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## **A Directive From Chairman Mao Concerning the Great Strategic Plan For the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution**

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**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao  
Receive Revolutionary Fighters**

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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

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

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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.

In a few more months, the whole situation will become better still.

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

*On the Chungking Negotiations*  
(October 1945)



Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, on March 7 received over 10,000 revolutionary fighters from six branches and two academies of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Giving a hearty greeting to the revolutionary fighters, Chairman Mao claps his hands.

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# A Directive From Chairman Mao Concerning the Great Strategic Plan for The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

*Our great teacher Chairman Mao issued the famous "March 7" directive concerning the great strategic plan for the great proletarian cultural revolution on March 7, 1967. It was issued in regard to the report "The Experience in Bringing About a Great Alliance of the Whole School Based on the School Class and in Rectifying, Consolidating and Developing the Red Guard Organization in the Yen-an Middle School in Tientsin." To mark the first anniversary of this great directive, its text was republished by Hsinhua News Agency in full. It reads as follows. — Ed.*

Comrades Lin Piao, En-lai and the Comrades of the  
Cultural Revolution Group:

This document could be distributed to the whole country to be acted upon accordingly. The army should give military and political training in the universities, middle schools and the higher classes of primary schools, stage by stage and group by group. It should help in re-opening school classes, strengthening organization, setting up the leading bodies on the principle of the "three-in-one" combination and carrying out the task of "struggle-criticism-transformation." It should first make experiments at selected points and acquire experience and then popularize it step by step. And the students should be persuaded to implement the teaching of Marx that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation, and in military and political training, they should not exclude those teachers and cadres who have made mistakes. Apart from the aged and the sick, these people should be allowed to take part so as to facilitate their remoulding. Provided all this is done conscientiously, it is not difficult to solve the problems.

**MAO TSE-TUNG**

March 7

# Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Revolutionary Fighters

Greeting Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era, more than 10,000 revolutionary fighters from all parts of the country excitedly shout: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" and "Wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan received on March 7 the delegates to several congresses of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works. They were from the artillery corps, the armoured corps, the engineering corps, the railway corps, the telecommunications corps and the anti-chemicals corps, the Higher Military Academy and the Political Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Delegates attending another conference being held in Peking were also received.

The east is red, the sun rises. In excellent health, our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, beaming and in buoyant spirits, happily entered the Great Hall of the People with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and the other responsible comrades of the central authorities to cordially greet over 10,000 revolutionary fighters from all parts of the country.

When Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao mounted the rostrum in firm steps, deafening cheers burst out and re-echoed through the hall. Greeting Chairman Mao, the revolutionary fighters shouted jubilantly: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Smiling, Chairman Mao walked from one end of the rostrum to the other, waving to all revolutionary comrades present.

Then, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao went to the centre of the rostrum and warmly shook hands with the responsible comrades of the various general departments, services, branches and academies of the Chinese People's Liberation Army



The red sun rises in the east. Deafening cheers ring out from the ranks. With boundless love and esteem for the great leader Chairman Mao, with boundless faith in him and boundless loyalty to him, the revolutionary fighters, waving their red revolutionary treasured books of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, cheer again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"





The reception of the revolutionary fighters by Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao expresses the deepest solicitude for the hundreds of millions of the army-men and civilians of the nation and gives them the greatest inspiration; it affirms the firmest faith in them and is the greatest encouragement to them.

and those of the P.L.A. units in Peking, who were present at the reception. They led the latter to the front of the rostrum and, for a prolonged period, greeted the revolutionary fighters assembled in the hall by clapping their hands.

Oh, Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! You are the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time and the red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts. Your heart always beats as one with the hearts of the revolutionary fighters. It is you who leads us to win

one brilliant victory after another on the revolutionary march and is now guiding us to seize all-round victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution. The red hearts of the revolutionary fighters turned to the Party and the sun. At this happiest of moments the revolutionary fighters waved to Chairman Mao their copies of the red-covered revolutionary treasured book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and, in a continuous round of cheers, they shouted: "Long live Chairman

Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" and "Wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

When the reception was over, the revolutionary fighters were still greatly elated. With tears of happiness in their eyes, many of them opened their copies of the *Quotations* and noted down the time and date of this most unforgettable meeting with the great leader Chairman Mao. Again and again they sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and *Wishing Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life*. With boundless respect and veneration, the last group of revolutionary fighters leaving the Great Hall of the People, holding the red revolutionary treasured books above their heads, made a solemn vow before the statue of Chairman Mao:

"We will always follow the brilliant example of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and always be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

"We will always cherish boundless love and esteem for, have boundless faith in and be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao!"

"We will resolutely adhere to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instruction to study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be Chairman Mao's good fighters!"

Also taking part in the reception were Comrades Chen Yi, Liu Po-cheng, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Hsieh Fuchih, Yang Cheng-wu, Su Yu, Wu Fa-hsien, Wang Tung-hsing, Yeh Chun, Yu Chiu-li, Chiu Hui-tso, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Li Tien-huan, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Wen Yu-cheng, Chang Chih-ming, Lo Shun-chu, Wang Shu-sheng, Lu Yang, Hsiao Li, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Li Tso-peng, Wang Hung-kun, Yu Lichin, Chen Jen-chi, Huang Chih-yung, Chen Shih-chu, Tan Fu-jen, Lo Hua-sheng, Chiang Wen, Huang Wen-ming, Li Chen, Liu Chung, Sung Wei-shih, Chen Hsien-jui, Fu Chung-pi and Huang Tso-chen.

## Chinese Air Force Downs U.S. Imperialist Pilotless High-Altitude Reconnaissance Plane

The air force of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, which is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, shot down a U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane on the afternoon of March 7 when it intruded into China's air space over southwest China for reconnaissance and provocations. This is the result of the Chinese air force putting the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung in command, giving prominence to proletarian politics and, with **"fight self, repudiate revisionism"** as the key link, continuously strengthening education on class struggle and raising consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, and doing a good job in bringing about the revolutionization of men's thinking. It is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism which is plotting to expand its war

of aggression and carrying out a desperate last-ditch struggle.

The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued an order commending the air force unit concerned. The order said: "At a time when the revolutionary masses throughout the country in their hundreds of millions are advancing in the march to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the deepest proletarian class feelings of boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and with the strongest hatred for U.S. imperialism, you have heroically defended our socialist motherland and shot down a U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane which intruded into the air space over southwest China for reconnaissance and provocations. This is the result of your response

to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's call to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way. It is a victory for your faithful implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions."

The order added: "The great supreme commander Chairman Mao has taught us: **'The commanders and fighters of the entire Chinese People's Liberation Army absolutely must not relax in the least their will to fight.'** The U.S. aggressors, who have been badly beaten by the Vietnamese people and are approaching total collapse, certainly will not reconcile themselves to defeat but will continue to engage in sabotage and make trouble. Therefore, you must hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, give great prominence to proletarian politics, further carry out the great leader Chairman Mao's great call to **'grasp revolution and promote preparations against war,'** resolutely implement Chairman Mao's order to **'go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruders,'** and resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out all air pirates who dare to intrude into China's air space.

You should continue to respond to the call of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and make new contributions in the great proletarian cultural revolution. You should continue by concrete action to defend the great proletarian cultural revolution and the sacred air space of the motherland."

*Renmin Ribao* published an article by Commentator on March 8, extending the warmest congratulations on this victory. Commentator pointed out: The U.S. imperialist bandit aggressors, who had suffered devastating defeats in the powerful new spring offensive launched by the armed forces and people of south Vietnam, "are still collaborating with the Soviet revisionist leading clique in carrying out counter-revolutionary dual tactics. They are trying to carry out a desperate last-ditch struggle by expanding the war of aggression against Vietnam and by new military adventures. But they have continuously met with defeat on the widespread Vietnam battlefield — defeats more disastrous than before. The pig's paw they have stretched into China was cut off immediately. Confronted by the revolutionary people of the world, U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive by nature, and its accomplices are doomed to defeat."

Commentator continued: "The People's Liberation Army, which is armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and takes Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as a brilliant example, is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The P.L.A. has built a great iron wall to defend the socialist motherland and the great proletarian cultural revolution. Whether it comes by air, sea or land, the enemy is bound to be battered in running up against this great iron wall."

### **Premier Chou Greets Independence of Mauritius**

On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on March 10

to Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, warmly greeting the proclamation of the independence of Mauritius. In his message, Premier Chou informed the Prime Minister that "the Chinese Government has decided to recognize the Government of Mauritius and hopes that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop." The message added: "The Chinese Government and people have consistently sympathized with and supported the people of Mauritius in their just struggle for national independence. We wish that the people of Mauritius, after winning independence, will achieve new successes in the cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and carrying out national construction."

*Renmin Ribao* published an article by Commentator on March 12 greeting the independence of this island country in the Indian Ocean. Its independence, said Commentator, "is the result of the protracted struggle by the people of Mauritius against the rule of the colonialists."

Commentator added: "Ever since the inroads of colonialism, the people of Mauritius had risen in heroic struggle against colonialism and for national independence. With the upsurge of the national-liberation movement in Africa in recent years, the struggle of the people of Mauritius against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence had also steadily developed and had dealt continuous blows at British imperialism. It was in these circumstances that British imperialism had no choice but to agree to Mauritius becoming independent.

"But imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are not reconciled to their defeat. They are still trying by every possible means to maintain their colonial interests in Africa, and they are still trying to continue to keep their control and enslavement of the independent African countries politically, militarily, economically and culturally. Therefore, the people of Mauritius still will be confronted in the days to come with the arduous task of carrying on their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and

neo-colonialism and of safeguarding and consolidating their national independence.

"When he received African friends, our great leader Chairman Mao said: **The tide of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism is sweeping through all Africa. All countries, whether they have attained or have still to attain independence, will sooner or later win complete and thorough independence and liberation. All the Chinese people support you.**"

"The Chinese Government and Chinese people have always sympathized with and supported the people of Mauritius in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence. The people of China and Mauritius, and the people of China and Africa, have always supported and helped one another in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. We believe that, with the people of Mauritius having gained independence, the friendship forged between the people of our two countries in the common struggle against imperialism will be further developed, and the friendly relations between our two countries will also be continuously developed."

### **Morocco's National Day**

Abdellatif Lakhmiri, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Moroccan Embassy in China, gave a reception in Peking on the evening of March 4 to celebrate the National Day of the Kingdom of Morocco. Vice-Premier Chen Yi and responsible members of various organizations concerned were among those who attended.

In his speech at the reception, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Lakhmiri said that the two friendly countries of Morocco and People's China were willing to develop their long-standing relations based on mutual respect and understanding, particularly on trade. "We sincerely hope that the friendship which links us will be enhanced," he declared. The Charge d'Affaires added that, as a member of the Arab League, Morocco appreciated the position

(Continued on p. 16.)



# Chairman Mao's "March 7" Directive Guides Victorious Advance of Great Cultural Revolution in Peking Schools

**U**NDER the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's "March 7" directive on giving military and political training to revolutionary teachers and students, the great proletarian cultural revolution in Peking's schools has been highly successful during the past year.

In his directive of March 7, 1967, the great leader Chairman Mao said: "The army should give military and political training in the universities, middle schools and the higher classes of primary schools, stage by stage and group by group. It should help in re-opening school classes, strengthening organization, setting up the leading bodies on the principle of the 'three-in-one' combination and carrying out the task of 'struggle-criticism-transformation.' It should first make experiments at selected points and acquire experience and then popularize it step by step."

He also said: "Sending army cadres to train revolutionary teachers and students is an excellent measure. It makes a world of difference whether there is such training. Through this training, they can learn from the Liberation Army, they can learn politics, military affairs, the 'four-firsts,'<sup>1</sup> the 'three-eight' working style<sup>2</sup> and the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention,<sup>3</sup> and strengthen their sense of organization and discipline."

In response to Chairman Mao's great call, the headquarters of the different services and branches of the P.L.A. and units under the Peking Command sent out large numbers of commanders and fighters to give military and political training to revolutionary teachers and students. In the past year, they have actively implemented the "March 7" directive and vigorously propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought. Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have been widely instituted and Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions are being carried out in an all-round way. As a result, the schools and colleges have undergone a fundamental change politically. So far, 834 primary schools, 385 middle schools and a number of universities and colleges, involving a total of more than a million teachers and students, have received such training under the unified leadership and organization of the Peking Garrison's general headquarters for military and political training. As a result, revolutionary great alliances have been realized in all these primary and

middle schools and revolutionary committees have been set up in 98 per cent of them. This has also been achieved in a number of universities and colleges.

With proletarian feelings of boundless love for, confidence in, esteem for and loyalty to Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters taking part in giving military and political training, together with the revolutionary teachers, students and school workers, have implemented and defended Chairman Mao's "March 7" directive. They have overcome many obstacles and swept away interference from the Right or the extreme "Left" in the course of the acute struggle between the two lines.

In carrying out the "March 7" directive, the P.L.A. men began by helping the revolutionary teachers and students stand firm against the onslaught of the reactionary trends arising from bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism, which aimed at splitting the revolutionary ranks. Then they guided the revolutionary teachers and students in unfolding a mass exposure and repudiation of the bourgeois reactionary line created by China's Khrushchov. This helped to heighten to a great extent the proletarian consciousness and the awareness of the struggle between the two lines on the part of the revolutionary teachers, students and workers who are directing their spearhead at this top capitalist roader in the Party.

The P.L.A. men made a comprehensive and penetrating scientific analysis of the two opposing groups of mass organizations in the middle schools. They maintained that both groups were proletarian revolutionaries who had courageously fought against the bourgeois reactionary line. There was no conflict of fundamental interests among them.

Chairman Mao teaches: "So long as both sides are revolutionary mass organizations, they should bring about a revolutionary great alliance in accordance with revolutionary principles." Following this instruction, the P.L.A. men helped the revolutionary teachers and students set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes at which they rid themselves of factionalism and enhanced the proletarian Party spirit through fighting self and repudiating revisionism. This resulted in the forging of revolutionary great alliances on the basis of classes or grades in all Peking's middle schools.

Likewise, the primary schools and some colleges have also formed revolutionary great alliances with the help of the army-men assigned to these schools. The other colleges are racing to catch up with them.

