We Pledge Perpetual Loyalty to Chairman Mao**

For a long time the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching frenziedly opposed the great thought of Mao Tse-tung; they used all kinds of tricks to obstruct the study of Chairman Mao's works in the armed forces. As for our truck units, they said that, as the men were engaged in logistics duties, they should concern themselves mainly with their work tasks and since they were always pressed for time, they could not be expected to study Chairman Mao's works like men in other units. By spreading such nonsensical ideas, in fact, they tried to cut us off from Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Yet the great thought of Mao Tse-tung is the very source of our life, and the more the enemy opposed our studying Chairman Mao's works, the harder we studied, the more we loved it. When we pitched camp, we hung up Chairman Mao's portraits beside our beds. And when we set out, we pasted up pictures of Chairman Mao in the driver's cabins and wrote up quotations from Chairman Mao on the doors of our trucks.

No matter where we pitched camp, the first thing we did every morning was to study Chairman Mao's works, linking up our studies with the problems to be faced on the road ahead, including the state of the weather, terrain, and so on.

We were on duty in Tibet in June 1967 when just as we reached the Tangla Mountains, 5,400 metres above sea level, some of our drivers suffered severe attacks of high-altitude sickness. For two whole days they could not eat. Yet they never missed their study of Chairman Mao's works first thing every morning. They said: "You can go without food in your stomach for a time, but food for the mind must be taken regularly."

After driving our trucks sometimes for more than ten hours during the day, we were tired when we arrived at the depots. In the evening, however, tired as we were, we persisted in our regular daily practice of a study session to examine our thinking and our work in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings.

The comrades in our company have never been in such high spirits, and never had such militant morale, as today. No mountains however high can keep us from being always loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao.



# The Counter-Revolutionary Budapest Meeting

## —A New Treacherous Step of the Khrushchov Revisionists

— Article by the Editorial Department of the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit*

- The Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement throughout the world is developing in size and strength and nothing can hold it back.
- The sinister Budapest meeting plotted by the Soviet revisionists shows that the revisionist camp is in a blind alley.

THE Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* published on February 21 an article by its Editorial Department exposing the multiple contradictions and confusion within the revisionist camp on the eve of the Budapest counter-revolutionary sinister meeting organized by the Soviet revisionists to prepare for the so-called "international conference of Communist and Workers' Parties."

Entitled "The Counter-Revolutionary Budapest Meeting — a New Treacherous Step of the Khrushchov Revisionists," the article points out that the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique has, for several years, been seeking by deceit, threat and other means to organize a big revisionist parade that would acclaim its revisionist line and accept it as the supreme guide of the "international communist movement." The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has pinned great hopes on this meeting for deceiving the Soviet people, curbing the further dissolution of the revisionist camp, stopping the centrifugal movement that is assuming enormous proportions and establishing the hegemony of the Moscow Khrushchovites over the other revisionists. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique needs such a tribune as the sinister Budapest meeting to carry out "international condemnation" of the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour, "isolate" them and undermine the vigorous process of the growth and development of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement in the world.

But what is the situation now, on the eve of the Budapest meeting?

It must be pointed out first of all that the prospects for the modern revisionists are very dim from the very outset. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has been calling for a "general mobilization" of the revisionist

front to intensify the fight against the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour as well as the new Marxist-Leninist revolutionary forces. This is the basis and the principal aim for the Budapest meeting. But the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has been unable to force this on its partners. The principal aim has thus failed and the meeting's participants are divided.

The other revisionists are afraid that, by submitting to the designs of the Soviet revisionists and joining in the anti-China and anti-Albania campaign, they would meet with stiffer resistance and opposition within their Parties and their opportunist line would be further exposed and condemned. They consider it more feasible to wage a separate struggle against the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour at such times and by such means as they think fit. They have decided to resort to such tactics not voluntarily but out of necessity, from the sad experience in the past, the repeated failures of the anti-Marxist plans and campaigns, the bankruptcy of their treacherous line.

Instead of drawing the revisionist parties together and strengthening the unity of their action, as the Soviet revisionists had hoped, the preparatory activities for the meeting have further aggravated their division and intensified their centrifugal tendency.

The article says that in view of the situation described above, it can be said that the Budapest meeting is still-born. The Soviet revisionists have employed all political means, both overt and covert, that are available to them in connection with the question of participation or non-participation in the meeting. Many reports carried recently in the various papers of the world show that the Soviet revisionists have brought heavy economic pressure to bear on some recalcitrants

to compel them to participate in the meeting. In some cases, they have not hesitated to engineer plots for the overthrow of the Party leaderships and for their replacement by such men as would blindly follow the Moscow baton.

The article points out that even those Parties going to the meeting do not represent a compact mass willing to submit to the Soviet revisionists and serve their political aims. Almost every one of them has presented a separate programme of its own and set forth a large variety of requirements and conditions. Indeed, it is difficult for the organizers of the meeting to find a formula for the agenda that would please everybody and not impair his particular interests. The Soviet revisionists, too, understand this, but are not now in a position to disentangle the multiple contradictions with their allies. But the machinery of the meeting has been set in motion and cannot be stopped any more. Any further postponement of the meeting till a more favourable time would mean still greater bankruptcy for the revisionists. Dilatory tactics would further discredit the Soviet leaders and expose them completely before both domestic and international public opinion. This would be tantamount to a public and official admission that they have failed in their efforts to convene the promised meeting; and in that case, nobody, not even their most obedient followers, would listen to them any more, and they would cease to act as the centre of world communism as they have so energetically claimed to be.

Therefore, the Soviet revisionists think that better half a meeting than none at all. They still cherish the faint hope that, as before, they would be able, by pressure and blackmail from behind the scenes, to compel others to renounce their own claims for particular interests, toe the Moscow lines and submit to the Moscow plans for hegemony. They think that by exerting some big effort and giving it a few more shots in the arm, they might be able to revive the still-born child and keep it alive at least temporarily to stage a noisy show of "cohesion," "unity" and so forth.

At the meeting, the article says, the revisionists will pay lip-service to anti-imperialism; there is no doubt that they will even abuse imperialism. But that kind of noise is pure humbug, intended to camouflage the sinister designs of the revisionists and dupe the naive. Behind the vociferations are the Soviet-American alliance and other alliances between the revisionist countries and the various imperialist countries, and imperialist-revisionist agreements and collaboration, for the purpose of stamping out revolution and cracking down on the national-liberation movement of the peoples.

The article goes on to say that the revisionist participants of the Budapest meeting will strenuously try to make the public believe that the meeting is called to "uphold and support" Vietnam's struggle to resist the U.S. aggressors. But, this will be a crude camouflage and a low-down trick to gloss over their real sup-

port and service to the United States in coercing the people of Vietnam to submit. Those Parties and countries in direct conflict with and struggling against the imperialists have refused to send their delegates to Budapest. This proves that the revisionists' gestures to combat imperialism and support Vietnam are a sheer fraud.

The revisionists' calculations have all been proved to be castles in the air, the article continues. The Budapest meeting is destined to fail. Whatever its agenda and the subjects of discussion, whether it is called a "consultative get-together" or a "forum" and whether the meeting is big or small, at a lower level or at top level, it is, in a nutshell, no more than a performance of the further degeneration of the revisionists, a manifestation of the revisionist camp being in a blind alley and an expression of the revisionists' policy of capitulation and betrayal. Undoubtedly, it will give added impetus to the centrifugal tendency and the tendency for more than one centre among the revisionists, and deal another blow at the hegemony of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique within the revisionist camp. The quarrels and divisions within the revisionist parties, now seen by all, will grow in intensity.

As far as the Marxist-Leninists are concerned, they look at the situation with radiant optimism. The Soviet revisionists have organized the present meeting to attack Marxism-Leninism. But it has gone to its opposite and has hit at the organizers themselves. The revisionists bragged that their meeting would serve the unity of the communist movement, but they have shown themselves up as the worst splitters of the communist movement. They claimed that the meeting would serve the struggle against imperialism, but reality shows that they are sabotaging this struggle by all ways and means. The peoples of the world have not been taken in. They see that the revisionists are doing their utmost to put out the flames of revolution and of the liberation struggles, to attack Marxism-Leninism and to spread their vicious ideology of submission to and kneeling before the bourgeoisie and reaction.

It is incumbent upon the Marxist-Leninists and the other revolutionary forces to take advantage of this situation to show the masses that are still deceived by the revisionists, to what depths the revisionist chieftains have reduced their Parties, and to show the workers and peasants that the Khrushchovite chieftains do not defend their interests but defend those of the old and new bourgeoisie, and that these revisionists have now become tools of capitalist politics.

The article says in conclusion: the situation created by the preparations for the Budapest meeting has revealed the rottenness and degeneration of the revisionists. The peoples must see and understand what sort of stuff the meeting is so as to become better acquainted with the counter-revolutionary and treacherous features of the revisionists, to realize still better the danger they pose, so as to be vigilant and consequently fight them with greater courage and determination.

# Victory Will Surely Belong to the Indonesian People

by Jusuf Adjitorop, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party (P.K.I.) and Head of the Delegation of the Party's Central Committee

## I

**M**ARXISM-LENINISM teaches us that the fundamental question for the proletarian revolution is to seize political power by armed struggle and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Of universal significance is Chairman Mao's teaching on the Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution, i.e., **"the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution."**

The Soviet revisionist ruling clique, betraying proletarian internationalism, has been energetically peddling the revisionist line of "peaceful coexistence," "peaceful competition" and "peaceful transition." It has been vainly seeking to impede the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggle by the world's revolutionary people, first of all the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, in their fight against colonialism and imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

However, the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have seen more and more clearly the bankruptcy of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique's fallacy about the "peaceful road."

