

PEKING REVIEW

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September 8, 1967

A Powerful Weapon for Revolutionary People in Defeating U.S. Imperialism And Its Lackeys

Renmin Ribao editorial commemorates fourth anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement Opposing Aggression Against Southern Vietnam and Slaughter of Its People by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem Clique.

Closely Follow the Great Strategic Plan of Chairman Mao

Militant call from leading comrades of the Party's Central Committee.

Lessons of the Arab War Against Aggression

Hongqi article.

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests.

Serve the People (September 1944)

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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.

*Statement Opposing Aggression
Against Southern Vietnam and
Slaughter of Its People by the U.S.-
Ngo Dinh Diem Clique* (August 1963)

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

On Protracted War (May 1938)



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greet Vietnam's National Day

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on September 1 sent a message to Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and other Vietnamese Party and government leaders, warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The message reads in full as follows:

Hanoi

Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,

Comrade Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,

Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam:

On behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China, we extend the warmest congratulations to the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Under the wise leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by Chairman Ho Chi Minh, the heroic Vietnamese people have wiped out a great number of the effectives of the U.S. aggressor and scored splendid victories in their war to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. The valiant struggle of the Vietnamese people has greatly deflated the arrogance of U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries and has greatly raised the morale of the revolutionary people of the world. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the fraternal Vietnamese people on their great victories.

The U.S. imperialists have suffered disastrous defeats in Vietnam because they are conducting an undisguised war of aggression; they are confronted with a people's war waged by the Vietnamese people for achieving national liberation. Unflinching and courageous in their struggle, the Vietnamese people have brought into full play the might of people's war, bogged the U.S. aggressor down deep in a quagmire and set a brilliant example in the post-World War II period of a country resisting and defeating U.S. imperialist aggression single-handedly. The Vietnamese people's victory has proved to the whole world that U.S. imperialism, a paper tiger which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak, can certainly be defeated.

U.S. imperialism is engulfed in the vast ocean of people's war in Vietnam. But it still wants to put up a last-ditch struggle. It is now stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression against Vietnam and continuing to play its peace talks trick in a vain attempt to save itself from defeat. Soviet modern revisionism is intensifying its collusion with U.S. imperialism and trying its utmost to

sabotage the Vietnamese people's war of resisting U.S. aggression and saving their country. But the heroic Vietnamese people are not to be intimidated or deceived. Just as President Ho Chi Minh has pointed out, the Vietnamese people, "united as one man, fearless of sacrifices and hardships, will resolutely fight till complete victory." We are convinced that they will certainly smash all the sinister and crafty schemes of the enemy, overcome all difficulties and carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. Final victory certainly belongs to the Vietnamese people who are daring to fight and daring to win.

The Chinese people always regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own. They are determined to undertake the greatest national sacrifices and give all-out support to the Vietnamese people's war to resist U.S. aggression and save the country. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million Chinese people have become more powerful and have greater strength to support and assist the fraternal Vietnamese people. They are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people and thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressor.

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

September 1, 1967.

(Continued on p. 35.)

A Powerful Weapon for the Revolutionary People in Defeating U.S. Imperialism and Its Lackeys

— In commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's Statement Opposing Aggression Against Southern Vietnam and Slaughter of Its People by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem Clique

FOUR years ago today, our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued the Statement Opposing Aggression Against Southern Vietnam and Slaughter of Its People by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem Clique.

This masterly document of historic significance is a declaration by the 700 million Chinese people of their firm support for the southern Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It is a great call to the working class, revolutionary people and progressives throughout the world to support the heroic southern Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

This momentous statement by Chairman Mao not only is an enormous inspiration to the heroic Vietnamese people at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, but also provides the revolutionary people of the whole world with a powerful ideological weapon.

As Chairman Mao pointed out in the statement, the U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression "has compelled the people of various strata in southern Vietnam to unite on a broad scale and wage a resolute struggle against them [the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique — *Editor*]" and "U.S. imperialism and the Diem clique now find themselves besieged by all the people of southern Vietnam against whom they have set themselves."

In face of the barbarous U.S. imperialist aggression, the southern Vietnamese people have risen up and organized and armed themselves to fight a great people's war on an extensive scale. They are stronger than ever today. Four-fifths of southern Vietnam has become a land of the people. Over 10 million of the people in the south of Vietnam have freed themselves from the yoke of U.S. and puppet rule. The U.S. aggressors are deeply engulfed in the sea of the people's war there and have sustained heavy defeats.

This excellent revolutionary situation in southern Vietnam is the result of the magnificent victories won by its heroic people who fear no sacrifices and are persevering in people's war.