In carrying out Chairman Mao's "March 7" directive, a key issue was to encourage revolutionary leading cadres in schools and colleges to step forward and make revolution so as to set up leading bodies on the principle of the "three-in-one" combination. The army-men helped the cadres study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way in the course of mass struggle, encouraging them to make revolution consciously and examine and correct their mistakes in a thoroughgoing way. At the same time, the army-men explained Chairman Mao's cadre policy to the students, urging them to **have faith in and rely on the majority of the cadres.** And they encouraged the latter to shoulder their revolutionary responsibilities as cadres.

In order to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution in schools, the army-men helped the revolutionary teachers and students to reopen classes and to carry forward the proletarian revolution in education. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "**put destruction first, and in the process you have construction,**" the revolutionary teachers and students launched a mass movement to repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by China's Khrushchov. On this basis, lessons were resumed. At the same time, content and methods of teaching are being transformed and the students and teachers are summing up their experience and raising it to higher levels through the process of "**practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge**" as Chairman Mao teaches.

Arising from the preliminary experience gained from practice in struggle, committees based on the school class have been set up in many middle schools. They consist of revolutionary students, teachers, workers and cadres. Proletarian politics is now put to the fore, and the revisionist concept of "putting academic study above everything else," which represented the bourgeois orientation, is being eliminated. As part of the democratization of teaching, the old method of teaching and studying by cramming has given way to teaching and studying through enquiry and reasoning things out. Both teachers and students give lectures and, in this way, teach and learn from each other with the result that the quality of teaching and study is improved. As regards content, all that is feudal, bourgeois and revisionist is being thrown out, and Mao Tse-tung's thought is being vigorously established. Chairman Mao's works are used as basic teaching material for the arts courses and Mao Tse-tung's thought is put in command in compiling and editing new teaching material for the science courses.

In accordance with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instructions on the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the army-men have been educating the revolutionary teachers and students in loyalty to

Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to his proletarian revolutionary line and in having boundless love for, faith in, esteem for and devotion to Chairman Mao. A mass movement was launched to expose and condemn the towering crimes of fiercely opposing Mao Tse-tung's thought committed by China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top capitalist roaders in the Party. P.L.A. heroes have been invited to speak on their experiences in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and in revolutionizing themselves ideologically. As for the army-men on military and political training duties, they always take the lead in revealing their selfish ideas and fighting self, thus passing on the good traditions of the P.L.A. to the schools.

As a result of all this, the revolutionary teachers and students have become very keen about studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. A system of regular daily study has been widely introduced and innumerable groups and classes for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought have been formed. Thousands of outstanding activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works have come to the fore.

Chairman Mao teaches: "**To make the policy of the Party the policy of the masses requires effort, long and persistent effort, unrelenting and strenuous, patient and painstaking effort. Without such effort, we shall achieve nothing.**" The year's struggle shows that the P.L.A. men assigned the task of giving military and political training in Peking have followed this teaching in an exemplary way. They are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and work still harder to ensure the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's "March 7" directive.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> The "four-firsts" are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to routine tasks in political work; and, in ideological work, to the living ideas in a person's mind, as distinguished from ideas in books. That is to say, first place to man, first place to political work, first place to ideological work and first place to living ideas.

<sup>2</sup> The "three-eight" working style: The Chinese P.L.A., under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, has fostered a fine tradition. This fine tradition is summed up by Chairman Mao in three phrases and eight additional characters, meaning firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

<sup>3</sup> Chairman Mao laid down the following rules of discipline for the P.L.A. **The Three Main Rules of Discipline** are: a) Obey orders in all your actions; b) Do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses; and c) Turn in everything captured. **The Eight Points for Attention** are: a) Speak politely; b) Pay fairly for what you buy; c) Return everything you borrow; d) Pay for anything you damage; e) Do not hit or swear at people; f) Do not damage crops; g) Do not take liberties with women; and h) Do not ill-treat captives.

# P.L.A. Air Force's Experience in Creative Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

*The following is a slightly abridged translation of the basic experience in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as summed up at the recent second congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works held by the air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. — Ed.*

**C**HAIRMAN MAO, the great teacher of the proletariat and revolutionary people of the present era, has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage, thereby raising the third great milestone in the development of Marxism.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism, revisionism and dogmatism. Dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and establishment of the complete ascendancy of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung throughout China and the world are the major undertaking that concerns the future of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. This is the basic issue that decides everything. It is precisely on this issue that a protracted and sharp struggle has been going on in China between Marxism-Leninism and counter-revolutionary revisionism. A similarly sharp struggle is developing on this issue on a worldwide scale.

In this struggle that will decide the future of mankind, our respected and beloved deputy supreme commander Comrade Lin Piao, with boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, always follows him closely, holds high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, consistently defends the great leader Chairman Mao, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and wages tit-for-tat struggles against the "Left" and Right opportunist lines. By resolutely and actively initiating and energetically promoting the mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the army, Party and nation, he opened the basic way for the masses in their hundreds of millions to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought directly. He has thus made an outstanding contribution to the Chinese and world revolution.

The series of important instructions given by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works aim to guide us to foster boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to follow Chairman Mao in carrying the revolution through to the end. However, the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, including China's Khrushchov, frantically opposed the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and did all they could to prevent and sabotage the uniting of Mao Tse-tung's thought with the broad masses.

The struggle between the two diametrically opposed attitudes towards Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought is a struggle to decide which guiding ideology shall be used to build the Party, the army and the nation, and decide which road China and the world will take. In the past few decades this struggle has always been the focus of the struggle in our Party between the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois reactionary line. It is also the focus of the struggle between the two lines in the present international communist movement.

Only with such a knowledge of this question, can we really understand the great strategic significance of the whole series of policies, principles and methods put forward by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Only in this way can we more consciously study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way, more effectively implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way and be truly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao. Otherwise, we shall go against the demands of the times, lag far behind and make big mistakes.

In the past few years, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the basic experience of the air force in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is to make conscious efforts

to understand and carry out Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's series of policies, principles and methods for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in the light of the struggle between the two lines and to follow the brilliant example of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao in being boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao is the highest form of revolutionary integrity of proletarian revolutionary fighters and the basic motive force and purpose in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

### **(1) To Be Loyal to Chairman Mao, One Must Have the Most Profound Proletarian Feelings For the Great Leader Chairman Mao**

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has pointed out: "The question of attitude to Mao Tse-tung's thought is one of great importance. We should take firm hold of the question of attitude to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought." To have profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao is a manifestation of one's steadfast proletarian stand and high level of proletarian consciousness. One's proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao is the foundation of one's loyalty to Chairman Mao. The more profound one's feelings for him, the firmer is one's loyalty to him.

How can one deepen one's proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao? The main experience gained by the various units of the air force is as follows:

One must continuously raise the level of one's understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and raise one's proletarian feelings of warm love for Chairman Mao to the height demanded by the new era of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in 1962: **"The next 50 to 100 years or so, beginning from now, will be a great era of thoroughgoing change in the social system in the world, an earth-shaking era without comparison in all previous history. Living in such an era, we must be ready to engage in great struggles whose forms will have many features different from those of the past."**

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the sharpest ideological weapon for the struggle in this great era of ours. It is the great banner of this great era of ours. Only Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guarantee that China and other countries that have established the dictatorship of the proletariat can prevent the restoration of capitalism, that the oppressed nations and people can win liberation, and that the people in those countries in which state power has been usurped by revisionism can overthrow revisionist rule and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, loyalty to Chairman Mao is the first requirement of the times, the revolution and the interests of the proletariat. Only when we acquire a profound understanding of this

fundamental issue can we raise our proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao to the height demanded by the new era of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and have an infinite love for, faith in and loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao.

Of primary importance in raising the level of one's understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the study and grasping of Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles, methods and policies on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the acquiring of a deep understanding of their great significance for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. At the same time, it is necessary to repeatedly study and understand Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's high estimation of Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and raise our understanding to the height of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's estimation. The higher the level of one's understanding, the deeper are one's proletarian feelings of warm love for Chairman Mao.

One must deepen one's proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao through participation in revolutionary struggle. Mao Tse-tung's thought has a clear-cut class nature and applicability. Its essential points are criticism, struggle and revolution. A real understanding of Chairman Mao's genius, wisdom, greatness and correctness and the fact that his words are great truths requires that we go among the masses, go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly, and go into the heat of the struggle.

The process of taking part in revolutionary struggle is a process in which one deepens one's proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao. By applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in struggle, every victory one wins and every difficulty one overcomes deepens one's feelings for Chairman Mao.

As far as leading cadres at various levels are concerned, the basic conditions for deepening their proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao are close links with the masses, always being one of them and making revolution with them. The revolutionary masses have the deepest love for Chairman Mao and follow his teachings most faithfully. The closer the links of the leading cadres with the masses, the deeper their feelings for Chairman Mao.

We must get a firm grip on class education and carry out mass activities to foster our loyalty to Chairman Mao and heighten our proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao. During the past year and more, the various units of the air force launched extensive campaigns to carry out class education by recalling the sufferings of the past and contrasting them with the present happiness, and also widespread activities to enhance their loyalty to Chairman Mao, ardent love for him and consciousness in carrying out his instructions and intensify their hatred for the class enemy. These activities enhanced the commanders' and fighters' level of consciousness of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao.

## **(2) Loyalty to Chairman Mao Demands That We Never Forget Class Struggle, Never Forget The Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and That We Vigorously Repudiate Revisionism**

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years."** Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought reflects the objective laws of the domestic and international class struggle." "Mao Tse-tung's thought is precisely that of class struggle." The question of class struggle, the question of the proletariat's seizure and consolidation of political power, is the fundamental question of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Chairman Mao himself initiated and is leading the first great proletarian cultural revolution in the history of mankind; he has penetratingly disclosed the laws of class struggle in a socialist society, and put forward a whole body of theory, line, principles, methods and policies for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He has raised the fundamental issue of Marxism—class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat—to a higher stage in both theory and practice.

To be loyal to Chairman Mao and really grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, one must increase one's understanding of class struggle, and, first of all, study and apply well Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and correctly understand and implement Chairman Mao's latest series of extremely important instructions.

To forget class struggle, forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, forget to carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, is to forget the fundamental viewpoint of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to lose one's soul and become muddle-headed.

In never forgetting class struggle, what is of first importance is to learn to use Chairman Mao's method of class analysis to distinguish right from wrong and to distinguish the enemy from ourselves. In observing everything and in analysing everything, we must firmly keep in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and use the viewpoint of classes and class struggle and the method of class analysis.

The outstanding characteristic of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat is that the main target of the revolution is the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party who wave "red flags" to oppose the red flag. This has created new problems in distinguishing the enemy from ourselves and the situation is complicated. If things are not well handled, it is possible to mistake enemy for friend or vice versa. In these circumstances, strict observance of class analysis in dealing with people and affairs is of special importance. The relationship between man and man is a class relationship, a political relationship. Political

principle must be used as the criterion in judging whom to support and whom to oppose. The criterion is support or opposition to Chairman Mao, support or opposition to Mao Tse-tung's thought and support or opposition to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In order never to forget class struggle, one must study well Chairman Mao's teachings on the struggle between the two lines, enhance one's understanding of the struggle between the two lines and firmly maintain the proletarian class stand. Vice-Chairman Lin Piao pointed out that the side on which one stands in the actual class struggle is a question of class stand and a question of primary importance to which other questions are secondary.

Since the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party are the main enemy in the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, class struggle manifests itself in a prominent and concentrated way as the struggle inside the Party between the two lines, namely, the struggle between taking the socialist road and taking the capitalist road. Shorn of the concept of the struggle between the two lines, the concept of class struggle is abstract and not thoroughgoing. Which line to support and carry out in this struggle between the two lines is a question of whom to follow and this is the most fundamental question of stand.

In order never to forget class struggle one must vigorously repudiate revisionism. Chairman Mao has said: **"One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism."** We must fully arouse the masses, have close contact with reality and undertake penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, refute and discredit politically, ideologically and theoretically the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, headed by China's Khrushchov, and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence.

In never forgetting class struggle, one must take Chairman Mao's latest instructions as the guide and carry on constant education in the current situation. One can stand firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line only by using Mao Tse-tung's thought to observe and analyse the complex class struggle, to unify understanding of the situation and to maintain at all times a correct political orientation and a sober mind.

## **(3) To Be Loyal to Chairman Mao, One Must Maintain the Revolutionary Style of Study Which Chairman Mao Advocates, Apply What One Learns From Mao Tse-tung's Thought and Follow It Step by Step**

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us that style of study **"is a question of the method of thinking of comrades in our leading bodies, of all cadres and Party members, a question of our attitude towards Marxism-Leninism, of the attitude of all Party com-**



rades in their work. As such, it is a question of extraordinary, indeed of primary, importance."

Of primary importance in the revolutionary style of study which Chairman Mao advocates is the combining of theory with practice. In studying Chairman Mao's works it is necessary to apply what one learns from them and live up to what one says, so as to get quick results. Whether one applies Chairman Mao's works or not after studying them is a reflection of the two diametrically opposed standpoints of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, a question of one's class sentiment and basic attitude towards Chairman Mao, and an important criterion for judging whether one is loyal to Chairman Mao or not.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is unprecedented in the history of mankind. New things emerge endlessly. To keep abreast of the situation and carry out the glorious tasks assigned by the great leader Chairman Mao, the most fundamental thing is to follow closely the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao, and study earnestly and apply resolutely his latest series of instructions.

To follow the great supreme commander Chairman Mao closely, we must have a strong proletarian Party spirit. We should have firm faith in Chairman Mao's instructions and resolutely carry out those we understand. As for those instructions which we do not fully understand for the moment, we must also resolutely carry them out and deepen our understanding of them in the course of implementation.

Chairman Mao is the greatest genius and his instructions have far-sighted, scientific foresight. At the outset, we often do not fully understand or have only a very poor understanding of many of his instructions. This shows that our thinking does not conform to or does not fully conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought and that our Party spirit is not very pure. Therefore, it is all the more necessary to stress resolute implementation of these instructions. Only in this way, can we guarantee that we will not go so far as to make mistakes in the matter of general orientation, or that even if we make mistakes, we can quickly correct them.

To closely follow the great supreme commander Chairman Mao, it is necessary to have high revolutionary enthusiasm. We should carry out his instructions with driving spirit and go immediately into action. As soon as Chairman Mao issues an order, we must relay it, study it, understand it thoroughly and carry it out resolutely as speedily as possible and in the most effective way.