Through their own practice in revolutionary struggle, the Asian, African and Latin American revolutionary people have realized that the road pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung for seizing political power by armed force is the sole correct road for the revolutionary people to achieve liberation, i.e., the road of mobilizing the peasant masses in the countryside to wage guerrilla warfare, of carrying out agrarian revolution, establishing rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally capturing the cities, all under the leadership of the proletarian party.

The revolutionary people of Indonesia led by the P.K.I., having learnt from the experience of their serious setbacks and temporary retreat, are now pressing ahead along the revolutionary road indicated by the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Committee of the P.K.I. uncritically passed a report endorsing the line of the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. and adopted the line of "reaching socialism through the parliamentary road, by peaceful means" as the P.K.I.

line. From that time on, modern revisionism began to infiltrate into the Party. It was precisely this revisionist line that caused the Indonesian people and Indonesian Communists to be caught unprepared in the face of the white terror of the 1965 armed counter-revolution, with the result that hundreds of thousands of the finest sons and daughters of the Indonesian people were massacred. This revisionist line and "peaceful road" is diametrically contrary to Marxism-Leninism. Mao Tse-tung's thought, especially to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Marxist-Leninist theses that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"** and **"without a people's army the people have nothing."** The united front policy followed by the P.K.I. leadership in the more than a decade before 1965, especially the policy of forming a united front with Sukarno, was in essence a policy of class collaboration. This ran counter to Chairman Mao's teaching on the united front, i.e., **"The united front is a united front for carrying on armed struggle. And the Party is the heroic warrior wielding the two weapons, the united front and the armed struggle, to storm and shatter the enemy's positions."**

Led by the P.K.I., the Indonesian people have begun to rally their forces and have embarked on the road of armed struggle. The revolutionary united front now being established in Indonesia is primarily a worker-peasant alliance for armed struggle under the leadership of the P.K.I.

However, just when the Indonesian revolutionaries are wiping the blood off their bodies, rallying their forces and raising high the great flag of armed struggle and the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique is doing its utmost to sabotage and create confusion in the ranks of the Indonesian Communists. Clearly, the Soviet revisionist renegades are going all out to prevent the revolutionary Indonesian people, led by the P.K.I., from taking the invincible revolutionary path pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung — waging a people's war, establishing rural base areas and encircling the cities from the countryside.

The activities conducted by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique to split the P.K.I. constitute a betrayal of proletarian internationalism upheld by the great Lenin and Stalin.

The Soviet revisionist clique has lavished praise on the Suharto-Nasution fascist military clique ever since



the latter's seizure of power in Indonesia. It describes that fascist military regime as one which pursues "an independent policy of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism." It calls Nasution, the fascist chieftain whose hands are dripping with the blood of the Indonesian Communists and people, "the anti-imperialist national leader" and the "revolutionary leader" of Indonesia. It provides that fascist military regime with a steady flow of "economic and technical aid" and has continuously been sending them arms.

For the P.K.I. and the Marxist-Leninists throughout the world, it is absolutely necessary to combat modern revisionism. In its Self-Criticism in September, 1966, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the P.K.I. pointed out that "the lesson learnt by the P.K.I. is that modern revisionism is the greatest danger confronting the international communist movement as well as the greatest danger confronting the P.K.I." and that "this danger, therefore, must not be overlooked and must be combated mercilessly."

## II

Today, the centre of world revolution has moved to China. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, China, as the bastion of world revolution, is developing steadily and is being increasingly consolidated. This is a factor most favourable to the world communist movement and especially to the Communists who are now engaged in armed struggle.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the most trustworthy successor to the great teachers Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao have successfully solved a series of theoretical questions concerning proletarian revolution in their respective periods. In the period of the development of capitalism, Marx and Engels laid down the theoretical foundation of scientific socialism. During the period when capitalism entered upon the stage of imperialism, Lenin and Stalin developed Marxism and ushered it into the stage of Leninism, solving a series of problems concerning proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship and the question of the victory of socialism in a single country. Leninism is Marxism in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. Now, in the era of imperialism heading for total collapse and socialism advancing towards worldwide victory, Chairman Mao has comprehensively summed up the experience and lessons of the international communist movement. He 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, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He has solved a series of problems concerning proletarian revolution in the present era and has solved, both in theory and in practice, the question of carrying on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat with a view to preventing the restoration of capitalism and further consolidating this dictatorship. He has personally initiated and guided the

unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution in China. This is an important landmark of the highest and completely new stage to which he has developed Marxism-Leninism.

The great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution is a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the course of this revolution, hundreds of millions of Chinese people have learnt to grasp the all-conquering ideological weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is something unparalleled in the history of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and also in the history of the international workers' movement. Once grasped by the masses, Mao Tse-tung's thought becomes the most powerful force to liquidate imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist and the great teacher of supreme genius of the international proletariat today.

Mao Tse-tung's thought has now become the ideological foundation of the international communist movement. Like the great teachers Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the great leader of the Chinese people as well as of the Indonesian people and the other peoples of the world. To study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in earnest, scrupulously and creatively, to defend it courageously and propagate it with enthusiasm is the honourable task not only of the Chinese people but also of the revolutionary people throughout the world, and the P.K.I. and the Indonesian people in particular.

Today, the attitude towards Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Mao Tse-tung's thought is the touchstone and the dividing line between the revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries, the true revolutionaries and the pseudo-revolutionaries, and the true Marxist-Leninists and the counter-revolutionary revisionists.

The revolutionary people and Marxist-Leninists of the whole world love the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Therefore, the Indonesian Communists and people and the revolutionary people and Marxist-Leninists of all other countries must expose, politically, ideologically and theoretically, China's Khrushchov and his like, who oppose Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must strike them down and they must never be allowed to rise again.

## III

At the time when the P.K.I. and the Indonesian people were suffering heavy blows, the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people and the revolutionary people and Marxist-Leninists throughout the world have extended enormous support and assistance to the P.K.I. and the Indonesian people. The assistance given by the



Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the whole world, particularly by the great Chinese Communist Party and Chinese people, to the struggle of the Indonesian people and their firm stand to oppose the common enemy of the world's revolutionary people — imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the C.P.S.U. leading clique as its centre, and the reactionaries of all countries — have immensely inspired the Indonesian Communists and people to wage a more resolute struggle for the complete overthrow of the Suharto-Nasution fascist military dictatorship.

The primary reason for the setbacks suffered by the Indonesian revolution is the failure of the P.K.I. to master Mao Tse-tung's thought. However, as pointed out in the statement entitled "Hold High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's Thought and Continue to Advance on the Road of Revolution!" which was issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the P.K.I. on May 23, 1967, "The Indonesian Marxist-Leninists accept without the slightest hesitation

Mao Tse-tung's thought, the acme of Marxism-Leninism of the present day. We have made up our minds to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought as a powerful weapon in the struggle for the liberation of Indonesia. The struggle for Indonesia's liberation will inevitably follow the road of people's war charted by Comrade Mao Tse-tung."

The Suharto-Nasution fascist military clique has slaughtered and jailed hundreds of thousands of Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people. But, the revolutionary Indonesian people can never be exterminated. The flames of revolution in Indonesia can never be extinguished, nor can the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people be subdued. They have picked themselves up, wiped off the blood, buried their fallen comrades and gone into battle again. The flames of the people's revolutionary struggle are burning with increasing intensity in many parts of Indonesia. Darkness will soon pass and victory will surely belong to the Indonesian people!

## U.S. Failure Is Now Obvious

Commentary by Chien Binh in the Vietnamese paper *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* on the excellent situation on the south Vietnam battlefield

THE Vietnamese army paper *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* recently published a comprehensive commentary by Chien Binh entitled "U.S. Failure Is Now Obvious."

The commentary points out that U.S. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeat and is heading for complete failure in the war of aggression it launched against Vietnam. It urges the Vietnamese armed forces and people to heighten their vigilance and go on fighting a protracted war to seize complete victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The local war, unleashed by the U.S. aggressors in south Vietnam, has entered upon its third year, the commentary goes on. The United States now commands a force of as many as 1,200,000 men on the south Vietnam battlefield, a force armed to the teeth with up-to-date weapons with some half a million U.S. troops as its mainstay. The United States has wagered enormous stakes on this war and will throw in still more. Nevertheless, its failure is now obvious.

The commentary points out that *the primary manifestation of the U.S. failure is the fact that the "backbone" of the U.S. forces is being broken.*

This "backbone" comprises the units which are deployed from Con Tien and Doc Mieu (on Highway Number 9) to My Tho Province, the gateway to the Mekong Delta. Anyone who follows the military de-

velopments in the south can see that this "backbone" of the U.S. forces is being broken.

Apart from recent reinforcements, the various divisions and brigades of the U.S. forces in south Vietnam have suffered severe defeats and their combat power is clearly waning. In 1967, a total of 22 battalions of U.S. infantry and 20 battalions of U.S. and puppet armoured troops were wiped out; in 1965 and 1966, a total of 23 battalions of U.S. infantry and 11 battalions of U.S. armoured troops were annihilated. Many brigades were so soundly thrashed that they lost their capacity to fight. As for the U.S. marines, they are being pinned down in the Quang Tri and Thua Thien sector and are unable to do anything to avert their approaching doom. Many of the marine units have been whittled down to about half of their previous numerical strength.