To closely follow the great supreme commander Chairman Mao, we must have revolutionary spirit, a scientific approach and a sense of organization and discipline. Chairman Mao's instruction is the supreme command. We should resolutely carry out and do whatever Chairman Mao tells us to do, no matter what the obstacles, difficulties or danger we face. We cannot be deterred even by a mountain of swords and a sea

of flames. We should not do anything he does not sanction.

To follow the great supreme commander Chairman Mao closely, we must have a spirit of strict self-criticism. We must have a correct attitude towards our achievements and mistakes. All our achievements are victories for Mao Tse-tung's thought. The greater our achievements, the more we should face up to our mistakes. In the final analysis, we commit mistakes when we deviate from Mao Tse-tung's thought. If we commit mistakes, we should make serious self-criticism and correct them quickly and thoroughly. With Mao Tse-tung's thought as our guide, we should constantly sum up experience and draw lessons from revolutionary practice. This is an important method for studying and grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought.

#### **(4) To Be Loyal to Chairman Mao, One Must Combat Self-Interest, Foster Devotion to the Public Interest and Carry Forward the Revolutionary Spirit of Being Courageous and Fearless of Death**

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "This change in world outlook is something fundamental."

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a revolution that touches people to their very souls. The deeper it develops, the more deeply does it touch the souls of people, the sharper is the contradiction between the public interest of the proletariat and the self-interest of the bourgeoisie, and the more elevated and more pressing is the demand to destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest. Unless one destroys self-interest, one may be dragged to the side of the class enemy through "peaceful evolution." Only by consciously destroying self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest can we truly be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao.

In eliminating self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest, attention must be paid first of all to the major issue of one's integrity — one's attitude to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Always and in all circumstances, we must have firm faith in Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely carry out his instructions and unswervingly advance along the revolutionary course charted by him. At the same time we should also deal with minor issues of integrity seriously, set strict demands on ourselves, and strive to maintain our integrity in regard to both major and minor issues.

Destroying self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest means establishing the world outlook of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely." In our army, this means rearing and fostering the revolutionary spirit of being courageous and fearless of death, daring to sacrifice one's life for Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is a concentrated expression of our boundless loyalty to

Chairman Mao and a height which we must attain in thoroughly remoulding our world outlook. When we achieve this height, we are able to courageously vanquish all enemies on the battlefield; stand firm, fear no force or violence, and prefer death to surrender in the sharp class struggle; and, under dangerous and difficult circumstances, dare to step forward to sacrifice our lives for the public interest or for others.

Establishment of the spirit of dedication to the revolution, characterized by courage and fearlessness of death, entails a fierce battle to destroy the philosophy of survival and the renegade's philosophy advocated by China's Khrushchov, a sharp revolution in our inner-most souls, a fierce-fought action in which the public interest of the proletariat wholly overcomes the self-interest of the bourgeoisie. There is a battlefield of class struggle in people's minds, in which proletarian ideas contend with bourgeois ideas for positions and when one kind of idea grows in strength the other weakens. There is no third road. Therefore, we must set ever higher criteria in eliminating self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest. "Offensive battles" are needed; "peaceful evolution" is what must be guarded against. Compromise and eclectic measures actually pave the way for revisionism.

Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" — *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* — are the sharpest weapons for eliminating self-interest, fostering devotion to the public interest and making revolution in the depth of our souls. They shine with the brilliance of the communist spirit; they contain the quintessence of the proletarian world outlook, and are the most fundamental required course for proletarian revolutionary fighters. As long as we constantly study and apply them, we will be able to establish in our minds the proletarian world outlook centred on whole-hearted devotion to the public interest, and climb the heights of revolutionary heroism.

## (5) To Be Loyal to Chairman Mao, One Must Put Proletarian Politics to the Fore and Ensure That the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is Planted in All Positions

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us that **politics is the commander, the soul in everything, and political work is the life-blood of all work.** Vice-Chairman Lin Piao says: "We will enable hundreds of millions of people to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, ensure that it occupies all ideological positions, use it to transform the mental outlook of the whole of society, and turn Mao Tse-tung's thought, this great spiritual force, into a great material force."

Putting politics to the fore and ensuring that Mao Tse-tung's thought occupies all positions are the requirements for waging class struggle, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing a capitalist restoration, and building our army. Political work takes care of thinking, souls and revolutionization and commands every field of work. The focus of the struggle between the two lines in our army has always been the question whether politics or military affairs should be put to the fore. To persevere in taking the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics means loyalty to Chairman Mao and his thought; to go against that road means betrayal of Chairman Mao and his thought.

Putting proletarian politics to the fore means using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command, guide, transform and push forward everything. This is a process of great ideological revolution, a process full of sharp and complex struggles. Only by mobilizing the masses fully, destroying the old ideas and customs of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and establishing the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought can this revolution be carried through to the end. Only by doing this, can we ensure that the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought flies high over all fronts.

(Continued from p. 9.)

taken by the Chinese Government and people on Palestine and their support for it. Lakhmiri also spoke of Morocco's construction and its foreign policy of non-alignment.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei, in his speech, said that the people of China and Morocco had always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle to win and safeguard the national independence of their respective countries. He added that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, China

had consistently abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and done its best to safeguard and promote friendly relations between the two countries.

Chi Peng-fei added: "The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has taught us: **'The just struggles of the people of various countries in the world support each other.'** We hold that it is in the common interests of the Afro-Asian peoples to constantly strengthen their friendship and solidarity and to develop relations of friendly co-operation between their countries. We Afro-Asian peoples must raise

our vigilance a hundredfold and strengthen our solidarity and friendly co-operation so as to completely defeat all the schemes of the imperialists and colonialists."

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chi Peng-fei continued, the 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought would be able to give still more powerful support to all the just struggles of the people of the world and make still greater contributions to strengthening the common cause of solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism.

# Kirin Provincial and Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committees Victoriously Founded

— 300,000 Armymen and Civilians Hold Rally in Changchun to Wish Our Great  
Leader Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life!

**I**LLUMINATED by the brilliance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, the revolutionary people of various nationalities in Kirin Province, surmounting all difficulties and fighting valiantly, have launched a general offensive against China's Khrushchov and his agents in Kirin and thoroughly smashed their criminal plot to restore capitalism there. In the advance by the province to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee were simultaneously founded on March 6. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and still another triumph for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

A festive atmosphere prevailed in Changchun, capital of Kirin Province, on March 6. Waving red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and carrying huge portraits of Chairman Mao, 300,000 proletarian revolutionaries, other members of the revolutionary masses, from all parts of the province and every front, and P.L.A. commanders and fighters stationed in Kirin converged on the square of the Geological Palace, where they held a grand rally to celebrate the victorious founding of the two revolutionary committees.

The meeting opened to the strains of *The East Is Red*. Thunderous applause greeted the announcement of the glorious founding of the two revolutionary committees. With boundless love, faith, veneration and loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, the people raised their arms again and again to hail: "Long live the victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!"

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, the revolutionary people of various nationalities in Kirin, together with the people of the whole country, carried out protracted, courageous and arduous struggles to completely smash Japanese imperialist rule in the northeast and won great victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. During the War of Liberation, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the

close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, following Chairman Mao's great directive to "build stable base areas in the northeast," led the army and civilians in the northeast in marching to the southern bank of the Sunghuachiang River three times, defended Linchiang County four times, engaged in bitter fighting in the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign and liberated Changchun, thus winning great strategic victories in the final overthrow of the reactionary Kuomintang government. After the liberation of the whole country, the revolutionary people of the different nationalities in Kirin, under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, worked hard and struggled valiantly to win one glorious victory after another in the socialist revolution and the socialist construction.

The victorious birth of these two revolutionary committees has dealt a heavy blow at U.S. and Japanese imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique and all other class enemies both at home and abroad. It proclaims the bankruptcy of the conspiracy by China's Khrushchov and his agents in Kirin to restore capitalism in that province. It signifies that Kirin's great proletarian cultural revolution has entered a new stage of winning all-round victory.

On this happy occasion, red flags waved and joy prevailed throughout the province from the forest areas in the east to the grasslands in the west, and from the industrial cities to the wide countryside. The 17 million revolutionary people of various nationalities, full of revolutionary zeal and with their hearts turned towards Peking, wished a long, long life to the great leader Chairman Mao from the bottom of their hearts.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Without a people's army the people have nothing." The glorious founding of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee is also a great victory for the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Kirin in carrying out the tasks of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training. At the crucial moment in the battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, the Kirin Military Area Command and the army units stationed in the province most reso-

lutely responded to Chairman Mao's great call and sent many Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda groups to various places to carry out these tasks, firmly upheld the principle of helping the Left but not any particular faction, armed the revolutionary people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and helped them implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way, thus winning ever-lasting merits for the great proletarian cultural revolution in Kirin. At the celebration rally the broad revolutionary masses shouted again and again: "Learn from the great Chinese People's Liberation Army!" "Salute the great Chinese People's Liberation Army!" "Long live the great Chinese People's Liberation Army!"

Comrade Wang Huai-hsiang, Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally. The present situation in the province was excellent, he said. There was a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere in both the cities and the countryside and in factories and schools. "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." The experience gained in struggle during the past year and more helped us realize more deeply that all the achievements and victories won in the great proletarian cultural revolution should be attributed to our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and to the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao.

"Chairman Mao teaches us: **'To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. . . . The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous.'** The establishment of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee certainly does not mean the end of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines; it means the starting point for new struggle," Comrade Wang Huai-hsiang said. He pointed out that the fighting tasks before all proletarian revolutionaries and other revolutionary people of the province are to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and thoroughly repudiate and discredit China's Khrushchov and his agents

in the province. The proletarian revolutionaries must firmly rely on the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres and strengthen revolutionary unity among the various nationalities. They must vigorously **"grasp revolution and promote production and other work, and promote preparations against war,"** and rapidly bring about a new upsurge in industrial and agricultural production. They must raise their revolutionary vigilance against the disruptive activities of the enemy, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, develop the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, strive for all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions, wrest all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and turn the province into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Other speakers at the rally were a responsible member of the Chinese P.L.A. units stationed in Changchun, revolutionary leading cadres of Kirin Province and the city of Changchun, and representatives from various regions of the province.

Amidst cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" the rally adopted a message saluting the great leader Chairman Mao.

With high enthusiasm, the message praised the wisdom and greatness of the great leader Chairman Mao and the genius of his leadership. It fully expressed the profound proletarian revolutionary sentiments of the 17 million heroic sons and daughters of Kirin Province, the sentiments of boundless esteem, love and veneration for the great leader Chairman Mao. It demonstrated their perpetual loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It also showed their firm determination to wrest all-round victory in the province's great proletarian cultural revolution.

*Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* jointly published an editorial celebrating the establishment of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

## **Liang Chen-yu, a Good Cadre Reared on Mao Tse-tung's Thought**

**T**HE fourth congress of activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought was recently convened by the Headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Its participants, animated by deep class sentiments of boundless love for and loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, extolled the glorious name of the martyr Liang Chen-yu.

Liang headed the general office of a research institute under the Headquarters of the General Staff of the P.L.A. In July 1966, he was taking part in the socialist education movement in the Yongxing brigade of Shensi Province's Lonan County. And it was here that he died a hero's death in a flooded river while saving the life of a young messenger carrying a plan of activities for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In all his 20 years in the P.L.A., Comrade Liang Chen-yu displayed boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought and was utterly dedicated to the people. He devoted his whole life to the interests of the Party and the people. He was an outstanding proletarian revolutionary fighter and a good cadre reared on Mao Tse-tung's thought. The shining story of his life adds glory to the great Chinese P.L.A. It offers a brilliant example from which the army and people and every revolutionary cadre in China can learn.

### **"Live and Die for the People"**

After a rainstorm on July 29, 1966, the Shihtouyu River in Lonan County was in full spate. Mountain torrents poured into it carrying silt and rocks down with them.

At that moment Yin Hung-shan, a young peasant, reached the river bank bound for a village on the other side with an important message concerning arrangements for carrying on the great proletarian cultural revolution. Liang saw how dangerous it was to cross. Reminded of Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"He should be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself. Only thus can he be considered a Communist,"** he hurried down to the river to help Hung-shan wade across.

Just as they reached mid-stream, a big wave threw both of them off their feet. Exerting every ounce of strength, Liang pulled the young man up but they had hardly gone forward another few steps when they were again bowled over. The flood waters swept the two exhausted men down the river.

**"This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on."** At this crucial moment when life and death hung in the balance, this great teaching of Chairman Mao filled Liang with fresh strength. He was determined to save young Hung-shan and the message even at the cost of his own life.

As they were swept near a deep pool where the water was less turbulent, Liang used all his strength to push Hung-shan out of the swift current and so helped him reach the river bank. But he himself was carried down river by the flood.

He was approaching another deep pool and this was his last chance to save himself from danger. But already badly injured he was too weak to swim clear of the racing torrent.

Just then, he heard Pai Wu-lu, the only son of an old poor peasant, shouting to him. The boy was about

to jump into the water to help when Liang yelled back: "Don't, Wu-lu! It's dangerous!" He had barely uttered the words when he was dragged under by the torrent.

"Help! Help! Uncle Liang is drowning!" The boy's shrieks attracted nearby commune members. They ran to the river, linked arms and, forming an unbreakable human chain, succeeded in bringing Liang to the bank. But injured in 14 places, Liang was dead. They called him by name, unable to believe that so good a comrade was no more.

Among Liang's belongings were found that revolutionary treasure — the four volumes of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and a dozen diary notebooks dating from 1948 to 1966. These diaries record his glorious life of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, the people and the Party. Shortly after he had joined the revolution, he had written these noble words: "I will live for the people and die for the people." He fulfilled this militant vow of a proletarian revolutionary fighter.

### **"My Greatest Happiness Is to Follow Chairman Mao to Make Revolution All My Life"**

Liang Chen-yu joined the Chinese Communist Party in April 1946 and the People's Liberation Army in September of the same year. His life was a record of boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, of creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and courageously defending his proletarian revolutionary line.

He was born in a poor peasant's family in Haiyang County, Shantung Province. His grandfather had been a hired farm-hand for more than 20 years and died from brutal exploitation by the class enemy. His grandmother had been forced to go begging and died of starvation. His father at the age of eight became a cowherd for a landlord and toiled for others all his life. Liang's two elder brothers were also hired farm labourers for a dozen years and more and suffered all kinds of oppression by class enemy. Such experience of ruthless class exploitation and oppression filled Liang Chen-yu with a burning hatred for the old society and a boundless love for, faith in, respect for and loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao.