The mobile forces, the "marrow" of the "backbone" of the U.S. forces, are being gradually worn down. Of the nearly half a million U.S. troops, there are only 42 mobile battalions and these, too, are dispersed in different places because of the omnipresence of people's war. Therefore, the U.S. mobile forces have been even more conspicuously reduced. One American correspondent recently sounded the alarm that the attacks mounted by the People's Liberation Armed Forces have strained the U.S. forces to the point that they have no mobility left.

When the U.S. troops first arrived in Vietnam, Westmoreland arrogantly declared that he would "search and destroy" and "break the backbone" of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces. The situation on the battlefield at present is obviously developing in a diametrically opposite direction: far from being broken, the "backbone" of the People's Liberation Armed Forces has grown much stronger, while the "backbone" of the U.S. troops itself is being broken by the P.L.A.F.

As is known to all, the outcome of a war is decided primarily by the extent to which the enemy's effectives are being wiped out. In the words of Westmoreland, the "key" to victory lies in whether the "backbone" of the opponent has been "broken." However, this "key" is not in the hands of the United States but in those of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and is being used by the latter to open the gates to complete victory.

*The second conspicuous manifestation of the U.S. defeat is that the United States has been forced to take a step backward after the failure of its second "strategic counter-offensive," the commentary declares.*

During the second dry season lasting from October 1966 to January 1967, the United States was still capable of launching several "mopping-up" campaigns in succession and making preparations for "Operation Junction City." The third dry season is now in its fourth month and yet the United States has been unable to launch a single offensive. Since the flop of "Operation Junction City" at the beginning of 1967, the United States has been unable to organize a single "mopping-up" campaign greater than divisional strength, a campaign which could be called an offensive of a "search and destroy" character.

With regard to the question of in whose hands lies the initiative on the battlefield, the commentary says that the U.S. and other Western press has supplied a very clear answer. It is the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation that possesses the initiative on every sector of the battlefield. The successive attacks launched by the South Vietnam P.L.A.F. in the various provinces in south Vietnam, especially in the cities of Saigon, Cho Lon, Hau Nghia, Can Tho, Ben Tre, Da Nang and Hue, have forced the United States on to the defensive completely and rendered it very passive. As pointed out by the Western press, this passivity is not local but total; it exists not only strategically and tactically but also in actual fighting.

The U.S. dream of reaching a "turning-point" in the war situation through fighting, burst like a bubble after the defeat of its second dry season "strategic counter-offensive" (1966-67). It is increasingly clear that the United States has been forced to retreat ever since.

*The third conspicuous manifestation of the U.S. defeat is that all its strategies and tactics in the war*

*of aggression against Vietnam have failed, the commentary goes on.*

The United States has, in the past three years, adopted every strategic measure — from massive "strategic counter-offensive" and "mopping-up" operations such as "five-pronged offensives" to "counter-offensives" with concentrated forces against key points; from its attempt to "tear down" the base areas of the South Vietnam P.L.A.F. to the sealing up of the borders; from the re-division of labour between the U.S. and puppet troops to the co-ordination between "search and destroy" operations and "pacification." But all the U.S. strategic designs have gone bankrupt.

Under the sustained offensives by the P.L.A.F., Westmoreland has not only been driven into passivity but has also suffered disastrous defeats. He no longer dares to clamour as before for "search and destroy" operations and "breaking the backbone" of the P.L.A.F. He has been compelled to scale down his strategic objectives and has advocated a switch from "search and destroy" operations to a "policy of attrition." Does not this retrogression imply U.S. impotence and defeat strategically? Every one of the U.S. tactics adopted in Vietnam, which centre on the use of artillery, armoured cars and aircraft, has been defeated. The actual situation on the battlefield at present is that the United States, right up until its complete defeat, will be unable to find any strategy and tactics other than the already bankrupt ones.

*The fourth conspicuous manifestation of U.S. defeat is the marked decline in the strategic effectiveness of the U.S. troops and the rapid loss of strategic effectiveness by the puppet troops, the commentary continues.*

The U.S. expeditionary force obviously cannot mount any offensive on the south Vietnam battlefield, neither can it defend itself. And its morale is deteriorating daily. Through the Vietnam war, the U.S. troops have become "famous" in the history of war as an army which spends the most money, wastes the largest quantity of ammunition and launches "mopping-up" operations which are most hare-brained and which constitute the heaviest drain on manpower and material resources. Combat forces constitute a tiny fraction of the U.S. troops. They have a perverse and most absurd way of deploying troops: naval units are stationed on land, the army is made to fight on water and the marines are made to fight in the jungles; strategic aircraft are used for tactical support while tactical aircraft are assigned strategic missions. As a result, the U.S. expeditionary force is one lowest in strategic effectiveness and combat efficiency. It can hardly protect itself, let alone rescue and protect the puppet troops, which, though many in number (700,000), are appallingly poor in manoeuvrability and disintegrate and flee the moment they see action.

*The fifth conspicuous manifestation of the U.S. failure is the fact that the Saigon puppet regime is crumbling, the commentary notes.*

The regime of Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen Cao Ky has now revealed its corruption and incompetence to the hilt. If it may be said that the Ngo Dinh Diem regime had managed to win certain upper strata and religious sects to put up a front, the puppet regime under Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen Cao Ky today has lost nearly all of them.

The "pacification" programme of the U.S. aggressors and the puppet clique is not merely "facing the crisis of complete failure" but has actually failed completely.

*The sixth conspicuous manifestation of the U.S. failure is the fact that the United States is being driven into a blind alley, the commentary declares.*

U.S. imperialism always believes blindly that the air force plays a decisive role in war. It has committed an enormous air force to the "escalating" war of devastation against north Vietnam and it considers this as an important strategic measure to save itself from failure in the south. Yet this "most powerful" force which the United States uses for its own rescue is now being turned into a most incompetent force. The United States now tries to fill the air force gap with guns, warships and mines, only to find them just as ineffective. The number of U.S. aircraft shot down in the north has surpassed 2,700 and thousands of U.S. air marauders have been killed or taken prisoner. The United States cannot possibly shake the will and determination of the people of Vietnam to resist the U.S. aggressors and save their country; it can in no way restrain the people in the north from giving support to their 14 million fellow-countrymen in the south, nor can it reverse its failure on the battlefield in the south. In fact, the situation in the south is going from bad to worse for the U.S. imperialists. And the American press has had to concede that the United States cannot solve any of its problems by means of its air strikes against the north.

By obdurately continuing its aggression against south Vietnam and "escalating" its war of devastation against the north, U.S. imperialism has landed itself in an unparalleled state of isolation in the world. It is being sharply opposed and denounced by the people of the world, the American people included. Quite obviously, the United States is being driven into a blind alley.

The failure of the United States is now obvious. It has suffered military as well as political defeats. At this critical moment, the U.S. Secretary of Defence, Robert S. McNamara, has been made a scapegoat of the U.S. ruling circles and compelled to resign. However, the U.S. Administration is still very stubborn and it will undoubtedly resort to many more insidious

designs. But, however desperately the U.S. aggressors may struggle, they cannot avert complete defeat.

The developments in the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam in 1967 have plunged the United States into dire straits. The choice before it is either to acknowledge failure or to widen the war. In the light of this grave situation, Maxwell D. Taylor, in October 1967, analysed the "possibilities" for the United States to choose in handling the war. These alternatives were: "a quick victory through massive intervention which would seriously risk enlarging the war; a complete withdrawal; an acceptance of defeat; a retreat into enclaves; and continuation of the present policy of fighting a limited war. . . ." He, however, noted dismally that "no alternative is particularly attractive" and that "I see no prospects for a solution to the conflict" (AFP, Oct. 25, 1967). This is a confession on the part of the U.S. Administration of its own unparalleled dilemma and predicament in the war of aggression against Vietnam.

The commentary stresses that the choice before the United States in Vietnam is not one between victory and defeat, but one between failure and worse failure. Quite obviously, the United States has now failed miserably and is heading for complete defeat.

"So long as the U.S. expeditionary force remains on our land, the possibility of the United States widening the war exists. We are ready at all times to smash all its acts of military adventure," the commentary states emphatically.

The United States will not be reconciled to its bitter defeats; it is waging a hopeless, desperate struggle. However, the present situation in the war is very unfavourable for the U.S.-puppet clique. They are confronted with tremendous, insurmountable difficulties strategically, militarily and politically. On the contrary, the situation in the war is very favourable for the Vietnamese people. Although they will still be confronted with difficulties and trials and will have to carry on a more arduous struggle and make heavier sacrifices, they are sure to win complete victory, the commentary declares.

In the past two years and more of bitter fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression, two conspicuous laws have dominated the war's entire course of development. The law dominating all the activities of the United States is one of increasing defeats and deteriorating weakness in fighting.

Three prominent phenomena have emerged since U.S. imperialism employed the strategy of local war in the south. First, the more troops the United States injected into its expeditionary force, the heavier were its casualties and the more bitter its defeats. Secondly, the more weapons and equipment the United States threw in, the greater were its losses. Thirdly, the longer the war continued, the lower was the fighting capacity of the U.S. expeditionary force.



The U.S. defeat on the battlefield in the south is by no means accidental, temporary or local. It has been sustaining continuous defeats on all fronts, in every sector of the battlefield and in all its "strategic counter-offensives." From season to season its defeat has become more bitter.

Increasing defeats and deteriorating weakness in fighting have become a law dominating and influencing all the activities of the U.S. troops on the battlefield, a law which the United States cannot avert. Representing the most reactionary forces of the present era, U.S. imperialism is in the process of decline and collapse; it is waging an unjust war. For this very reason, it was doomed to defeat from the very beginning of the war. The more stubbornly the United States intensified the war in the course of fighting, the more serious were its defeats.

The law dominating the war of the Vietnamese armed forces and people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is one of increasing victories and growing strength in fighting.

The armed forces and people of the south wiped out 30 U.S. and puppet battalions in the winter-spring of 1965-66 and 49 battalions in the winter-spring of 1966-67, as against 32 battalions in the first three months of the winter-spring of 1967-68. It is obvious that they have scored progressively bigger victories with every succeeding winter-spring season. The rapid growth of the three categories of armed forces in the people's war in the south and their growing fighting capacity have made it possible for them to carry out not only a number of small-scale operations but also large-scale, successive and prolonged operations. The armed forces and people of the south are able to move freely everywhere, from the mountainous regions to the plains, in the countryside and in the cities.

The situation on the battlefield in the south has clearly turned towards one in which the south Vietnamese armed forces and people are winning ever greater victories and becoming ever stronger in fighting, the commentary notes. This is also an objective law governing the process of development of the people's war in south Vietnam. This law is determined by a series of objective factors: the embattled Vietnamese people resisting U.S. imperialist aggression represent the most revolutionary force of the times, riding the crest of the high tide of world revolution and being in a strategic position to launch offensives against the enemy. The enemy possesses a large number of troops, huge finances and many weapons, but the people in the south are abundantly rich in political and military strength and have inexhaustible sources of replenishment. What is more, the fight of the people in the south is guided by a correct and creative political-military line.

As the law of increasing victories and growing strength in fighting operates in the afore-mentioned conditions, the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation must be a protracted one so that conditions may be created to tip the balance of forces in our favour daily and to seize opportunities to win ever greater victories, the commentary emphasizes.

The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is now in a very intense stage. It demands of the people of the whole country their utmost efforts to seize greater and final victory. The stubborn Johnson clique, in the face of its inevitable defeat in its war of aggression, is still waging a convulsive struggle. But this is only a desperate struggle since the United States cannot go against the law of increasing defeats and deteriorating weakness in fighting, the commentary concludes.

## Stories From the South Vietnam Battlefield

### **Yankee Death Trail**

Le Tan Quang, a guerrilla fighter in a village in the central part of Trung Bo, burnt with hatred every time he saw U.S. tanks lumbering along the highway near his village. He dug holes in the path of the tanks and covered them up. But the tanks never fell into the holes. They just rolled right over his efforts to trap them. Every time this happened, Le Tan Quang exploded in anger.

He made up his mind to figure out new ways to deal with these steel monsters. He lay awake nights thinking hard while listening to the boom of enemy guns in the distance. An idea flashed through his mind. Since the enemy is shelling the mountainous areas every day, why not collect unexploded shells

and convert them into land mines, he thought. He went up into the hills the next morning, located some duds and then got some comrades to help dig them out and carry them back to the village. A tiny arms factory was soon set up. It turned out various types of land mines, with steel and dynamite supplied exclusively and abundantly by the Yankees from across the Pacific. Only the battery boxes and switches were made of locally produced material — bamboo which grows plentifully everywhere in the mountains of south Vietnam.

Early one morning, Le Tan Quang led some other guerrilla fighters in planting some of their own products on a stretch of road close to the enemy strong-point, the stretch the Yankees usually considered the safest.



## A Wooden Gun

In the afternoon, several tanks rumbled forth. They were hardly a few hundred metres from their post when the leading tank reached the "safe" stretch, exploded and was completely wrecked. The ear-shattering explosion came off at the exact spot where Le Tan Quang and his comrades had planted a heavy mine made of two big calibre artillery shells and one rocket head. The panic-stricken U.S. aggressor troops riding in the other tanks jumped out only to step on smaller mines planted along the roadside. Most of them became corpses the moment they touched the ground. The few survivors lay stunned.

A little later, three helicopters appeared overhead on a rescue mission. The first one landed on a nearby slope. As soon as it hit the ground a mine made of a mortar shell exploded and up the chopper went again, but in flames. The second helicopter ended up the same way.

From that afternoon till the following day, the U.S. aggressors flew 15 helicopter sorties to evacuate their dead and wounded.

Since that time, Le Tan Quang and other guerrillas have turned this 2-kilometre stretch of highway into a death trail for the U.S. aggressors. Enemy troops have been badly cut up time after time. When they suspected the road was mined farther away from their post, they were blown to pieces at points closer to the post. When they avoided the beaten path, they stepped on mines on a new trail. When they used tanks to cover the convoys along the highway by flanking them, some of the former ran into mines. With lightning speed, Le Tan Quang once laid a mine between the craters of two mines which had just gone off and where there were fresh tank tracks. An enemy tank soon thundered up only to go up in flames at a seemingly safe place.

The U.S. aggressors frequently sent mine detecting crews to check the road. But this was not much help. Sometimes it took enemy tanks a whole day to get over this section if they managed to avoid any mine.

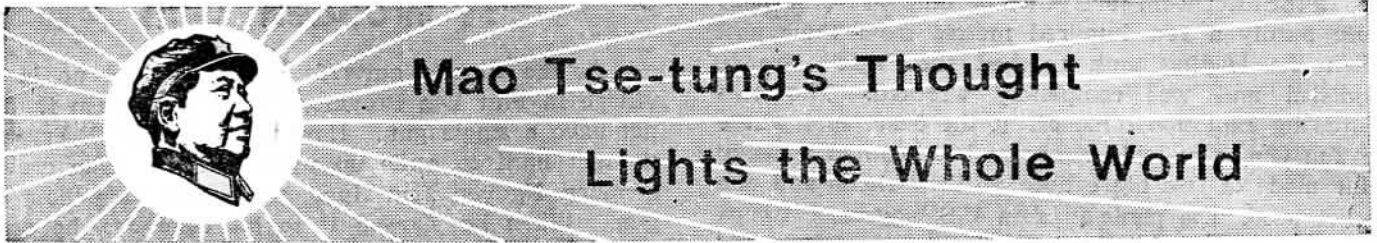
The people of the whole village have now been mobilized. They turn night into day and carefully watch the enemy's bombardment, taking note of places where shells fail to explode. They dig up the unexploded shells the following day and give them to the guerrillas. The villagers often cut enemy telephone wires which, together with batteries left behind by the fleeing enemy, are also turned over to the guerrillas. In this way they have worked with the guerrillas and turned this 2-kilometre section of highway into a death trail for the U.S. aggressors.

At the time a guerrilla group was set up in a village in Phu Yen Province in south Vietnam it did not have a single gun. How to get guns? Everyone thought hard to come up with an idea. One group member, Nguyen Tien Hung, made a wooden Tommy-gun. When he showed it to his comrades, he was greeted with laughter, although there were those who said it looked like a real gun. But what good was it, others asked, since it only resembled an actual gun? If the enemy wasn't killed no gun could be captured. Nguyen's answer was that if the guerrillas stole into a "strategic hamlet" or some other place under cover of darkness and used the wooden gun as a threat, the enemy would surrender their guns out of fear of being killed.

One night, after Nguyen and several of his comrades-in-arms had stopped a train by piling rocks on a rail track, they captured seven enemies, including a puppet lieutenant, by pointing the wooden gun at them. They also got six rifles and a pistol. Next, they stole into a railway station and by using the wooden gun forced the station master to hand over the equipment for moving the rails. They then proceeded to overturn an enemy military wagon. Afterwards, they used the make-believe gun to capture several members of the puppet village government as well as three rifles. In all, Nguyen and his comrades-in-arms captured 10 enemy guns with the help of the one made of wood.

Along with the continuous victories in the war throughout south Vietnam against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, Nguyen's guerrilla group has also steadily grown in strength. When the wooden gun was exhibited at a meeting in the central part of Trung Bo, all the comrades present praised Nguyen and his group for their resourcefulness and bravery, and ridiculed the awkward plight of the enemy, which is a paper tiger.





## All-Illuminating Mao Tse-tung's Thought Guides Japanese People Advancing Victoriously Along Revolutionary Course

**L**AST year, the broad masses of revolutionary people in Japan vigorously carried out a mass movement for the study of the brilliant works of Mao Tse-tung. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought they rose in rebellion against U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Kenji Miyamoto revisionist group and ushered the Japanese revolutionary movement into a completely new stage.

**Making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought.** The year 1967 was marked by the conscientious efforts of the revolutionary people in Japan to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant works in the course of their struggle. Their experience in study and struggle led them to the conclusion that in making revolution they must depend on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and that only Mao Tse-tung's thought can save Japan.

Impelled by their boundless admiration for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the world, and inspired by China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the Japanese people brought about an upsurge in their study of Mao Tse-tung's works. Many study groups were formed by workers, peasants and students in their workshops, villages and schools. The study of Mao Tse-tung's thought was the principal course at the Party school of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party, and at the Osaka Japan-China Friendship College.