When he had just learnt to read and write during the difficult years of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he copied word by word Chairman Mao's brilliant work *On Protracted War*. At the age of 13, he was elected head of the children's corps of his village and fought the enemy resolutely in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teachings. Later, while studying at the Haiyang Teachers' School, he spent many days and nights copying down these great works of Chair-



man Mao: *The Orientation of the Youth Movement, Rectify the Party's Style of Work, Reform Our Study and Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing*, and passed his copies round among his schoolmates. He talked with them too about his plan of organizing a group of young people to walk to Yen-an, the sacred centre of revolution, to see the great leader Chairman Mao.

Educated by the Party, his class feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao deepened steadily after he joined the P.L.A. On the march or on the battlefield, it was our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, the red sun in his heart, who encouraged him to work diligently for the Party and the people.

Led by the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people destroyed the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek regime and founded New China. With deep class sentiment and great enthusiasm, Liang eulogized Chairman Mao as "the sun, the great man of the people, their saviour." He wrote in his diary: "The bright red flag of revolution has been dyed with the blood of our fighters; a glorious era has been opened by Chairman Mao." "I love the soil and working people of my motherland, and still more do I love Chairman Mao, the great leader of the working people of our country."

On October 1, 1955, Liang Chen-yu saw Chairman Mao for the first time on Tien An Men Square in Peking. Stretching upwards he looked at Chairman Mao again and again and could not look enough. Again and again he cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long life, a long, long life to him!" And he vowed time and again: "I will always be loyal to Chairman Mao! My greatest happiness is to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution all my life."

With revolutionary sentiments of boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and gradually became a proletarian revolutionary fighter armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. At every important historical juncture, he stood firm on the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and fought relentlessly against every word or deed that ran counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought. When Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, called upon the whole army to diligently and creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, Liang studied Chairman Mao's writings, followed his teachings and acted according to his instructions still more firmly and unswervingly.

Following his appointment as head of the general office of the research institute, Liang Chen-yu constantly admonished himself: "Anybody who does not study Chairman Mao's works will be unable to carry on the revolution and has no right to occupy a leading position." "A leader is entitled to lead his subordi-

nates only when he leads according to Mao Tse-tung's thought." He asked his subordinates to obey his leadership only when it conformed to Mao Tse-tung's thought and encouraged them to struggle against any word or deed of his which deviated from Mao Tse-tung's thought. Similarly, he would reject and express his opinion about anything, even though it came from his superior, which went against Mao Tse-tung's thought. He said: "We should act according to Mao Tse-tung's thought and hold ourselves responsible to the Party and the people. I will resist and reject any leadership that runs counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought. I dedicated my life to the people the day I joined the Party. I have nothing to fear!"

When the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching wildly pushed the bourgeois military line to oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought and the putting of proletarian politics to the fore, Liang Chen-yu firmly defended the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. Again and again he led his comrades to study Chairman Mao's theory on building the army politically and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instructions on putting politics to the fore. He opposed every attempt to push politics aside. When people tried to squeeze out study and political work with routine work, Liang insisted on giving the study of Chairman Mao's works first place above any other work and led his comrades in setting up a regular system for such study.

When Liang Chen-yu went to Lonan County, Shensi Province, in March 1966 to take part in the socialist education movement there, he firmly carried out the policies formulated by Chairman Mao himself. He worked hard to arm the poor and lower-middle peasants and rural cadres with Mao Tse-tung's thought and waged a resolute struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by China's Khrushchov, a line that was "Left" in form but Right in essence.

Liang went grazing cattle and collecting manure with Wang Chung-yin, an elderly poor peasant, and sentence by sentence taught him Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*). With this help, the old man steeled himself as a staunch revolutionary and was later elected chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association in his brigade. Liang Chen-yu also went from door to door visiting the poor and lower-middle peasants and rousing them to struggle resolutely against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. Thanks to these efforts, the Yongxing brigade's socialist education movement, following the correct course set by Chairman Mao, achieved big successes.

The bourgeois reactionary line pushed by China's Khrushchov, in contrast to Chairman Mao's cadre policy,

showed no confidence in the broad masses of the rural revolutionary cadres and resulted in the practice of "hitting hard at the many in order to protect the few." Liang Chen-yu firmly resisted this. He organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's instructions about how to treat cadres correctly and helped them develop a correct attitude towards the local cadres. At the same time, he strengthened the education of the rural cadres in Mao Tse-tung's thought, and helped them adopt a correct attitude towards themselves and the masses, so that they could temper themselves in the storms of the class struggle. With his assistance, the poor and lower-middle peasants consistently directed the spearhead of their attack against a handful of the capitalist roaders in the Party and the ghosts and monsters in society.

In June 1966, as the great proletarian cultural revolution spread throughout the nation, Liang Chen-yu wrote this pledge: "Founded by Comrade Mao Tse-tung himself and loyal to the Party and the people, the People's Liberation Army is an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a member of the Chinese P.L.A., I am determined to stand in the van of the great proletarian cultural revolution, struggle relentlessly against all who oppose the Party, Chairman Mao and socialism, and defend the Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought!" He organized the cadres and members of the brigade to study the documents of the Party Central Committee and editorials in the press and encouraged them to write big-character posters. He also actively led the poor and lower-middle peasants to concentrate their fire on criticizing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionists. At the same time, he helped the poor and lower-middle peasants compose theatrical items praising Chairman Mao and disseminating the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

### **"As Sons of the People We Should Be Their Servants"**

From the day he joined the revolutionary children's corps, Comrade Liang Chen-yu was reared and educated on Mao Tse-tung's thought and, as time went by, came to understand the meaning of serving the people heart and soul. He led the other children in explaining the Party's policies to the villagers, in carrying water and firewood for dependents of armymen and revolutionary martyrs, helping the people's militia stand guard or round up bad elements, and taking part in the village's struggle against the local despots and for rent reduction.

On his way home one day in August 1944, Liang saw a horse and cart driven by an old man trapped and in danger in the middle of a stream. He took the lead in jumping into the water and with his mates

helped the old man bring the cart to safety. In answer to the old man's profuse thanks he replied simply: "As sons of the people we should be their servants."

After joining the P.L.A., Liang always bore in mind the teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao to **"serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses."**

On arriving in the Yongxing brigade to take part in the socialist education movement, the first things he put down in his notebook were the addresses of the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants. He visited each of them in turn, seeking their advice and bringing them Mao Tse-tung's thought. An elderly poor peasant, Grandma Lu, lived farthest from the house where Liang was staying. Over a few months he paid her four visits, reading Chairman Mao's works to her, explaining the significance of the socialist education movement, repairing her house and helping her with the household chores.

During his stay in the village, Liang shared life, work and studies with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor peasant Chen Tien-chun knew that Liang suffered from a stomach ailment and always offered him the best food available. But he never accepted it. Instead he explained to Chen that cadres were the people's servants and should share everything, bitter and sweet, with the masses. When he saw some members of the work team carelessly let some grains of rice fall while eating in the peasants' homes, he would tell them: "We are servants of the people. Our sole duty is to serve them and we have no right to waste even a grain of the fruits of their labour."

Though his health was poor, he often worked till late at night yet got up early next morning to join the commune members at work. When the poor and lower-middle peasants asked him to take a good rest, he would say: "Twenty-four hours a day is not enough for me to work for the Party and the people."

The day before his death, he spent the early morning with other comrades studying the heroic deeds of Chairman Mao's good soldier Liu Ying-chun, who laid down his life to save a party of children. Then he helped a group of poor and lower-middle peasants from three brigades rehearse some 50 theatrical items they had created themselves in praise of the Party and Chairman Mao. After that, he studied the arrangements for the activities of the people's militia, mapped out the Yongxing brigade's work plan for the coming fortnight, and arranged for the next day's work. . . . By then it was four o'clock in the morning. He got up at daybreak to join in the daily study of Chairman Mao's works. One hour later came the news of his heroic death. Chairman Mao teaches revolutionaries that they should **"be 'oxen' for the proletariat and the**

masses, bending their backs to the task until their dying day." Liang Chen-yu truly followed that teaching.

### **"The Creative Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Works Is My Life-Long Militant Task"**

Throughout his 20 militant years in the Party and the army, Liang Chen-yu never for a moment forgot to use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to remould his world outlook. Among the lofty vows he wrote in his diary is this: "It is my life-long militant task to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works." "I'll make it my lifetime's work to study the 'three constantly read articles' and remould my world outlook." Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and the people, he nobly fulfilled these pledges.

In the spring of 1949, on the eve of the liberation of the country, Liang marched south with his army unit and from the rural areas moved into big cities. He immediately copied down the following paragraph from Chairman Mao's *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China*: **"There may be some Communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must guard against such a situation."** He constantly referred to this paragraph when examining himself and was determined to preserve the fine political qualities of a Communist all his life.

Through all the following 17 years, though life around him and material conditions have changed enormously, Liang Chen-yu always kept in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and never changed his industrious and simple style of life and work. In each political movement, he held fast to the stand of the Party and waged resolute struggles against all class enemies and bourgeois ideas.

When China's Khrushchov attempted to make his sinister book on self-cultivation the study material for Party education, Comrade Liang Chen-yu put up a firm ideological resistance. Putting aside the sinister book on self-cultivation he earnestly studied the "three constantly read articles" and used the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to combat the "theory of merging public and private interests" and the "philosophy of survival" advocated in the book on self-cultivation. As far back as in 1951, he wrote in his diary: "A man who always proceeds from 'self-interest' is a most dangerous person. Such a man if put in prison is likely to yield to the enemy and turn against the Party and the people's cause, or on the battlefield become a shameless deserter. His life will be worthless and stink to high heaven. He will be for ever spurned by the people. When a man thinks not of 'self-interest' but always and everywhere of the interests of the Party and the people, such a man will grow in resolution and his spirit will live on after him."

All who worked and lived with Liang admired the strict demands he put on himself in remoulding his world outlook. He strictly and persistently applied what he learnt from Chairman Mao's teachings and as he grew older and assumed greater responsibilities he set a higher and higher standard for his ideological remoulding.

During the long years of creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould his world outlook, he summed up his experience in the following four points: "1. be unafraid to tell others what is in my mind and fear no criticism; 2. recognize and acknowledge actual contradictions and struggle and where I lag behind others; 3. fight against non-proletarian ideas in my mind myself and ask others to help me in this fight; and 4. sum up my experience and lessons promptly, carry forward what is in conformity with Mao Tse-tung's thought and correct what is not."

About three weeks before he died, he recorded in his diary his determination to thoroughly remould his world outlook and to:

"Foster a revolutionary outlook on life,  
Serve the people 'wholly' and 'entirely.'  
Fight constantly against 'self-interest,'  
Never forget to place strict demands on myself,  
and to look on 'death for the cause of the people'  
as a worthy end."

\* \* \*

**Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve**

**Which dares to make sun and moon shine in  
new skies.**

Liang Chen-yu was buried by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Yongxing brigade on the bank of the Shihtouyu River. They said: "Liang died for us. When he was alive, he helped us every day to study Chairman Mao's works and take the socialist road. Now we are burying him here so that he can see how we build our brigade into a big red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and advance to communism!"

This year in the units where the martyr Liang Chen-yu worked and in the Yongxing brigade, there is an upsurge in the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works. Taking Liang Chen-yu as their example, the commanders and fighters, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the brigade's revolutionary cadres are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, implement every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.



## Mao Tse-tung's Thought

### Lights the Whole World

## Revolutionary Foreign Women in Peking Hail World Entering New Era of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

**R**EVOLUTIONARY women from Asian, African and Latin American countries now in Peking, interviewed by Hsinhua on the eve of March 8, International Working Women's Day, expressed their joy at the fact that the world has entered the new revolutionary era with Mao Tse-tung's thought as its great banner. They all expressed boundless love for Chairman Mao, describing him as the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world and the red sun in their hearts. They said that Chairman Mao pays great attention to world revolution and to the emancipation of women. They sincerely wished him a long, long life.

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. The women revolutionaries from different countries declared that in the great era of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the historical task facing the revolutionary women of the world is to conscientiously study and grasp the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and, guided by it, to take an active part in the raging revolutionary struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and international reaction and for national liberation and victory in the revolution, thus bringing about the emancipation of women.

Nida, a friend from Thailand, pointed out that since the world has entered the great era of Mao Tse-tung's thought, only by depending on it can the women of the world gain their emancipation. She said that Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era and that the attitude towards it is the criterion for distinguishing genuine from sham revolutionaries. She believed that the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao himself, has further consolidated and strengthened China — the base of world revolution — and placed China in a still better position to aid the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world. "The world's revolutionary people feel extremely happy to have such a great leader as Chairman Mao. The Thai people, including the women, love Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought from the bottom of their hearts," Nida stressed.

She quoted the great leader Chairman Mao's statement: "When women all over the country rise up,

that will be the day of victory for the Chinese revolution." She was convinced that this teaching of Chairman Mao's held completely true for the situation in her own country. She said that the women of her homeland, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand which holds high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, had come to understand that armed struggle was the only way to the liberation of the people of Thailand. They were taking an active part in people's war to overthrow the Thanom-Prapas clique — the running dogs of U.S. imperialism. Referring to the role played by women in Thailand's people's war, Nida said that they had become an indispensable force. In the regions where there was guerrilla warfare especially, they not only took part in actual fighting, but also worked in medical services, transport, propaganda among the masses and mobilization of the masses. The revolutionary struggle, she added, had given Thai women a new outlook. Their awakening marked a new development in the Thailand revolution.

Nida was convinced that the immense role played by the Thai women was inseparable from the fact that they had armed themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought. She noted that the Communist Party of Thailand had again and again called on the people to study Chairman Mao's works. The revolutionary people in her country were now diligently studying Chairman Mao's writings. Many women in the countryside had been able to recite the "three constantly read articles" by Chairman Mao and quite a number of quotations from his other works. The revolutionary people had overcome numerous obstacles and were eagerly studying Chairman Mao's works even in enemy-occupied areas. Nida concluded, "We are fully confident that guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolution in Thailand is sure to triumph."

Darmini, an Indonesian friend, said: "Our era is the era of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is the most powerful weapon for the revolutionary people throughout the world in defeating the enemy — U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with the Soviet leading clique as its centre,

and all reactionaries. Guided by the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the women and the people of the whole world will win complete liberation and will march forward to the bright future of socialism and communism."