To meet the pressing demand of the broad ranks of revolutionary people, a number of revolutionary organizations have energetically worked to bring out translations of Chairman Mao's works in Japanese. In addition to the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* (four volumes) and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, other Japanese editions and pamphlets such as *Selected Essays of Mao Tse-tung* (the Japanese edition of *Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Tse-tung*), *Collections of Mao Tse-tung's Works on Specific Subjects* and the "three constantly read articles" have been published.

Journals published by the revolutionary Left and progressive organizations in different places in the

country have devoted much space to the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Articles to help readers master specific works of Chairman Mao and introduce the successful experience of others in the study appeared regularly in the periodicals, *Revolutionary Fighters*, *Studies on Mao Tse-tung's Thought*, *Young Fighters*, *Choshu Shimbun*, *Japan and China*, *The Labour Weekly* and *People's News*. Such articles have contributed much to the progress of the study movement.

Through their study of Mao Tse-tung's works in the course of the struggle, the revolutionary people have come to admire still more the great leader of the world's revolutionary people and increased their faith in his all-illuminating thought. They said that "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest teacher and the most outstanding leader of the proletariat of our times," that "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the red sun that shines most brightly in the hearts of the world's revolutionary people," that "Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism at its highest level in the present era," that "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful ideological weapon to conquer the enemy and win one's own liberation" and that "the great thought of Mao Tse-tung — Marxism-Leninism at its highest level today — is the motive force and source of strength for the Japanese revolution to achieve victory."

During their demonstrations and meetings against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the revolutionary people in Tokyo, Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka and other places braved repression by the reactionary troops and police and carried big portraits of Chairman Mao and banners with such slogans as "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the victory of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!" Demonstrators often held up the bright red-covered book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and shouted "Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world's people! A long, long life to him!" and "Long live the all-conquering thought of Mao Tse-tung!" All this speaks eloquently for the Japanese people's sincere admiration

for Chairman Mao and his thought and their determination to forge ahead along the course charted by him.

Now, the revolutionary people are enthusiastically summing up their experience in their study of Mao Tse-tung's works in the past year or more. They intend to carry this mass movement to a new stage, a stage which is deeper, broader and more effective.

**Revolutionary Left grows in strength.** Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world's revolutionary people, points out: "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."

In the past year, following this great teaching of Chairman Mao, and inspired by China's great proletarian cultural revolution which is unprecedented in history, genuine Marxist-Leninists in Japan from Kyushu in the south to Hokkaido in the north, in big cities as well as in remote mountain villages, have courageously raised the great banner — "It is right to rebel," gradually joined their forces together and expanded their ranks to fight against the Kenji Miyamoto revisionist group, pound it like an irresistible current and keep it constantly in a panic. This is a splendid victory won by the revolutionary Japanese people in their struggle through the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The revolutionary Left of the Communist Party of Japan in Yamaguchi Prefecture, which started its struggle against the Miyamoto group several years ago, rebelled first and unfurled the banner of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party in September 1966. During last year, the revolutionary Left in Saga, Aichi, Fukuoka, Hyogo, Osaka, Kyoto, Fukushima, Chiba, and in some areas in Yamanashi and Saitama, one after another resolutely broke with the Miyamoto revisionist group and established prefectural or district committees or branches (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party. Preparations for the establishment of similar Party committees are now under way in some other prefectures.

Meanwhile, the monthly, *Studies on Mao Tse-tung's Thought*, which, taking spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought as

its aim, was founded in October, 1966, has already rallied around itself a large number of readers and contributors and is exerting an increasing influence on the public.

Following the development in depth of the struggle of the revolutionary Left within the Japanese Communist Party, the revolutionaries and progressives outside the Party have also risen in great numbers against the Miyamoto revisionist group. A storm of revolutionary rebellion swept through the mass organizations under its thumb. The revolutionary Left and progressives in such organizations as the Japan-China friendship, Afro-Asian solidarity, youth, women's, journalists', literary, art and trade organizations, have successively broken with the tiny group of revisionists in their respective bodies and set up new revolutionary ones.

A noteworthy feature common to the newly formed revolutionary Left forces and revolutionary mass organizations is their infinite love for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the whole world, and their boundless faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought. They all study Chairman Mao's works in earnest in the course of their struggle and take Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism at its highest in our era — as their guide to action.

In the last year, the revolutionary Left, with Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, concentrated their fire on the Miyamoto group's revisionist line of "peaceful transition" (to socialism) centring around "legalism" and "the parliamentary road," they firmly implanted the idea "political power grows out of the barrel of a



Revolutionary Japanese youth have infinite love for Chairman Mao. Wherever they go, they never forget to study Chairman Mao's works. These young revolutionaries in Tokyo are reading the treasured red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.



# Chairman Mao's Works Published Abroad

## INDIA

The revolutionary people of India have joyfully greeted the Punjabi edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* published by the Indian New World Publishers. Since last year, the Indian revolutionaries guided by the light of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung have embarked on the only correct road for the Indian revolution—the victorious road along which Chairman Mao led the Chinese people to seize political power by armed force. To push the revolution forward, they are very eager to study Chairman Mao's works. The Hindi edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* was published and the English edition was printed in India last year. In addition, a number of Chairman Mao's works in booklet form were published, such as the newly printed *To Be Attacked by the Enemy Is Not a Bad Thing but a Good Thing* and *The Question of Independence and Initiative Within the United Front*.

## PAKISTAN

*Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* was translated into Bengali and published recently in Dacca. The Urdu version of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, published in Lahore, went into its third printing within a few months to keep pace with the Pakistan people's soaring enthusiasm in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

Dacca has also published the Bengali version of the "three constantly read articles." The translator's introductory note acclaims Chairman Mao as not only the great leader of great China but also the leader of all the oppressed peoples of the world in their struggle for liberation. These three brilliant articles are a mighty guide for all the peoples of the world combating imperialism, feudalism and all the other forces of reaction. The "three constantly read articles" were translated into Sindhi and published by the People's Publishing House of Karachi last November for readers in the Sind area of the southern part of West Pakistan. They have been warmly welcomed by readers. One said,

gun" in the minds of the revolutionary masses. Furthermore, they exposed and denounced the Miyamoto revisionist group's line of capitulation to U.S. imperialism, alignment with the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, opposition to China and betrayal of the struggles for national liberation and proletarian internationalism. They held higher the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and anti-revisionism, actively supported the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national liberation and steadfastly persisted in and defended the movement for friendship with China.

"Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in these three articles, expounds to the revolutionary people the greatest teachings in the most easily understood language."

## LEBANON

The Arabic edition of the *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung* was published recently in Beirut, and many Arab people spread the news far and wide as a happy event. Since the war of aggression against the Arab countries launched by U.S. imperialism and its tool Israel, the Arab people have come to understand more about the significance of Mao Tse-tung's thought in guiding their anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle. They are more and more eager to study Chairman Mao's works and especially his theory of people's war.

## VENEZUELA

The three brilliant articles by Chairman Mao: *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* have been published in Venezuela by a group recently formed to study Chairman Mao's works. In a commentary introducing *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, the group points out that the Venezuelan people are facing the arduous tasks of fighting U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and the Venezuelan reactionaries. "To fulfil these tasks," the commentary says, "we must have a correct ideology as our guide. Marxism-Leninism of our era is the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Only by grasping and correctly applying Mao Tse-tung's thought can we win victory in our struggle and safeguard its fruits."

## FINLAND

The Finnish edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* which the Finnish people had long awaited, was published by Translation Books Publishing Co. in Helsinki at the end of last year. Available in bookshops in various parts of Finland, this treasured red book has been warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the Finnish people.

In their capitalist society under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries who are armed to the teeth, the Japanese revolutionary Left and progressive people have demonstrated their courage by resolutely rebelling against the Soviet revisionists and the Miyamoto revisionist group and forming revolutionary Left organizations and mass organizations which hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Thus they have brought about a vigorous and significant new situation in the Japanese revolution.



# Let the Peasants' Revolutionary Storm in India Strike Harder!

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

**T**HE flames of revolutionary armed struggle of the Indian peasants have been rapidly spreading ever since the peasants of Naxalbari launched their revolutionary armed struggle. Recently, the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party, guided by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, have been leading the peasants in the northern part of Bihar State in a courageous struggle to seize land by force of arms. By now the Naxalbari-type of peasant movement has engulfed 50 areas in 8 of the 16 Indian states and regions under direct central control. Growing in scale, the peasants' struggle to seize land by force has assumed such proportions that, like thunderclaps and flashes of lightning breaking the dead silence of the overcast skies over India, it is shaking the reactionary rule of the Congress government. An excellent situation, never seen before, has opened up in the Indian revolution. We warmly acclaim and cheer this revolutionary storm let loose by the Indian peasants!

India is a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country, with the peasants constituting more than 70 per cent of the country's population of 500 million. The problem of the peasantry is the basic problem of the Indian national democratic revolution, and the peasants are the main force of this revolution.

The Indian peasants, under the crushing oppression of the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, exist in the most wretched conditions. In today's India, 75 per cent of the land is concentrated in the hands of a small number of landlords, rich peasants and maharajahs, while the poverty-stricken peasants who make up 80 per cent of the rural population own only the remaining 25 per cent. The landless peasants and those who have little land have to turn over from 50 to over 90 per cent of their annual harvests in land-rents to the landholders. Extortionate usury and exploitation have caused much of the land in India to go rack and ruin, with the rural areas plunged into bankruptcy and famine stalking the land. Each year famine claims the lives of millions of the hard-working peasants, and over 200 million must struggle at the starvation level. In Bihar, which is mainly inhabited by peasants, at least 40 million of the 50 million people in the state are short of food. For the broad masses of the Indian peasantry who can no longer lead such an existence, there is no other way out except to rise up and make revolution.

And now, more and more of the long-suffering Indian peasants are in rebellion. From Bihar in the north to Kerala in the south, large numbers of peasants have risen in the wide countryside. They are unfolding struggles to seize land and dealing violent blows at the foundations of feudal rule. So-called "law" and "order" designed to protect the interests of the landlord class are trampled underfoot by the revolutionary peasants. Imperialism, the local tyrants and evil gentry, and the patriarchal landlords are being beaten into the dust and kept there by the revolutionary peasants. Many revolutionary peasants have organized peasant associations to levy taxes on the landlords, confiscate their grain and seize their land. In some places, people's courts have been set up to try and punish the recalcitrant landlords and evil gentry. In others, the peasants have organized themselves into people's armed forces equipped with bows and arrows, spears and captured arms. This strikes terror into the hearts of the landlord class and is used for fighting the "suppression" campaigns of the reactionary troops and police. In short, the impoverished peasants, slaves of yesterday, have arisen wherever the peasants' revolutionary storm has begun to rage.

Face to face with this stirring and growing revolutionary peasant movement, the Indian reactionaries are scared stiff, and they howl in alarm that this is a "national catastrophe." They venomously scream: "It's terrible!" "It's terrible!" On the other hand, revolutionaries in India and throughout the world acclaim with joy: "It's fine!" "It's fine!"

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out 41 years ago: "The national revolution requires a great change in the countryside. . . . This change is now taking place, and it is an important factor for the completion of the revolution."

This is also the case with the current Indian situation. In the India of today, the roots of the feudal system lie very deep in the countryside. Maharajahs, patriarchal landlords and the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie are the main social foundation of imperialist rule in India. The landlord class ruthlessly exploits and oppresses the peasants by the feudal system, and

*(Continued on p. 30.)*

## Peking Meeting Commemorates Centennial of Birth of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

The centennial of the birth of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, noted Afro-American leader, was commemorated at a meeting sponsored by the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau in Peking on February 23.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended the meeting. The speakers were Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China; Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois; and Rathe Deshapriya Senanayake, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, who were in Peking.

Kuo Mo-jo quoted this passage from the cable of condolence by the great leader Chairman Mao in 1963 to Mrs. Du Bois: **"Dr. Du Bois was a great man of our time. His deeds of heroic struggle for the liberation of the Negroes and the whole of mankind, his outstanding achievements in academic fields and his sincere friendship towards the Chinese people will for ever remain in the memory of the Chinese people."**

"Our great leader Chairman Mao," Kuo Mo-jo said, "made the most correct and comprehensive appraisal of Dr. Du Bois. Today, the struggle of the oppressed Afro-Americans in the United States is advancing triumphantly under the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must continue to develop the undaunted spirit of Dr. Du Bois in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and unite with Afro-Americans and all oppressed nations and peoples to eliminate U.S.-led imperialism and new and old colonialism.

"Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that **'the evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes,**

**and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people.'** We firmly believe that Chairman Mao's great prediction will become splendid reality."

Kuo Mo-jo pointed out that Dr. Du Bois' whole life was one of struggle and of searching for the truth. Dr. Du Bois' heroic struggle for Afro-American freedom and liberation had made him clear-sighted, and in his later years he had repeatedly declared that only by close co-operation with the proletariat and under the leadership of the Communist Party could the Afro-American fight for freedom be guaranteed to win final victory.

When Dr. Du Bois came to China in 1959, Kuo Mo-jo said, "he saw for himself the splendid achievements of the Chinese people's revolution under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao; he saw the thriving New China illuminated by Mao Tse-tung's thought; and he saw that the national question with which he was most concerned could only be correctly solved under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. And so he raised a great call to the African people to learn from China; he wanted the African people to learn from China's revolutionary experience — the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Dr. Du Bois' China visit "gave him a new lease of life. In 1961, at the advanced age of 93, Dr. Du Bois was determined to devote his life to the complete liberation of all mankind and to strive for communism," Kuo Mo-jo continued.

"On August 8, 1963, half a month before the death of Dr. Du Bois, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the *Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism*," he said. "Like a radiant lamp, Chairman Mao's statement pointed out the road of liberation for the Afro-Americans and all

the oppressed peoples, and provided the most powerful theoretical weapon for the revolutionary struggle of the Afro-Americans. After this great document was published, in the United States the Black people became more awakened and their struggle became more powerful. They are using revolutionary violence to deal with counter-revolutionary violence." The masses of Afro-Americans had broken the fetters of "non-violence," Kuo Mo-jo said. At present in the United States, armed struggle against violence had become the main form of struggle of Afro-Americans.

Kuo Mo-jo condemned the modern revisionists with the Soviet leading clique — the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism — as the centre, for their attempts to make use of Dr. Du Bois to peddle their revisionist trash. "They deliberately do not mention Dr. Du Bois' spirit of resolutely opposing imperialism and new and old colonialism; and with evil intent, distort the great Du Bois as merely 'a teacher' 'whose interests were very wide,' 'professor of classical languages' and 'of economics.' They even go further to distort Du Bois as 'a Negro pacifist' and a 'fighter for peace and freedom' to serve their surrender to U.S. imperialism and their betrayal of the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. This is diametrically opposed to Dr. Du Bois' resolute revolutionary spirit against imperialism," he said.

In her speech, Mrs. Du Bois said: "I take delight in proclaiming to the world that the essence, the core, the light and glory of the nearly one hundred years accorded William Edward Burghardt Du Bois is that: He was a revolutionist!"

The revisionists, she said, might only hail him as one of the founders of the World Peace Council. "I rejoice that I may celebrate this day here in the People's Republic of China, mighty bastion of world rev-

olution, with the Chinese people, who, under the leadership of that great fighter, philosopher and statesman, beloved Mao Tse-tung, constitute a nation of fighters against imperialism and revisionism, fighters against aggression and exploitation, fighters of justice and freedom, the nation which is the pilot light and inspiration of oppressed and struggling peoples, wherever they be. For the People's Republic of China is the only nation of indomitable, uncompromising, uncorrupted revolutionists in the world."

She gave a detailed account of the valiant struggle fought by Dr. Du Bois for the Afro-American cause of freedom, equality and liberation.

As Dr. Du Bois approached his 90th birthday, he was discouraged. He began to wonder what the long years of struggle had accomplished. However, he was reborn when he visited the People's Republic of China in 1959. "Seldom can it be said that a man, who has long since passed three score and ten years, is born again in spirit, in mind, in body. But, in that spring of 1959, I saw it happen," Mrs. Du Bois said.

"Long ago, the young Du Bois had written: 'I shall seek truth—and I shall follow where it leads,'" she said. "Du Bois found truth in the People's Republic of China. The light came out of the red sun rising in the east, and he saw that the world and all its abundance not only belongs to the people, but that the people shall claim and hold it for their own. Here in China was the proof!

"After four months travelling over China, he wrote: 'As we leave may we thank them (the people) humbly for all they have done for us, and for teaching us what communism means.'"

Mrs. Du Bois recalled how the great teacher Chairman Mao had received them. "And, as we left, Chairman Mao placed in my husband's hands a slender book of his poems. All the following days of his life this little book lay on Du Bois' night table beside his bed—for

reading early in the morning and late at night."

"On this day when we celebrate the 100th anniversary of an American revolutionist, I salute the Afro-Americans, who with the slogan 'Black Power' are moving the proletarian masses of the United States towards revolution!" she continued. Dr. Du Bois "told us that United States aggression would be stopped by the aroused masses of the world. Today, throughout Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in South America and the islands of the sea, U.S. aggression is being pushed back, is being challenged, is being mocked as never before. He told that imperialism is doomed! Today, the victorious people of Vietnam are sounding its death knell. He told us that a people armed with correct thoughts, correct ideas and ideals—are invincible. Today, the great proletarian cultural revolution, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, lifts revolution to heights never before envisaged by man."

In closing, she recited one of Du Bois' favourite poems by Chairman Mao Tse-tung:

**Soon the dawn will break in the east,**

**But do not say we are marching early;**

**Though we've travelled all over these green hills we are not old yet,**

**And the landscape here is beyond compare.**

**Straight from the walls of Hui-chang lofty peaks,**

**Range after range extend to the eastern ocean.**

**Our soldiers, pointing, gaze south towards Kwangtung,**

**So green, so luxuriant in the distance.**

The audience then heard a recording of the speech made by Dr. Du Bois at Peking University during his China tour. Dr. Du Bois said: "Africa, arise, face the rising sun!" "China is flesh of your flesh and blood of your blood, . . . No nation

better than China can offer friendship and sympathy to the Dark Continent. . . . Come to China, Africa, and look around."

Addressing the meeting, R.D. Senanayake drew attention to the significance of the celebration of Dr. Du Bois' centenary in Peking, capital of the bastion of world revolution, and amid sweeping victories scored in the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution personally led by the greatest revolutionary leader of our time, Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He added that the world's revolutionary people had the highest admiration for China's cultural revolution.

Senanayake acclaimed the firm and uncompromising stand taken by Dr. Du Bois against imperialism and colonialism.