"The main characteristic of this year's International Working Women's Day," Darmini said, "is that the consciousness of the women of the whole world, especially in Asia, Africa and Latin America, has risen. This is the awakening of women in the era of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The people's armed struggles are now raging like tempests in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the revolutionary people and women have stepped on to the revolutionary road. The fallacies of the parliamentary road and the 'peaceful road' advocated by the Soviet modern revisionists and China's Khrushchov have gone utterly bankrupt. The oppressed people and oppressed nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America have increasingly come to understand that the only road to national liberation is the road of **'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun,'** the road of reliance on the peasants, the establishment of revolutionary base areas in the countryside, and of using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture them."

"The Indonesian revolutionary women and people have come to understand that the struggle for the liberation of women cannot be separated from the struggle for the liberation of the motherland, that is, from the people's armed struggle," she added. Darmini pointed out that Chairman Mao's teaching "**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**" had encouraged the Indonesian revolutionary people and women in their firm struggle against the Suharto-Nasution military fascist regime which was supported by the U.S. imperialists in collaboration with the Soviet modern revisionists. "All the activities of the Indonesian revolutionary women," she said, "serve the armed struggle of the Indonesian people. Indonesian women fighters are integrating with the poor peasants and working together with their comrades-in-arms in the countryside in arousing the masses and arming them to wage heroic struggles against their enemies."

Darmini said: "Overcoming all kinds of difficulties and obstacles, the Indonesian revolutionary women are putting the study of Chairman Mao's works first and stick to putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command over everything. The Indonesian revolutionary women and people regard Chairman Mao as their great teacher and saviour. In some parts of Indonesia, young women have joined the revolutionary youth in forming groups to spread Mao Tse-tung's thought. They make this their glorious task."

Shirley Graham, widow of the noted Afro-American leader, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, both of whom were once received by Chairman Mao, paid high tribute to the elevation of Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage by the great leader Chairman Mao. She pointed out that the thought of Mao Tse-tung had pushed world

revolution forward to a new height. She said, "I come from Africa and have direct experience of the love of the African people for Chairman Mao."

Mrs. Du Bois said that, guided by Chairman Mao's teaching that "**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun,**" the revolutionary armed struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples were surging forward. She emphasized the great awakening of the African people and of the Afro-Americans in the United States. They had realized, she continued, that only by armed struggle could they achieve national liberation and the emancipation of the people.

She said that the African people saw more and more clearly that Soviet modern revisionism had betrayed them. The Soviet modern revisionists told the African people not to fight but to pursue "peaceful coexistence" and "wait for negotiation." The African people knew perfectly well that all this was just nonsense.

Japanese friend Tatsu Tokuda told the reporter that the celebration of "March 8," at the time when China was striving for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, was of particular significance. The unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution had greatly pushed forward the revolutionary struggles of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the Japanese revolutionary people highly praised and warmly supported this revolution.

Tatsu Tokuda said that Chairman Mao, the most respected and beloved great leader of the world's people, had shown much concern for the Japanese people's struggle and had given them resolute support, thus giving the Japanese people, including the women, infinite strength. The Japanese people who had boundless love for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, were following Chairman Mao's teachings and directing the spearhead of their struggle at U.S. imperialism, she continued.

The 71-year-old woman pledged to study hard and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought. She was convinced that under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people would surely win final victory.

Raquel Cossoy, a friend from Brazil, said that Chairman Mao is not only the great leader of the Chinese people, he is also the great leader of the people all over the world. The wise leadership of Chairman Mao decides the fate of China and the world.

"The heroic revolutionary struggle of the Chinese women armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought has greatly encouraged revolutionary women the world over," she went on to say. "The influence of the Chinese revolution is like a strong wind spreading all over the globe. The revolutionary storm of people's war is sweeping Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggling peoples of



all countries profoundly recognize that Mao Tse-tung's thought is their powerful ideological weapon in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. More and more groups are being formed in Latin America to study Chairman Mao's works. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, more and more Latin American women have taken up guns and joined the armed struggle for complete national liberation."

Raquel Cossoy declared that a revolutionary upsurge could only take place in Latin America by widely spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought and completely sweeping away the influence of modern revisionism. She pointed out that China's experience in seizing political power through protracted armed struggle was very precious to the people of Latin America, especially to the Brazilian people. The Brazilian people, she declared, must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, establish a Marxist-Leninist Party and an army led by that Party, carry out armed struggle, and take the road of encircling the cities from the countryside. Only thus could they win complete victory in revolution.

Amor Gahor Aysha and Nassor Seif Thureya, two Tanzanian friends, talked about their experience in studying Chairman Mao's works. They acclaimed Chairman Mao as the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the peak of Marxism-Leninism in the present era and the most scientific summing-up of the revolutionary

experience of the present era. They said that to win independence and liberation all peoples and every nation must carry out revolutionary struggles in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings.

They pointed out that the women of all countries must follow the teachings of Chairman Mao and join the ranks of the national and people's liberation struggle. Only by doing this could they achieve emancipation.

They said that the great proletarian cultural revolution led by the great leader Chairman Mao had not only consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, it had also contributed greatly to world revolution. China had become the base of world revolution. Every victory won in China's great proletarian cultural revolution brought great encouragement to the people and women of the world. It would further promote the revolutionary struggles of the people and women of the whole world.

The revolutionary friends interviewed by Hsinhua all extended greetings, on behalf of the women of various countries, to the revolutionary women of China and expressed their wish that the Chinese women would make further contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution. They also paid tribute to the heroic Vietnamese women fighting in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression. They called upon the revolutionary women of all countries to unite in struggle to win greater victories.

## How North Vietnam's Army and People Beat the U.S. Air Marauders

SINCE August 5, 1964, the struggle waged by the valiant army and people of north Vietnam against the U.S. air marauders has been going on for more than three years. The wanton day and night bombing by the U.S. imperialists has failed to deter the heroic people of a heroic country. Instead, the vaunted U.S. imperialist "air superiority" has taken a terrific beating, such as has never been seen before. According to a recent count, the north Vietnamese army and people have inflicted staggering losses on the U.S. invaders by shooting down over 2,700 of their attacking aircraft.

### U.S. Imperialism Fully Revealed as A Paper Tiger

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "All the reputedly powerful reactionaries are merely paper tigers." U.S. imperialism, badly battered as it is on the south Vietnam battlefield, has

revealed its true colours as a paper tiger. The fierce fight put up by the north Vietnamese army and people against the U.S. air pirates three years on end has likewise punctured this U.S. paper tiger.

People can still remember how overweeningly arrogant U.S. imperialism was when its air bandits first attacked north Vietnam. At that time U.S. imperialism sent out large numbers of aircraft to dive-bomb targets along communication lines. At times, they circled only a hundred metres or so overhead! Then on April 3 and 4, 1965, the army and people of Thanh Hoa brought down dozens of the intruding U.S. aircraft with rifles, machine-guns and anti-aircraft guns. The proud army and people of Thanh Hoa described the brilliant battle with the enemy as "hunters shooting wild ducks."

From then on, the U.S. air marauders no longer dared make low-altitude flights or dive-bomb as they did before.

The more frenziedly the U.S. gangsters escalated the war, the heavier their defeats became. Available figures show that there was a daily average of 200 sorties over north Vietnam in 1966, and it increased to between 300 and 400 in 1967, with the highest number of strikes reaching 700 in a single day. But in direct proportion to the strikes, the number of enemy aircraft shot down by the north Vietnamese army and people has likewise "escalated"; they brought down 773 enemy planes in 1966 and 1,067 in 1967. The U.S. air marauders suffered still heavier losses especially after they intensified their raids on Hanoi, Haiphong and the communication lines near the China-Vietnam borders. On an average more than 105 U.S. aircraft were shot down a month in the latter part of 1967. The types of enemy planes downed were steadily on the increase, and so was the number of American air pirates killed or taken captive. U.S. airmen killed or captured included officers from the rank of lieutenant to a full colonel who commanded a fleet of 72 aircraft.

The Vietnamese comrades told of an episode which makes a mockery of the U.S. aggressors. At a time when the Vietnamese army and people were shooting down enemy aircraft at the rate of about 100 a month, U.S. imperialism sent what it called a "highly experienced" air force colonel to fly over north Vietnam to study ways and means of coping with the ground fire from the Vietnamese people. But his plane, too, was shot down and the colonel was captured before he had time to accomplish his "mission."

In 1967, U.S. imperialism started to use B-52 strategic bombers as its "last trump card" to attack north Vietnam. When these B-52's were on a mission, they were escorted by a dozen or several dozens of fighters, and they flew at an altitude of over 8,000 metres. However, the Vietnamese army and people, who have become more experienced, knocked them down all the same.

Shooting down one after another the supersonic "Thunderchiefs" and "Phantoms" and even the U-2 high-altitude reconnaissance planes and B-52's, the north Vietnamese army and people have brought about the complete bankruptcy of the "air superiority" myth much vaunted by U.S. imperialism.

### **Revolutionary War Is a Great School**

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us that for the revolutionary people "our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare." In the fierce battles with the U.S. air marauders, innumerable heroic

figures have come to the fore from among the army and people of north Vietnam, fighters who have tempered themselves in the flames of war.

One can find many young fighters wearing medals of different kinds in the anti-aircraft batteries of the Vietnam People's Army. These fighters who had been students, workers or members of agricultural producers' co-operatives not long ago joined the army with burning hatred against the enemy and soon proved themselves outstanding gunners in the heat of battle, performing spectacular deeds of merit.

A striking example is the 14th Anti-Aircraft Battalion headed by Nguyen Viet Xuan which was awarded the title of honour "Heroic Unit." Ninety per cent of the cadres in this battalion joined the army after 1963, and two-thirds of the fighters were new recruits. In response to the battle call of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh, they have all displayed extraordinary bravery. Second gunner Nguyen Dinh Dao kept right on fighting in one battle although he was wounded. Dau Van Vinh, a mess cook, on his own initiative took the place of the wounded fourth gunner and distinguished himself in battle. Though already hit in the left arm by shrapnel, he carried on without letting his comrades notice it. The fifth gunner who was hit in the neck a moment before they won the battle died a hero's death, with his arms tightly holding a shell and his body leaning against the gun mount. The posture was gallantry itself.

During the first two years of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, this anti-aircraft battalion saw service all the time, carrying on mobile operations on one battlefield after another where the fighting was the fiercest. They have gone through all kinds of difficulties and hardships, covering a distance of 120,000 kilometres and fighting more than 400 heroic



**Vietnamese militia, at battle station, ready to punish U.S. air pirates.**

battles. A total of 93 U.S. pirate aircraft downed goes to their credit.

Like the People's Army, the Vietnamese people have also developed rapidly into a strong fighting force in the course of the revolutionary war. The militiamen of Dien Thanh village, Nghe An Province, fought 38 enemy raids at a stretch, in defence of a certain bridge. They steadily gained in experience and succeeded in bringing down two U.S. planes with rifles and light machine-guns.

The militiamen of Van Trach village, Bo Trach district, Quang Binh Province, failed to shoot down any enemy planes at first, while comrades-in-arms of nearby villages had already acquitted themselves well. After summing up their experience, they decided to move their guns nearer to the areas where the enemy had concentrated their attacks. "We must draw enemy fire on to ourselves" is their watchword. Once a rocket from an enemy plane started a fire setting the militia platoon leader's hair ablaze. The platoon leader, Nguyen Dinh Xiem, ran to the riverside, immersed his head in water to put out the flames, and then rushed back to his gun position to continue fighting. The militiamen of this village have fought against more than 123 enemy raids. And they set a record in bringing down two enemy aircraft with rifle fire within a single week. One of the two, a jet, was shot down with only two bullets.

### **Roads Cannot Be Cut, Bridges Cannot Be Smashed**

Between Hanoi and the 17th parallel, there was a sector of a highway which was so full of craters that one could hardly distinguish the road from the paddy-fields nearby. A convoy of 18 military cars carrying a platoon of artillerymen and a number of guns for the front was bogged down in this muddy stretch. When word about this got round, people living within a radius of several kilometres quickly headed for the spot with all kinds of tools from picks and spades to ropes and baskets. Within half an hour there had gathered more than 300 people, including carpenters, masons and transport workers. The platoon leader issued an urgent appeal: "The front is waiting for us. We must try our best to get the whole convoy across this muddy stretch as quickly as possible!" Everyone in the crowd knew that speed means life, speed means victory. Shouting slogans, they worked non-stop for more than ten hours.

The platoon leader realized that they were all dog-tired, so he urged them to take a rest. But none of them agreed to stop work. The girls of the road repair team headed by Tran Thi Ly sang militant songs *Liberate the South*, *Liberation March*, etc., to inspire the workers to carry on. After another two hours of intensive work, they succeeded in repairing the road, and the convoy got through.

Ten days later, the girls' road repair team led by Tran Thi Ly received a letter of thanks from the fighters on Con Co Island. The letter informed the villagers that the artillery platoon had fought a stiff bat-

tle with the U.S. bandits only ten minutes after arriving at their positions. With the guns which had gotten through, thanks to the help of the girls and the other villagers, the fighters had sunk one enemy naval vessel and shot down one U.S. plane, the letter said.

Thousands of fighting units like Tran Thi Ly's road repair team are now actively taking part in the struggle all over north Vietnam. They regard it as their sacred duty to support the front. Many old people in north Vietnam have willingly offered their door boards and trees planted with their own hands for building bridges and repairing roads. Fishermen ready to put out to sea bring their boats around to where enemy planes have just damaged a bridge and use the boats to set up a pontoon-bridge to get the vehicles across. Thousands of families keep piles of earth in their yards for emergency repairs on roads damaged by enemy bombing. The Vietnamese are a people endowed with tremendous creative power. Once a bridge near Nghe An was damaged by the bombers. Thousands of local inhabitants immediately went into action and finished the repair work within half an hour. The convoys went on uninterrupted.

### **The City That Cannot Be Subdued**

The heroic people of Vinh city, a major target of U.S. air strikes and naval bombardment, have fought against the enemy with remarkable bravery and tenacity.

By the beginning of last year, the army and people in the city had already shot down more than 100 U.S. aircraft, leading all other north Vietnamese cities for the number of enemy aircraft brought down. In the suburbs and the city itself, the people carried on as usual at battle posts, in production and other fields of activity, waging people's war with all its power and fury. The power station managed to maintain its supply of electricity day and night. The public address system brought news of the victorious progress of the war and militant music to the people throughout the city.