The Soviet modern revisionist leading clique and its hangers-on, he said, had distorted the militant political stand of Dr. Du Bois against imperialism and colonialism headed by the United States and all reaction. They were trying to paint Dr. Du Bois "as a passive peace worker, in order to divert the revolutionary struggles that are being waged today by his fellow Afro-Americans in the United States of America and elsewhere against imperialist domination, racial discrimination, political oppression and social injustice."

Senanayake continued: "Dr. Du Bois desired world peace not by capitulation to U.S. imperialism or compromising with it or 'peace at any cost' as the revisionists desire and preach now, but by struggling against imperialism and colonialism to win and safeguard national independence, people's democracy and socialism. It is with these aims he associated himself with the world peace movement since its early days.

"Dr. Du Bois advocated the national-liberation struggles against imperialism and colonialism headed by the United States in order to achieve ever-lasting peace. The so-called world peace movement under the Soviet revisionists has, today, become a movement of capitulation to U.S. imperialism."



Senanayake said that the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau called upon all revolutionary and progressive Afro-Americans and other peoples to resolutely carry forward the struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique at its centre and all reaction in order to win and safeguard national independence, people's democracy and socialism, the ideals for which Dr. Du Bois had stood and fought uncompromisingly till his last breath.

Present on the occasion were leading members of the various organizations concerned including Chang Hsi-jo, Chu Tu-nan, Ting Hsi-lin and Hsu Kuang-ping. Among the foreign friends present were representatives of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau — Ahmed Mohammed Kheir from the Sudan, Kinkazu Saionji from Japan and Afif from Indonesia — Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, Afro-American leader Robert Williams and representatives of international organizations and organizations for national liberation of a number of countries in Peking. A reception was given by R.D. Senanayake after the meeting.

### 3rd Anniversary of China-Tanzania Friendship Treaty

S.K.N. Luangisa, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Tanzanian Embassy in China, gave a reception in Peking on February 20 to celebrate the third anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between Tanzania and China. Vice-Premier Chen Yi was among those who attended.

Speaking at the reception, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Luangisa said: The Tanzanian people wholeheartedly support the great proletarian cultural revolution carried out by the Chinese people under the personal leadership of the wise leader Chairman Mao. The victories won in China's great proletarian cultural revolution are our victories as well as those of the people throughout Africa and the rest of the world.

These great victories have dealt blows at all the reactionaries, and the imperialists and neo-colonialists are struggling in despair.

The Charge d'Affaires added: The Tanzanian people are true brothers and friends of the Chinese people. The friendship between our two countries is very deep; it will always be firm and will last for ever. Our enemies do not want our friendship to last for ever and they do not want the Tanzanian people to be friends with the Chinese people, but so long as our two countries are united we will defeat these enemies. Just as the great teacher and wise leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."**

Luangisa thanked the Chinese people and Government for their fraternal and friendly aid to Tanzania. He said: This aid has frightened our enemies. They have fabricated all kinds of lies, but all this is a futile struggle and only serves to expose their base and preposterous features. We must have firm faith in the teachings of the great teacher, wise leader and people's supreme commander Chairman Mao who has said: **"All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."**

Referring to the Tanzanian people's national construction in the spirit of the Arusha Declaration, Luangisa said: Chairman Mao has taught us: **"On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts."** In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Tanzanian people are taking measures to lay a solid

independent economic foundation so that they can be self-reliant.

In his speech, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei said: The rapid development of relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Tanzania reflects the common desire of the people of our two countries. It not only conforms to the common interests of our two peoples but is also conducive to the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity against imperialism and sets a fine example of solidarity and co-operation between Afro-Asian countries.

Chi Peng-fei paid tribute to the Tanzanian people who, under the leadership of President Nyerere and inspired by the spirit of self-reliance as expressed in the Arusha Declaration, had made efforts and achieved significant successes in safeguarding their national independence and developing their national economy. He added: Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty."** **"The just struggles of the people of various countries in the world support each other."** China's support to Tanzania is quite limited. In the struggle against imperialism, we have received support from the Tanzanian people. As a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people will be able to give still more effective support and assistance to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and better fulfil their bounden internationalist duty.

### A.C.J.A. Greets Resumption of Publication by Three Hongkong Patriotic Chinese Papers

Amid warm congratulations from patriotic fellow countrymen in Hongkong, three patriotic Chinese papers — the *Hongkong Evening News*, the *Afternoon News* and the *Tin Fung Daily News* — resumed publication on February 18. They had suspended

publication for six months as a result of persecution by the British authorities in Hongkong. All the workers and staff members of the three papers are carrying on the fight against imperialism and for the cause of patriotic journalism with greater militancy.

On February 18, the three papers gave a cocktail party to celebrate the resumption of publication. In his speech, a representative of these papers sincerely thanked the people of the motherland and the patriotic compatriots in Hongkong for the support given to their struggle. He said that in the days to come the workers and staff members of the three papers would study the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung with redoubled efforts, hold high the great patriotic banner against imperialism, fight and win victories together with their fellow countrymen in Hongkong and contribute to the final victory in the struggle against British brutality.

The All-China Journalists' Association sent a message on February 19 to the papers warmly greeting their resumption of publication. The message said that the resumption of publication was another victory for patriotic compatriots and journalists in Hongkong in their struggle against British imperialist outrages. It marked yet another failure of the plots by the British authorities in Hongkong to use fascist methods of persecuting the patriotic Chinese press and journalists in Hongkong to prevent the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and stamp out the flames of the patriotic Chinese struggle against British brutality.

Under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the message continued, the patriotic compatriots and journalists in Hongkong have displayed the fearless spirit of daring to struggle and to win, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against British imperialism in Hongkong and defended the dignity of the Chinese nation. You deserve to be

called fine sons and daughters of China.

The message added: The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which it is impossible, and absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash. The counter-revolution cannot smash us; on the contrary, we shall smash it."** We believe that the three patriotic papers, having resumed publication, will under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought do still better in patriotic anti-imperialist propaganda work, rally the masses of patriotic fellow countrymen in Hongkong and Kowloon and carry the struggle against British outrages through to the end.

The message said that the people and journalists of the motherland, who were striving for the all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, were determined to give firm support to the patriotic compatriots and journalists in Hongkong in their anti-British brutality struggle and to provide powerful backing for them.

### **Burmese Government Must Cease Anti-China Activities And Release Patriotic Chinese Nationals**

The Chinese Embassy in Burma sent a note to the Burmese Foreign Ministry on February 22, strongly protesting against the reactionary Ne Win government for manipulating a Burmese court in sentencing Chen Po-fu and ten other patriotic Chinese nationals, who were illegally arrested, to prison terms on framed-up charges on February 20. This serious political persecution is a vile scheme of the reactionary Burmese Government to continue to stir up anti-China provocations, and an attempt to evade responsibility for its monstrous crimes committed during last year's frantic anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign.

The Chinese Embassy's note pointed out that the eleven patriotic Chinese were not guilty and that their court trial, which was manipulated by the Burmese Government, and whatever the sentence passed on them were illegal. The note strongly demanded that the Burmese Government act in accordance with the five just demands raised by the Chinese Government, put an immediate end to its anti-China and anti-Chinese criminal acts, call an immediate halt to the illegal "trials" of innocent patriotic overseas Chinese and unconditionally release Chen Po-fu and the ten others, as well as all other patriotic overseas Chinese unwarrantedly arrested. Otherwise, the note declared, the Burmese Government would have to bear responsibility for all the serious consequences arising therefrom.

Chen Po-fu and the ten others were arrested and detained last June when the reactionary Burmese Government stirred up a massive anti-China and anti-Chinese adverse current. At that time, the reactionary Burmese Government organized large numbers of thugs to launch savage attacks on the Chinese Embassy, killed a Chinese aid worker, savagely slaughtered hundreds of innocent overseas Chinese and committed monstrous crimes rarely heard of in the history of international relations. The masses of the patriotic overseas Chinese rose in self-defence. Chen Po-fu and the ten others were indomitable, feared no sacrifice and resolutely defended the dignity of their motherland. After their unwarranted arrest by the reactionary Burmese troops and police, the reactionary Burmese Government directed fascist thugs to torture them ruthlessly. Sixty-eight-year-old Chen Po-fu was so severely beaten that he twice coughed blood, while Yuan Yung-tang was injured all over his body. Despite all this, the eleven studied Chairman Mao's works every day in prison and put up a valiant and resolute fight. The enemy's attempt to use force to bring them to their knees ended in ignominious failure.

The reactionary Burmese Government had the eleven on "trial" since last October on the trumped-up charge of "creating fear among the people." Resorting to every vile means, it even hired a large number of "witnesses" to give "testimony" against the innocent victimized Chinese. But lies can never cover up the truth. The eleven turned the enemy's court into a forum to scathingly denounce the reactionary Burmese Government and expose its anti-China farce.

On February 20, they demonstrated in the enemy's court their firmness in upholding justice and their staunch and unyielding spirit. They fully displayed the heroism of patriotic Chinese nationals in Burma in showing their boundless loyalty to

Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and their socialist motherland.