In the midst of the war, the heroic workers in the city cleared away the wreckage caused by the U.S. air marauders and built a new machinery plant which they called "Ever Stronger." Despite its make-shift appearance, it is a first-class machine shop. Dazzling sparks spray from the welders' torches amidst the hum of machine tools of various kinds lit up by 200 watt bulbs. Funnel-like shades made from scrap metals direct the beams of light in their full intensity on to the machines—a clever device for both production and the frequent black-outs. During one air raid, a bomb exploded only 20 metres away from the plant, yet the workers went about their jobs undaunted, as they knew that their work would contribute to the victory over the enemy.

To ensure uninterrupted operation in all eventualities, the workers had obtained a diesel generator. In

case the supply of electricity from the power station is broken, they can depend on the diesel generator for the power; and if the diesel generator is blown up, they are prepared to keep the machine tools running by a hand-operated device.

The wanton bombing by U.S. imperialism has failed to weaken the vigour and vitality of undaunted Vinh.

The revolutionary stamina displayed by the city's population in their work as well as fighting points eloquently to this conclusion: the bombs of U.S. imperialism can never subdue the heroic Vietnamese people. The 31 million people of Vietnam will definitely and thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors and win ultimate victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

## West German Militarism, Stop Running Amuck!

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

**M**ORE than 10 ministers of the Bonn government and 400 members of the West German Federal Bundestag recently swaggered into West Berlin to attend a series of meetings there. This is a serious provocation on the part of the West German militarists against the people of the German Democratic Republic and the people of Europe.

West Berlin is on the territory of the German Democratic Republic and has never been part of West Germany. But the West German militarist forces have been using all kinds of tricks to seize West Berlin. At the instigation of the Bonn authorities, West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz attended the council meeting of the NATO bloc last December; and in January, West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger attended an illegal meeting in West Berlin called by the revanchist organization the "Christian Democratic Union in Exile." The fact that the West German Government and parliament have openly called many meetings in West Berlin is an attempt to make it a *fait accompli* that West Berlin belongs to West Germany.

Annexing West Berlin is only part of the rabid revanchist plan of the West German militarist forces. The arrogance of the West German militarist forces, who are represented by the Bonn government, has become more and more inflated in recent years. West German militarism has not only intensified its arms expansion and worked hard to acquire nuclear arms through U.S. imperialism, but has also time and again made arrogant claims. It calls itself the "sole representative" of Germany; it refuses to recognize the Oder-Neisse border; and it even advances the so-called "new eastern policy" in an attempt to isolate and then annex the German Democratic Republic through "peaceful infiltration." Such expansionist ambitions of West German militarism cannot but arouse the sharp vigilance of the revolutionary peoples of the world.

It is by no means accidental that the Bonn clique has become so audacious and unbridled in its evil deeds. In order to turn West Germany into the main support

for its policies of aggression and war in Europe, U.S. imperialism has all along been stepping up its fostering of the West German militarist forces, and in recent years it has been actively instigating West German militarism to bring about the so-called "unification of Germany." The recent insolent provocations in West Berlin by the West German militarists were encouraged by U.S. imperialism.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's policy of capitulation and betrayal has also considerably increased the arrogance of the West German militarist forces. It may be recalled that Khrushchov had time and again capitulated to U.S. imperialism and West German militarism and shamelessly betrayed the interests of the German people on such questions as the German peace treaty, the unification of Germany and the status of West Berlin. On the question of the status of West Berlin, he abandoned the stand that West Berlin is part of the territory of the German Democratic Republic and made repeated concessions. Brezhnev, Kosygin and company have not only taken over Khrushchov's capitulationist line on the German question lock, stock and barrel, but have even gone further. Under the signboard of "relaxing the European situation" and establishing "a European system of collective security," they have been energetically calling for "peaceful coexistence" and "cordial relations" with West Germany and have intensified their collaboration with the Bonn clique. This criminal deed by the Soviet revisionist clique has thoroughly exposed it as a dirty gang of betrayers of the German people.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has taught us: **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."** The destiny of Germany can only be determined by the German people themselves. Disaster awaits the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the West German militarists who are vainly trying to turn back the wheel of history.

(March 10)

## **U.S. Imperialism Steps Up Its Aggression to Turn Indonesia Into Its Colony**

**T**HE past year has witnessed feverish efforts on the part of U.S. imperialism to reduce Indonesia to its colony. With the door thrown wide open by the Suharto-Nasution traitorous regime, the U.S. imperialists have rushed in and have reached their claws into all parts of the country's vast territory.

To turn Indonesia into their colony — this is the consistent, long-term policy of the U.S. imperialists. To carry out this criminal policy, they directed the Indonesian reactionary forces to engineer the so-called "Madiun Incident" as far back as in September 1948. Tens of thousands of Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people were then massacred. Subsequently, U.S. imperialism fostered the reactionary military clique headed by Nasution, whipped up one anti-Communist, anti-China and anti-popular adverse current after another in Indonesia and conducted unbridled subversive activities against that country. In the summer of 1965, it instigated the Suharto-Nasution clique to form the "Council of Generals" and, in October that year, launch a counter-revolutionary coup to seize political power. As a result, hundreds of thousands of Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people were slaughtered in cold blood. U.S. imperialist chieftain Johnson openly declared in January 1967: "Differences which have raised barriers" between the United States and Indonesia in the past "have been resolved in a manner that will permit us to build a fruitful relationship." In the eyes of the U.S. imperialists, the time is ripe to convert Indonesia into a U.S. colony.

Many U.S. monopoly capitalists and their agents rushed to Indonesia in 1967 for this purpose. Among those who journeyed to Djakarta were political chieftains like Vice-President Humphrey, former Vice-President Nixon and Assistant State Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs William Bundy. High-ranking officers including James Edmundson, Vice-Commander of the U.S. Air Force in the Pacific, as well as a U.S. military academy delegation and the U.S. warship *Coontz*, also visited Indonesia. Under the guises of "trade delegation," "bankers' delegation," "congressmen's delegation," etc., U.S. capitalists swarmed into Indonesia. AP revealed that a U.S. "trade delegation," which "inspected" Indonesia in April 1967, represented several big companies controlled by the U.S. monopolists and some of its members represented certain multi-millionaire farm owners. John D. Rockefeller III, boss of the Standard Oil Company, also turned up in

Djakarta in September last year to see his "old friend" Suharto. U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Marshall Green was also very busy throughout 1967. Acting like an overlord to the Suharto-Nasution regime, he "inspected" Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi and returned twice to Washington in January and September to contrive more schemes with the U.S. Government.

By means of so-called "military assistance," U.S. imperialism further tightened its grip on Indonesia in 1967. It concluded a "military assistance agreement" with the Suharto-Nasution regime. According to a UPI report in April 1967, U.S. imperialism was "quietly" carrying out a military training programme covering all Indonesia's armed services. The *New York Times*, mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital, stated in January 1967 that U.S. "military assistance" to Indonesia had "resulted in a host of Western-oriented officers." To further tighten its grip on the country militarily and politically, the United States had decided to continue to provide "military aid" to Indonesia and "resume training of Indonesian military personnel" in America.

U.S. imperialism gained control of Indonesia's economic lifelines by signing with the Suharto-Nasution regime in 1967 an agreement guaranteeing the safety of private U.S. investments. Under this agreement, U.S. capitalists seized large numbers of mines, rubber plantations and vast forests extending from Sumatra to West Irian. The U.S. capitalists got back from the Suharto-Nasution regime four American petroleum companies (the Standard Vacuum, the Pan American, Caltex and Shell) and seven rubber plantations run by U.S. monopoly capital in North Sumatra which were taken over by the former Indonesian Government under public pressure. The U.S. oil monopoly capitalists held a meeting in Indonesia with the capitalists of Japan, Canada and other countries to divide up the rights to prospect petroleum in the vast areas of the Kalimantan, Sumatra, Java and West Irian. The U.S. capitalists also grabbed the copper mine in West Irian and planned to build a processing plant and special private highway, airport and harbour so as to plunder the rich copper resources on the island. U.S. monopolists and other imperialists seized the bauxite deposits in Sumatra, nickel mines in Sulawesi, Kalimantan and West Irian and the tin mines on the islands around Sumatra. Together with the monopoly capital groups of Japan, Australia and other countries, U.S. monopoly



capital has divided up the vast forests of West Irian, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Sumatra and the Riau islands. All this was done in 1967.

Through the banks it established in Indonesia, U.S. imperialism now also controls the country's finances. Buwono, Minister of Economy and Finance of the Suharto-Nasution regime, announced that in 1967 nine foreign banks decided to set up branches in Indonesia, four of them being American.

Under the signboard of "economic aid," U.S. imperialism has enforced a "buy American" policy through loans, thus exporting its commodities to Indonesia and flooding the market with U.S. surplus goods. Western news agencies have revealed that U.S. imperialism granted the Suharto-Nasution regime another \$60 million in loans in February this year to tide it over its difficulties. Suharto himself admitted last October that, although Indonesia's foreign debts already totalled \$2,700 million up to 1967, his regime would still need \$325 million of foreign "aid" in 1968, the bulk of which would come from the United States.

The tentacles of U.S. imperialism have also been extended to Indonesia's air and sea transport. The "American President Line," which was compelled to suspend its activities in Indonesia more than two years ago, reappeared in August 1967. In the following November the U.S. Government sent a delegation to Djakarta to hold talks with the traitorous Suharto-Nasution regime on U.S. navigation rights in Indonesian territorial air. A draft agreement was signed.

U.S. monopoly capital enjoys all kinds of special privileges in Indonesia. The enterprises it runs are exempted from company and profit tax for a number of years and can import all needed machinery, tools, spare parts and transport facilities free of customs duties. They can also import raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products duty free. This is also true of all material needed for the construction of hospitals, schools and offices and at work sites, and even consumer goods. U.S. monopoly capital is above Indonesia's customs and revenue agencies.

Simultaneously with its political, military and economic aggression, U.S. imperialism has also stepped up its cultural aggression in Indonesia. According to Anta-

ra, U.S. imperialism shipped 400,000 books to Indonesia in August and September 1967 alone. They spread decadent U.S. bourgeois culture to all parts of the country to poison its youth and people.

This heinous aggression by U.S. imperialism has evoked great indignation from the broad masses of the Indonesian people and patriotic personages of various circles. Waging a valiant struggle, the Indonesian people have demonstrated to the world that Indonesia's 1,900,000 square kilometres are no place for the U.S. imperialists to lord it. The 100 million heroic Indonesian people are not to be bullied by U.S. imperialism. Precisely in 1967, the year in which U.S. imperialism accelerated the implementation of its criminal policy of turning Indonesia into a U.S. colony, the first shots of revolution were fired in the rural areas in a number of Indonesia's major islands. The Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people have, through their revolutionary armed struggle, upset the fond hopes of U.S. imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves. Imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism." The Indonesian people have a tradition of anti-imperialist struggles and have a high political consciousness. As U.S. imperialism steps up its aggression, a powerful storm against it and its lackeys will certainly sweep across Indonesia.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "U.S. imperialism has overreached itself. Wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck. It is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world." Militant Indonesia is a new noose tied around the neck of U.S. imperialism. The Indonesian people are tightening the noose. The Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people are intensifying their struggle and are determined, through a protracted fight, to strangle on Indonesian soil the intruding U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the traitorous Suharto-Nasution clique.

### With Poison and Butcher's Knife

## The Soviet Revisionists' Towering Crimes Against the Indonesian Revolution

THE Soviet revisionist renegade group is the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism in its enslavement of the Indonesian people. Working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and the Suharto-Nasution fascist junta, it has formed a counter-revolutionary alliance

with them to suppress the Indonesian Communist Party and Indonesian people.

Together with the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists helped to foster the Suharto-Nasution clique

over a long period. While they tried to poison the minds of the Indonesian people with such trash as "peaceful transition" and "the parliamentary road," they supplied the Suharto-Nasution clique with massive amounts of weapons and other military equipment in the name of "supporting Indonesia's anti-imperialist struggle." They trained in the Soviet Union a large number of Indonesian officers for the Suharto-Nasution clique. The fact that from 1960 to 1965 Nasution visited the Soviet Union six times by invitation throws some light on the chummy relations existing between the Soviet revisionist group and the Indonesian militarist clique.

After the Indonesian counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in October 1965, the Soviet revisionist renegade group gave open political, military and economic support to the Suharto-Nasution clique. Thus, the monstrous features of its opposition to the Indonesian revolution were exposed for all to see.

Trying its best to prettify the devil, the Soviet revisionist group shamelessly lauds the butchers Suharto, Nasution and others to the sky, even calling these counter-revolutionaries "revolutionaries" and "revolutionary leaders." For example, when the Suharto-Nasution clique was carrying out a large-scale massacre of the Communists and other revolutionary people, Brezhnev, in his report to the 23rd Congress of the C.P.S.U. in February, 1966, brazenly expressed friendly feelings towards this clique, thus encouraging the latter in its attacks on the Indonesian Communist Party and revolutionary people.

Further, in a public statement in Djakarta on November 7, 1967, Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia M.D. Sytenko shamelessly described the Suharto-Nasution puppet regime as "anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist" and drivelled that it had adopted a "neutralist" foreign policy. He made it clear that the Soviet revisionist ruling group would "exert itself in promoting co-operation" with this regime.

To step up its counter-revolutionary collusion, the Soviet revisionist group has invited many military and political chieftains of the Suharto-Nasution clique to visit the Soviet Union. Among these were: Foreign Minister Malik, State Minister of Economy and Finance Buwono, Air Force Deputy Commander Nurjadin, and Navy Commander Muljadi. During their visits, meetings were held and agreements reached. Last year, when the Suharto-Nasution clique was frantically trying to suppress the people's rising armed struggle, Paronnekov, head of the Soviet revisionists' military delegation in Indonesia, was active in various parts of the country and the Soviet military attache in Indonesia held "meetings" with the representatives of the Suharto-Nasution fascist junta.

At the request of the Suharto-Nasution clique and to help it prolong its counter-revolutionary rule, the Soviet revisionist group formally agreed in November

1966 to defer payment of Indonesia's huge \$1,200 million military debt to the Soviet Union. This betrayal of the Indonesian revolution was so bare-faced that it created a sensation in the Western bourgeois press. The Soviet revisionist group, the Italian paper *Avanti* commented, "displayed so much goodwill to the state treasury of Gen. Nasution, Gen. Suharto and the others responsible for the big massacre" that it "kindly agreed to defer payment of the debt incurred for the purchase of weapons used to massacre hundreds of thousands of Communists and their families." This showed that to the Soviet revisionists "opportunism precedes the ideal for which hundreds of thousands of Indonesian Communists have sacrificed their lives," the paper added.

The Soviet revisionist group has kept on supplying the Suharto-Nasution clique with arms and military equipment to massacre the Indonesian people. At the end of 1965, three months after the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, the Soviet revisionists were maintaining an "uninterrupted flow of supplies" of munitions to the fascist butchers, according to the Western news agencies. Antara reported that in December 1966, the Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia handed over the Soviet-constructed military project "055" in Surabaya to the Suharto-Nasution clique's navy. In September 1967, the Soviet revisionists agreed to supply to the clique spare parts for hitherto immobilized military aircraft and naval vessels, thereby enabling them to be used to suppress the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people.

The Soviet revisionists provided the Suharto-Nasution clique with arms to slaughter the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people. They have also given weapons to this clique for the suppression of the people's revolutionary armed struggle now rising in Indonesia. Even the aircraft which are today circling over West Kalimantan and elsewhere in an effort to put down the people's armed struggle are Soviet-made.

Meanwhile, the Soviet revisionist group has continued to train military personnel for the Suharto-Nasution clique, who will serve as cut-throats for the suppression of the Indonesian people's revolution.

These events, coming one after another, have educated the Indonesian people and helped them to see more clearly than ever that the Soviet revisionist group is their enemy and that revisionism is a menace to the Indonesian revolution. Today the Indonesian people are marching along the high road of armed revolution. Repudiating the poisonous ideas which the Soviet revisionist group has spread in Indonesia, they are opposing the Suharto-Nasution counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces. The Soviet revisionist group, by working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists to bolster the Indonesian reactionaries and suppress the Indonesian revolution, can only expose its renegade face still more clearly and thus hasten its own doom.

# Wholeheartedly Serving the People Of the World

— Chinese Aid Personnel Abroad

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty."

Abiding by Chairman Mao's teachings, Chinese aid personnel have travelled thousands of miles to help the people of other countries in their construction. With a boundless sense of responsibility in their work and boundless warm-heartedness towards the people of various countries, they regard the cause of other peoples' construction as their own. Defying hardships and fatigue, they persist in a style of hard work and simple living, and share weal and woe with the working people of other countries. They regard the working people there as their class brothers, show great concern for them, unreservedly pass on to them their technical know-how, and even do not hesitate to give their lives if necessary. Their wholehearted service to the peoples of various other countries proves their worth as proletarian internationalist fighters and fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people.

By working and living together for a long time, Chinese aid personnel abroad and the local working people have forged a deep friendship. The peoples of these countries unanimously hail them as "good experts sent by Chairman Mao" and enthusiastically remark: "In the Chinese experts we see the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

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

The tremendous successes Chinese aid personnel abroad have made in their work are due to the fact that they have held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works. They are infinitely faithful to and ardently love the great leader Chairman Mao, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions. Time and again they study the "three constantly read articles" ["Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains"] as their maxim, always take Norman Bethune, Chang Szu-teh [see "Serve the People"] and other heroes as their examples, and set exacting demands on themselves. They have drawn inexhaustible wisdom and strength from Chairman Mao's works.

Following are reports from some African countries.  
— Ed.

## Friendship Between the Chinese and Somali Peoples Blossoms

The magnificent Somali National Theatre in the centre of Mogadiscio, capital of the Republic of Somalia, was given to the Somali Government as a gift by the Chinese Government. Somali friends call it the "building of Sino-Somali friendship constructed by envoys sent by Chairman Mao," or the "milestone in the history of the growth of Sino-Somali friendship."

Twenty-four metres high, the building has a total floor space of more than 4,100 square metres. It took only one year to build. A Somali friend said: "Only China can complete a big building project like this in such a short span of time! It was done at the speed of the big leap forward, and reflects the spirit of the great cultural revolution." Chinese technicians, on their part, said: "All this is the result of following the teachings of Chairman Mao's 'three constantly read articles.'"

More than 80 Chinese building technicians, shouldering the important mission of serving the people of the world as entrusted by the great leader Chairman Mao, came to the Republic of Somalia to do their part in helping develop its national culture. The day construction work on the National Theatre started, they prominently set up big placards with the following quotation from Chairman Mao, "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty." They diligently studied the treasured revolutionary book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and recited the "three constantly read articles" every day. As a result of their study, the Chinese technicians were imbued with the indomitable spirit of daring to defy difficulties, thus greatly raising their work efficiency, and in the course of building the theatre, they firmly thwarted the plot by colonialists to sabotage and obstruct the work.

In the more than 80 years the colonialists ruled Somalia, they wreaked great havoc on its national culture. Taking advantage of their monopoly of the power supply and using the pretext of a power shortage, they scrapped the agreement to supply the building project with 100 kilowatts on the eve of the start of construction work. They promised to supply only 20 kw., a meagre one-fifth of the amount called for in the agree-

ment. What was the use of these 20 kw.? A 35 metre-high tower-crane would need 40.5 kw. What could be done? Bow to the colonialists? Certainly not. The Chinese technicians, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and backed by the powerful socialist motherland, would never submit to difficulties. Instead, they defied them, and without the least hesitation, they energetically prepared to start the operation. They used the generator sent from China to supply electricity needed for their work without using a single kilowatt from the colonialists, thereby seeing to it that the project could be built according to schedule.

Working under the scorching equatorial sun all day long leaves one soaking in sweat. But diplomatic personnel of the Chinese Embassy in Somalia, members of the Chinese medical team and the Chinese agricultural technicians who had just arrived in the country were found working at the construction site every Sunday. A large crowd of Somali friends often stopped on the road outside the site, telling each other: "See, diplomats are also moving bricks and carrying earth." "Doctors are working together with the workers." "This is because they are diplomats, doctors and technicians sent by Chairman Mao." One Somali worker said:

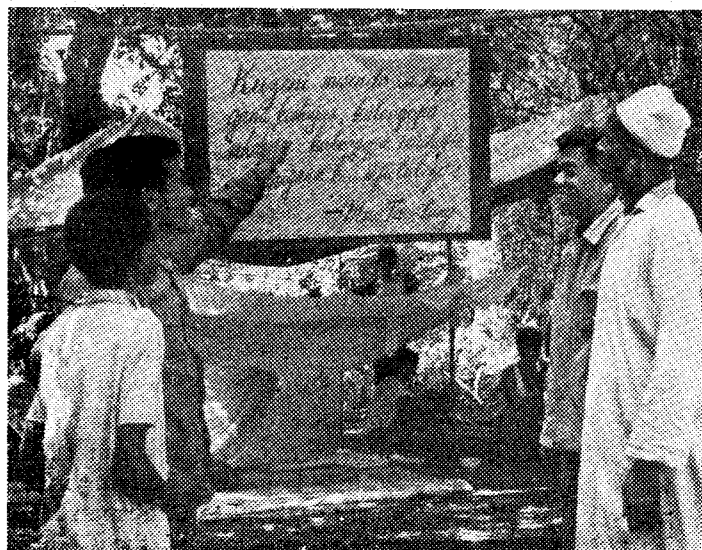
"The experts sent by Chairman Mao are really good. I have never seen 'experts' of any other country do work like carrying dirt and ramming on a construction site." Inspired by the Chinese experts, Somali medical personnel also joined them in pushing handcarts and carrying dirt.

Chinese experts and workers treat Somali workers as their brothers. At the beginning, the technical skill of the Somali workers was relatively low. The Chinese technical personnel knew that this was the result of long years of criminal rule imposed over the country by the vicious colonialists. They also realized that because they had been sent to Somalia by Chairman Mao, they had to unstintingly pass on their technical know-how to the Somali workers. Thus, a high tide of helping and learning from each other got under way at the construction site.

A Chinese diesel engine worker coached several young Somali apprentices on how to operate the engine, including clearing the spare parts. He explained and showed them how to do this a great many times. Spreading out a blueprint in a corner of the construction site, one Chinese technician explained it over and



Workers of the Segou Textile Combine in Mali study Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung together with Chinese experts every day before working hours.



Treating Guinean workers as his class brothers, a Chinese expert enthusiastically and unreservedly shows them how to operate a machine.

Peasants from Zanzibar, Tanzania, at a Chinese hydraulic surveying team's camp, join Chinese experts in studying the teaching of Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "Give full play to our style of fighting—courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting."

over again and directed the workers doing it until they completely understood and mastered it. As a result of their diligent study, plus enthusiastic help from the Chinese technicians, these Somali workers rapidly raised their work efficiency and technical level.

Chinese technical personnel also showed deep class feeling for the livelihood of the brotherly Somali workers. They visited those who were ill at home, and brought them their pay. Seeing their Chinese friends in their own small rooms they were moved to tears. A carpenter said: "I have worked as a carpenter for more than ten years. I have worked with Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen and Italians. But none of them acted like the Chinese experts brought up by the teachings of Chairman Mao, who gave me their technical know-how so unselfishly and so concerned themselves with our safety and health. What I have learnt here in ten months is a great deal more than in the past ten years."

The construction of the Somali National Theatre, known as "the building of Sino-Somali friendship," is based on the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung. And it is under the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought that the flower of the friendship between the Chinese and Somali peoples blossoms.

## Thanks to Chairman Mao for Sending Us Good Experts

The October 2 (Guinean Independence Day) Palace, built with Chinese assistance, was completed on September 24, 1967.

Situated in Conakry, this "Palace of Friendship," as the Guinean people call it, is now the biggest public building in Guinea. Its total floor space is 24,500 square metres and the main section of the building is 29.5 metres high. Its completion symbolizes the friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peoples; it glistens with the radiance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Not long before work got under way, some "experts" from the imperialist countries said discouragingly: "Fifty years ago, this place used to be a beach where there was a ferry linking Conakry with the hinterland. Such a tall building cannot be built here. Even if it could, it will have to wait at least 100 years." But facts are better than arguments. The fact that this magnificent hall now stands erect on the Atlantic coast is the biggest slap in the face to the imperialist soothsayers.

The Chinese experts ran into many difficulties in the course of construction. They could not easily adapt to the weather, the project was a big one and the time for completion was very limited, and, besides, there were language difficulties. But the people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, can never be awed by diffi-

culties. Firmly bearing in mind the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Serve all the people of China and the world," they continually studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, *Serve the People* and *In Memory of Norman Bethune* from which they found infinite strength. Giving full play to the style of fighting—courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting—they started work early and finished late every day. In order to complete the project speedily, they did not rest on Sundays for two to three weeks or even two to three months on end.

Moved by this spirit, a Guinean technician said: "I worked with the experts from both the imperialist and the revisionist countries in the past. They came late and left early. When they arrived at the construction site, they just sat in the office without showing themselves at the place of work, let alone working together with the Guinean workers. But the Chinese experts work together with us just like ordinary workers. Except for their colour, no one can tell who are the Chinese experts and who are the Guinean workers."

The weather suddenly changed late one night in April 1966. Thunder rumbled and dark clouds gathered. The Chinese experts sleeping soundly after a day's work were awakened by the thunder. Remembering that cement and a lot of other material at the construction site had not been covered, more than 20 of them immediately got up and rushed from the dormitory to the construction site 5 or 6 kilometres away to have the building material properly covered before the down-pour began.

To train technical workers for Guinea in the course of construction, the Chinese experts, in addition to setting up training courses, passed on their technical knowledge by the method which experienced craftsmen adopted to train apprentices. What with language difficulties, the Chinese experts studied French hard, used drawings and set up examples to impart technical knowledge to the Guinean workers until they could work independently. An old worker named Abdoulaye said: "I worked with the French, Americans, Russians and Germans but I never in my life met experts as good as the Chinese. What is always in their minds is the interests of the Guinean people."

In the Chinese experts the Guinean people find the greatness and strength of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They cherish a still more ardent love for Chairman Mao and show a deeper respect for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. From their more than a year's constant contact with the experts, Guinean workers have reached the common conclusion: "All the fine qualities of the Chinese experts can be attributed to Chairman Mao's fine teachings." Another Guinean worker said: "We Guinean people all know that it is Chairman Mao who sent these good experts to help us in building many projects. We are enormously grateful to Chairman Mao. He not only works for the happiness of the Chinese



people all the time but also always bears in mind the interests of the people of the whole world. From the depths of our hearts we ardently love Chairman Mao, the respected and beloved leader of the people of the whole world."

## They Display a Genuine Internationalist Spirit

Hydraulic engineer Comrade Chang Min-tsai, who was a member of the Chinese Communist Party, arrived in Tanzania in August 1966 to help the Tanzanian people in construction. A group of Chinese experts working on the Kidunda water conservancy project on the Ruvu River were surveying its lower reaches in October 1967. Suddenly, swarms of poisonous wasps swooped down on them. Comrade Chang Min-tsai was stung and seriously poisoned. Despite emergency treatment by Tanzanian and Chinese medical personnel, he died.

Working in Tanzania, he firmly kept Chairman Mao's teachings in mind, was wholeheartedly devoted to his work, and showed boundless warm-heartedness towards the people.

Braving the blazing equatorial heat in Tanzania, Chang Min-tsai and the other comrades often went into animal-infested wilderness to survey the irrigated area. Despite the searing sun on his face and blisters on his feet, he carried on his work until his mission was accomplished. With boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao, he studied Chairman Mao's writings wherever he went. As there was no other lighting, he studied at night by flash light when he worked in the field. Always taking Comrades Norman Bethune and Chang Szu-teh as his models, he was extremely warm whether in interviewing old African peasants about the local hydraulic situation or passing on his skill to African youths. He showed more concern for others than for himself. His first question when he came out of the coma caused by the ferocious stinging, was "How are the other comrades? Are they out of danger?"

Comrade Chang Min-tsai made an indelible impression on the Tanzanian people. He was praised as one who "has a heart filled with warmth for the people" and "a fine expert sent by Chairman Mao."

Comrade Chang Min-tsai was buried in a cemetery in Dar-es-Salaam. The Tanzanian people formed long lines at his funeral. Many Tanzanian friends went to the Chinese Embassy to offer their condolences. They said: "Comrade Chang Min-tsai, acting according to Chairman Mao's teachings, displayed a genuine internationalist spirit." "We Tanzanian people will always remember him."