In face of their valiant struggle, the reactionary Burmese Government showed great fear and dismay. Fully armed troops and police were posted inside and outside the court and plain-clothes men prowled all over the place. Only a few of the family members of the persecuted Chinese were admitted into the court-room. Immediately after the judge finished reading the rigged-up "sentences," a patriotic Chinese national, Chen Tien-huang, voiced a strong protest. Almost instantly, the eleven and their family members present recited in unison the following quotations from Chairman Mao: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win**

**victory."** **"All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."** The undaunted eleven who had received harsh sentences walked out of the court with their heads up. Raising their handcuffed hands, they waved their greetings to about 300 patriotic overseas Chinese and Burmese friends outside the court. Despite threats from the reactionary troops, police and special agents, the angry crowd raised their fists and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Down with the Burmese reactionaries!" In the police van, the eleven patriotic Chinese kept singing Chairman Mao's quotations set to music.

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*(Continued from p. 25.)*

impedes the progress of Indian society politically, economically and culturally. This foundation of reactionary rule must be thoroughly overthrown and a great change must be brought about in the countryside if the Indian peasants are to achieve liberation and if Indian society is to progress and develop.

Only through such an earth-shaking revolution to strike down the landlord class, the local tyrants and evil gentry, to smash the feudal system to bits, and to make the poor Indian peasants achieve liberation, can the vast Indian countryside become the reliable base areas for the revolutionary forces to grow in size and strength and finally seize all-round victory. Only when such a great change takes place can the millions upon millions of peasants become the inexhaustible source of the people's armed forces and the firm participants and supporters of the people's revolutionary war. The road to victory in the Indian revolution can only be the road of Mao Tse-tung, the road of the Chinese revolution. This means, under the leadership of the proletariat, to rouse the peasants boldly, establish revolutionary base areas in the countryside, engage in protracted armed struggle, encircle the cities from the countryside and finally seize the cities so as to win ultimate victory throughout the country. The development of the Indian peasants' revolutionary struggle at present is precisely the great prelude to the Indian people taking this road to victory.

The vigorous development of India's peasant revolutionary struggle is a significant victory for the proletarian revolutionary line over the revisionist line in the Indian Communist Party. This sharp struggle between

the two lines has existed in the Indian Communist Party for a long time. It is centred around the issue whether the Indian revolution should take the road of the Chinese revolution or the revisionist "parliamentary road." The Dange renegade clique and the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party who oppose and hate the Indian peasants' revolutionary struggle have done all they could to sell the phoney idea of "defeating the Congress Party in the elections" and the so-called "non-Congress government" road. When the armed struggle of the Naxalbari peasants broke out, they showed their vicious nature and acted as the faithful hounds of the Indian reactionaries in suppressing the peasant revolution. Thus, the so-called "non-Congress government" road has gone completely bankrupt in India.

The revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party are determined to take the road of the Chinese revolution. They have declared that "the strategy employed by the great leader Mao Tse-tung is one which the Indian Marxists should adopt." They have gone into the countryside to spread and propagate Chairman Mao's brilliant thought that **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** Once the Indian revolutionary peasants master the great, invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the flames of their revolutionary armed struggle will surely blaze up. Facts have shown that the Indian peasants, in their hundreds of millions, constitute an inexhaustible source of power for the revolution, and that, once "awakened, they will not be held back but will smash all the trammels that bind them and rush forward along the road to liberation.

**"A single spark can start a prairie fire."** Let the peasants' revolutionary storm in India strike harder!

*(February 26.)*



# ROUND THE WORLD

**The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries.**

—MAO TSE-TUNG

SUHARTO-NASUTION'S UNSTABLE RULE

## **Patriotic Armymen and Police Revolt**

Encouraged by the steady development of the Indonesian people's armed struggle, some 330 patriotic army officers and men and policemen stationed in Malang, East Java, staged an armed uprising on February 15 and turned their guns against the bloody rule of the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime.

Western news agencies reported that the rebels comprised 100 from the navy, 50 from the army, 30 from the air force and 150 from the police (some members of the marines in Surabaya also joined the uprising).

The reports said that these revolutionary actions taken jointly by the patriots of the various services "were simultaneous and apparently well organized and co-ordinated." An AP report quoting informed military sources disclosed that after the patriotic armymen and police left their barracks, "some fire fights broke out" between them and the reactionary government forces.

Since then, the rebels have joined the people's armed forces active in the mountains and jungles in East Java, while an increasing number of patriotic troops and policemen have risen in revolt. The chiefs of the reactionary military authorities in East Java admitted in dismay that

"there is a steady number of defectors who leave the ranks and take their weapons with them. . . . Many of them are going over to the Communists."

This revolutionary action of the patriotic armymen and police has thrown the fascist military regime into an agony of fear. The reactionary authorities, the reports said, admitted that "it was indicative of the instability in much of Indonesia." Radio Djakarta reported on February 20 that Suharto was alarmed and had described the situation as "grave." He also clamoured that he would "take immediate steps."

The armed uprising in East Java has taken place at a time when the people's armed forces are growing steadily and the situation is very good. In January, the Indonesian Communists and other revolutionary people launched armed activities in villages and suburban areas in eight regions in East Java, dealing heavy blows to the fascist military regime and the local landlords, despots, bullies and evil gentry. (See P.R., No. 7, p. 38.)

## **Undeniable Evidence of U.S. Imperialist Aggression Against Korea**

The intrusions of the *Pueblo* into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "were pre-arranged and premeditated acts of espionage," admitted all the crew members of the U.S. armed spy ship in a joint letter of apology submitted recently to the D.P.R.K. Government, according to a Korean Central News Agency report. The spy ship was captured by naval units of the Korean People's Army after it had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

The joint letter also admitted: "The responsibility for initiating this crime must therefore be borne by the U.S. Administration authorities and military leaders. Sending the *Pueblo* into Korean waters is a completely criminal act of aggression."

The letter was signed by all 82 of the crew of the U.S. armed spy ship, including its captain, Lloyd Mark Bucher.

The letter of apology said: "We deserve any punishment by the Korean people regardless of its severity for the crimes we have committed by making overt intrusions into the territorial waters of a sovereign state, namely, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and perpetrating grave hostile acts, since we are not mere prisoners of war but criminals caught in the very act of espionage."

The letter pointed out: "Since we know better of what we did than anybody else, we alone, the men of the *Pueblo*, are witnesses who can give the surest evidence of these crimes and, therefore, we are bound to honestly confess our grave criminal acts."

"We have to say that the intrusions were not caused by any inadvertent

technical error on our part but were pre-arranged and premeditated acts of espionage," the letter added.

The letter declared: "Despite the seriousness of the crime perpetrated by us, our responsibility is still less than that of our government. Those who should be finally responsible for the crimes of espionage against another country are their organizers."

The letter said: "We openly admit again to the world that we have intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage."

"Our acts of espionage and intrusion are aggressive in nature," the letter concluded.

The Korean Central News Agency also published Bucher's second deposition in which he gave more details of the criminal activities of the spy ship before and during its intrusions into Korea's territorial waters.

There are true and false friends. But through practice one can tell the true from the false.

—MAO TSE-TUNG

DISTINGUISHING FRIEND FROM FOE

Yemeni People Foil U.S. Plot

Relying on their own efforts, the Yemeni people recently dealt a powerful counter-blow to the U.S. imperialist conspiracy to subvert the republican government. In the course of the struggle, they have learnt an important truth: U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of the Arab people and, to combat U.S.-engineered armed attacks, it is necessary to get organized, take up arms and wage a determined fight.

Between late November and early December, the reactionary forces of Saudi Arabia and the Yemeni royalists, instigated and backed by U.S. imperialism, launched together with foreign mercenaries a many-pronged attack against the Yemeni capital of Sanaa. The U.S. imperialists intended not only to overthrow the Yemeni republican government, but also to destroy the neighbouring, newly independent People's Republic of Southern Yemen, establish their control over the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula and the gateway to the Red Sea and stamp out the national-liberation movement in the area.

However, the U.S. imperialists failed in their criminal design. Backed by the government, the Yemeni people speedily formed a people's self-defence corps of volunteers from the workers, youth, students, civil servants and public employees. Numbering more than 5,000 before the end of 1967, they were all issued with arms by the government. With this backing, the republican forces won many battles, inflicted heavy casualties on the intruding mercenaries and captured large quantities of weapons and other equipment. On February 6, the republican forces succeeded in re-opening the Sanaa-Hodeida motor road, thus completely smashing the enemy's scheme to encircle and blockade Sanaa.

Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis on people's war has armed the Yemeni people. A leading member of the people's self-defence corps said: "It was under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great thinking on people's war that we set up our organization. Prior to that, we studied his articles on people's war." "Many of our fighters have with them the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and we study it whenever we have time," declared a corps member back from the front.

In this struggle the Yemeni people have also come to see still more clearly the true renegade face of the Soviet revisionists. While the Yemeni people were countering the U.S. conspiracy, TASS released a dispatch on January 2 claiming that "the situation is worsening in the area of Sanaa." This distortion designed to help U.S. imperialism was flatly denied by the Yemeni Government.

When Sanaa was under attack, the Soviet "experts" with the embassy staff leading the way fled from the capital and the Sanaa hospital built with Soviet "aid" was closed down. In contrast, the Chinese experts remained at their posts despite the shelling and the Chinese medical team worked day and night to tend the wounded and sick from the front.

The Yemeni people have drawn the following conclusion from their personal experience: "The Chinese people educated by Chairman Mao are our most reliable friends. They show no fear in the face of danger, and this has increased our confidence and strength. Now we have seen clearly who is our real enemy and who our real friend." "The Soviet Union has given us 'aid' while it colludes with our enemy. The United States has bullied us with arms whereas the Soviet Union tries to undermine our republic in other ways."

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