\* \* \*

March 15, 1968

Comrade Shih Yao-kang, a member of the Chinese Communist Party, went to Mali as an expert to help the Malian people build the textile combine in Segou. There was an extraordinarily big flood on the Niger River on October 11 last year. Although he was sick at the time, he joined in fighting the flood all the same. Advised to stay home, he said: "We are sent here by Chairman Mao to support the world revolution. We must firmly defend the interests of the Malian people. I am determined to join the fight against the flood." The arduous work aggravated his illness, and six days later he gave up his life for the Malian people.

While in Mali, Comrade Shih Yao-kang conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works, in particular the brilliant article *In Memory of Norman Bethune*. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, he wholeheartedly served the Malian people, enthusiastically and unreservedly passed on his technical knowledge to the Malian workers and developed a deep friendship with them.

The Malian people felt very sad at his death. In order to always remember him, they insisted that he be buried near the factory. At his burial, about 3,000 grief-stricken people from Segou gathered around the cemetery to pay their last tribute to his remains.

Many Malian people voiced their willingness to learn from Shih Yao-kang. They said that Shih Yao-kang was worthy of being called a student of Chairman Mao. He creatively studied and applied the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, followed the example of Norman Bethune and regarded the revolutionary cause of the Malian people as his own.

A representative of the workers of the Segou Textile Combine said with great feeling: "In memory of Shih Yao-kang, we shall redouble our efforts to turn this factory into an edifice for promoting the welfare of the Malian people and strengthening Malian-Chinese friendship."

In a commentary (October 21, 1967) entitled "From Norman Bethune to Shih Yao-kang," *L'Essor*, organ of the Mali Sudanese Union Party, mourned the death of this Chinese expert, praising him as a proletarian internationalist fighter of the Bethune type. The commentary said: The Chinese comrades in the Republic of Mali, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought which enjoys high prestige, have correctly carried out Chairman Mao's teachings. Wherever they go, they share the joys and sorrows of the Malian people, and live together with them with no superiority complex whatsoever. They always provide the best example for others in work. The commentary added that the Malian people are convinced that "the 700 million dauntless Chinese builders of socialism will always stand on the side of the peoples struggling for national liberation, and will always fight against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and international reaction. They are steadfast defenders of the principles of proletarian internationalism." In conclusion it stressed that the Chinese people will remain for ever a great friend of the Malian people.



# AN UNUSUAL GIFT

ONE day, Seif Salum Said, a disabled Zanzibari friend in Tanzania, put on his best clothes and excitedly made his way on crutches to the living quarters of the Chinese technicians working in Zanzibar. He could not repress his emotions when he received from the hands of his Chinese friends an unusual gift—a well-made artificial leg from Shanghai. After looking it over for a while and seeing how it felt, Salum fitted the artificial leg on the stump of his right lower limb. Then, putting aside his crutches, he tried a few steps on the artificial leg.

## Thanks to Chairman Mao

Since the artificial leg had been made from accurate measurements and a plaster model and was carefully fabricated, Salum's first trial proved an outstanding success. Overjoyed, Salum asked his Chinese friends to convey his gratitude to the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese people. He said: "I will take good care of this artificial leg as if it were a real one of my own, for it is a gift from China led by Chairman Mao."

The 32-year-old Salum, a fuel shop worker in a tractor station, is the son of a peasant. He had a boil on his right foot when he was three. A British doctor with a cruel and cynical attitude cut off the limb, making him a cripple for life. This brought great disaster to Salum under colonial rule; he suffered the misery of unemployment for many years. Whenever asked by people about it, Salum could not hold back his deep hatred for the evil colonialists.

The people of Zanzibar expelled the colonialists from the island four years ago. After that Salum got a job in the tractor station.

A group of Chinese technicians, who are helping to build a workshop to repair agricultural tools in Zanzibar, arrived last March at the tractor station where Salum is working. They built up a close friendship with him in the course of their common work. One day Salum expressed his hope of acquiring an artificial leg with the help of the Chinese friends.

The Chinese personnel were then busy with the heavy tasks of preparing for the construction of the workshop and training Zanzibari tractor drivers. However, following Chairman Mao's teaching to "be concerned for them [the masses] and help them overcome their difficulties," they discussed Salum's request at a group meeting. They were of the opinion that they should have concern for the well-being of this African brother and help him overcome his difficulties.

They lost no time in writing to their home office in Peking telling them that they wanted to have an

artificial leg made in China for their African brother to be paid for out of their wages. Approving the request, their department immediately transferred the letter to the Shanghai Artificial Limb Factory.

## Warm Heart of the Chinese Workers

Inspired by the great "January Revolution" during the high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers and staff of the factory considered it their internationalist duty to fulfil their African brother's hope. To have an artificial leg made usually requires the patient's presence in the factory for measurements, modelling and trial-fitting. But the African friend was separated by oceans. So they wrote letters to the Chinese technicians in Zanzibar carefully detailing the measurements, modelling and other data needed.

The technicians were very glad to receive the warm letters from home listing the requirements. But it was a difficult task for them to make all the twenty-odd minute and accurate measurements, as well as to make the plaster model of the leg. The Chinese medical team in Zanzibar gave them a helping hand. They took over the entire job of making the required measurements



# ROUND THE WORLD

**The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.**

— MAO TSE-TUNG

## PALESTINIAN PEOPLE RESOLVED

### Defeating U.S.-Israeli Aggressors Through Armed Struggle

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Though waged under arduous conditions, the war against aggression in Arab territories occupied by Israel is spreading like wild fire.

On the instructions of U.S. imperialism and with the connivance of Soviet revisionism, Israel last June launched a war of aggression against the Arab countries. It occupied a large area of Arab territory—the west bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip, the U.A.R.'s Sinai Peninsula, and Syria's Golan Plateau. Following this, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists, working hand in glove, tried by threats and bribes to impose compromises and capitulation on the Arab countries. But the Palestinian and other Arab peoples have categorically rejected the erroneous line of capitulation. Taking to heart Chairman Mao's teaching that **"we must not believe the 'nice words' of the imperialists nor be intimidated by their bluster,"** they are determined to carry out armed struggle to recover their lost terri-

tories and to defeat the U.S. and Israeli aggressors.

Recently, inspired by the sweeping victories of the south Vietnam people and army in their new spring offensive, the Palestinian guerrillas have greatly stepped up their operations against the Israeli aggressors. Their victories have been a powerful reply to the U.S.-Israeli plot to annex the occupied Arab territories.

The Palestinian commandos have been most active west of the Jordan. They have raided enemy airfields, sabotaged railway lines, ambushed patrols, and hit many enemy barracks. They have used mines to blow up many Israeli tanks and military vehicles, killing and wounding large numbers of aggressors. There have also been frequent attacks in both the Golan area and the Gaza Strip. Penetrating deep into Israel-dominated territory, they have even attacked regions not far from Tel Aviv. While all these armed activities have caused great alarm among the enemy, they have the increasing support of the broad masses of the Arab people in Israel-occupied areas.

Taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide to action, many of the fighters in the Palestinian commandos look upon Chairman Mao's

writings as their powerful and indispensable ideological weapon in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its tool Israel. They have carefully studied Chairman Mao's illustrious works such as *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War*, *On Protracted War* and *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan* so as to grasp his brilliant thesis on people's war. The commandos have issued as study material for the fighters a mimeographed pamphlet entitled "Experience of the Chinese Revolution" which sets out many brilliant theses from Chairman Mao's *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan* and **"The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention"** formulated by Chairman Mao personally for the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Some commando units have made it a rule to study a few quotations from Chairman Mao, selected in the light of the specific conditions, before they set out on a mission against the Israeli aggressors. Chairman Mao's teaching, **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory"** has been a source of inspiration to the fighters, giving them resolve and confidence in victory when going into battle.

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us, **"A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war."** Provided the Palestinian people remain united and fully aroused and wage a protracted, arduous people's war, they will certainly defeat the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, recover their lost homeland and win final victory.

and the plaster model. They handed the plaster model to a Chinese comrade who took it to Shanghai on his return to China by air.

The workers of the Shanghai Artificial Limb Factory carefully studied the model and the specifications. They made the artificial leg, using the best materials available. The artificial leg was brought from Shanghai to Peking, then taken to Zanzibar by another comrade who was going abroad. He also brought a letter

from the workers of the artificial limb factory to convey their warm greetings to their disabled friend in Zanzibar.

Now that he has this artificial leg, Salum has begun a new life after leaning on crutches for 29 years. He knows that this leg which was not an easy thing to make embodies the profound friendship of the Chinese people for their African brothers. He says that this friendship will be engraved in his heart for ever.

**However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph.**

— MAO TSE-TUNG

TO FIGHT IMPERIALISM, ONE MUST  
FIGHT REVISIONISM

### **The Sanrizuka Peasant Struggle**

Sanrizuka is an ordinary village in Chiba Prefecture, Japan. Yet, thanks to their resolute struggle, the few thousand peasants in this village with the support of the workers and patriotic students have almost completely paralysed the efforts of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries to build a military airfield there.

Originally, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries had planned to begin geological prospecting in March this year for the construction of the first 4,000-metre runway by 1971. But because of delay in survey work, it cannot be started as scheduled. And the Sanrizuka peasants are proclaiming proudly: "We are fighting the construction of a military airfield in our village not only to defend our own land, but, what is more important, we won't allow U.S. imperialism to use it for aggression against Vietnam, China and the rest of Asia."

At Sanrizuka, the peasant struggle has reached a new height. Action teams have been formed by the youth, women, old people and children.

One sentry post after another is spaced along the borders of the village and in the fields. Metal pails hang from roadside trees for sounding alarms. In front of every house there is a warning board with the following inscription: "Police and their construction company underlings not allowed! We will rather die than sell an inch of land!" When police or plainclothesmen enter the village, alarms are sounded all around and the people go out to battle. Workers who came to the village to support the struggle exclaimed: "Sanrizuka belongs to the peasants."

The Sanrizuka peasants have achieved this tremendous success in their anti-U.S. struggle because of

their continued fight against the accomplice of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, the Miyamoto revisionist clique.

Right at the start of the struggle, the Miyamoto clique came to Sanrizuka in the name of "supporting the peasants." At first, the latter did not see through the revisionists and agreed for them to take part in a joint struggle against the building of the airfield.

In mid August last year, the Sanrizuka women led a march to the prefectural government in a strong protest against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. Young workers who came to support the struggle in Sanrizuka joined in a sit-down strike lasting for a whole night. But what did the revisionist bosses do on this day? They piled into a propaganda van and shouted themselves hoarse over the loudspeaker, asking the peasants to call off the strike. What is more, they cursed the peasants, calling them blockheads. The peasants, infuriated, shouted at the revisionists: "Cowards, go away!"

On October 10, last year, the Sato government sent as many as 2,000 armed police to protect the lackeys of the construction firm in erecting markings for the airfield. When the peasants and youth who were supporting them got wind of this, they rushed to the spot and stopped the work despite brutal police suppression.

The same day, however, a bunch of revisionists were putting up a fake struggle in another place in

**Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself.**

— MAO TSE-TUNG

REACTIONARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM  
OPPOSED

### **Student Struggle Sweeps Italy**

Rome was paralysed and the Italian ruling authorities had the

Sanrizuka where the enemy attempted to erect the markings. As soon as they saw the police heading for them shouting and making a big noise, they took fright and backed away some 50 metres to the hillside, where they stood watching the enemy erect the markings. From these facts the Sanrizuka peasants came to know that the revisionists are completely unreliable. They said: "When the revisionists came to us, the first thing they did was to try to increase the circulation of *Akahata* and to get votes. They came here with their own axe to grind. They did not take part in our struggle, but tried to hold us back when we fought the enemy."

As the struggle became ever more bitter, the true colours of the revisionists who plotted to sabotage the solidarity among the peasants, workers and students became more and more clear. To sow discord between the leaders and the peasant masses, the revisionists resorted to rumour-mongering. But all these attempts ended in shameful defeat.

On December 15 last year, the Sanrizuka peasants held a meeting and issued a statement declaring that they would no longer allow the revisionists to continue their acts of sabotage in their village. They also made public the facts of the revisionists' disruption of the peasant struggle. Isaku Tomura, a leader of the Sanrizuka peasants' movement, said: The Japanese revisionists are no longer the friends of the peasants, for they have taken a stand completely hostile to us.

Through their struggle, the Sanrizuka peasants have once again proved the great truth: To fight imperialism, it is imperative to combat revisionism.

jitters in late February and early March when thousands of university students demonstrated against the decadent educational system and valiantly fought with the attacking fascist police.

Italian students have risen more than once to oppose the reactionary educational system. They have come out against the arbitrary rule of university rectors, and called for curriculum changes, an increase in educational funds and improved conditions for students from poor families. But the Italian authorities have turned a deaf ear to their demands and have cruelly suppressed their struggle. The recent upsurge of the university students' struggle in all parts of the country has been the result.

Alarmed by the action of the Rome students, the Italian authorities on February 29 dispatched over 1,500 policemen to Rome University to brutally beat them up. This fascist atrocity aroused indignation among the students in the city. On March 1, more than 4,000 students demonstrated, carrying placards with "No police in the university," "The rector must resign" and other slogans denouncing the Italian Government.

When large numbers of club-swinging, helmeted police attacked the demonstrators, the students armed themselves with pavement stones and poles and fought back bravely. They seized arms from the police and burnt or destroyed a dozen police vehicles. The Italian authorities hurriedly sent further reinforcements of 2,000 policemen who used armed vehicles to disperse the masses. They also turned on powerful water hoses and threw tear gas bombs, injuring more than 300 students. Altogether 228 students were unjustifiably arrested. Traffic came to a standstill. Shops were closed and the downtown area was paralysed.

On March 2 and 3, several thousand Rome students defied police threats and continued to hold meetings and demonstrations in protest against these fascist outrages of the Italian authorities.

The struggle of the Rome students has given fresh impetus to the

student movement in other Italian cities. University students in Milan, Turin, Trieste, Padua and elsewhere have swung into action against the reactionary authorities.

During their demonstrations or clashes with the police, many progressive students shouted "Long live Mao Tse-tung!" and "Revolution! revolution!" They posted quotations from Chairman Mao in the streets in defiance of the threats of the fully armed police.

Progressive Italian students have infinite respect for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world. When the Chinese film *The Great Victory of Mao Tse-tung's Thought* was shown recently at Rome University, enthusiastic cheers of "Mao Tse-tung! Mao Tse-tung!" and thunderous applause burst out each time the great image of Chairman Mao appeared on the screen.

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