In his statement Chairman Mao pointed out: "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. This is what the people of southern Vietnam are doing."

In the course of their actual struggle, the people of Vietnam have come to see through the nature of U.S. imperialism. It is extremely brutal and ferocious. Its nature as an aggressor will never change. The talk about the "sensibleness" of imperialism is pure humbug advanced by the Khrushchov revisionists to fool the revolutionary people of the world, and it is one of their reactionary fallacies designed to sabotage the revolutionary struggles of the peoples. The people of the oppressed nations will play into the hands of their enemy and cause heavy setbacks to their revolutionary cause if they believe in this nonsense spread by the Khrushchov revisionists and pin their hopes for liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism.

Because the U.S. aggressors have suffered severe defeats on the south Vietnam battlefield in the past two years or so, the Johnson Administration has spared no effort to peddle the "peace talks" hoax while repeatedly escalating the war. Following hard on the heels of U.S. imperialism and acting in close co-ordination with it the Soviet revisionist clique of renegades has tried in countless ways to coax and coerce the Vietnamese people into accepting "peace talks." At the secret Glassboro talks between Kosygin and Johnson, a new "peace talks" swindle was devised. According to the Soviet revisionist renegades, U.S. imperialism is "sensible" and if the Vietnamese people would only accept "peace talks" and sign some agreement or treaty with U.S. imperialism, then the Vietnam question would be solved and the independence and security of the country guaranteed. This is an extremely despicable and sinister plot of the Soviet revisionist clique to betray the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people.

In his statement of four years ago, Chairman Mao hit the nail on the head by pointing out that "apart from those who are deliberately deceiving the people and those who are utterly naive, no one will assert that a treaty can make U.S. imperialism lay down its butcher's

knife and suddenly become a Buddha, or for that matter behave itself even a little better."

At present, the heroic Vietnamese people are winning ever bigger victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. On the other hand, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are redoubling their efforts to promote their "peace talks" fraud so as to put out the flames of the Vietnamese people's revolution. However, the heroic Vietnamese people's firm will to resist U.S. aggression and save their country is unshakable. They will never lay down their arms. They have vowed that they will fight on, fight to the bitter end, fight till their sacred territory is completely cleared of the U.S. aggressor-bandits. President Ho Chi Minh solemnly declared long ago: "Our people and army, united like one man, will resolutely fight till complete victory whatever the sacrifices and hardships may be."

Chairman Mao pointed out in the statement: "**No matter what inhuman weapons U.S. imperialism may use or what ruthless means of suppression the Diem clique may employ, that regime cannot escape its fate of total isolation and collapse, and U.S. imperialism will finally have to get out of southern Vietnam.**" He added: "**A flunkie who allows himself to be led by the nose by U.S. imperialism will only end up in the same grave as his master.**"

This scientific prediction by Chairman Mao has been borne out by the practice of the Vietnamese people's struggle. U.S. imperialism has exerted its utmost efforts over the past four years on the Vietnam battlefield. It has increased its troop strength from several thousand to more than 460,000. In the fighting, it has escalated the war in the south to the bombing of the north. It has

adopted every strategy and tactic imperialist military experts could possibly think of. But still the U.S. aggressors, badly thrashed by the 31 million Vietnamese people, are suffering disastrous defeats.

Ngo Dinh Diem was once the most competent of the running dogs of U.S. imperialism in southern Vietnam. He was later assassinated by his American master when he outlived his usefulness. The new running dogs that took Ngo Dinh Diem's place have been replaced in rapid order. U.S.-puppet rule in southern Vietnam at present is more shaky than ever before. This once again shows that all accomplices and running dogs of U.S. imperialism will come to no good end. In the end they will all end up as sacrifices at the funeral of U.S. imperialism.

The great victories scored by the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation are the most convincing proof that U.S. imperialism, which claims to be "powerful," is an out-and-out paper tiger. It is not imperialism and its lackeys, but the people, who are really powerful.

The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms who have the same destiny and who share weal and woe. The Chinese people have always regarded support for the Vietnamese people's struggle as their sacred internationalist duty. They will not grudge the greatest national sacrifice in supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country. We are convinced that the great Vietnamese people will surely carry their war to resist U.S. aggression and save the country through to the end, and win final victory.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, August 29.)

Great Cultural Revolution in Progress

Closely Follow the Great Strategic Plan of Chairman Mao

— Militant Call From Leading Comrades of the Party's Central Committee

A NUMBER of important speeches were made by leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at an enlarged meeting of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee held on September 1. Made at the present important juncture of the great proletarian cultural revolution, these speeches together constituted a militant call from the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao, a call issued in accordance with Chairman Mao's great strategic plan.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee including Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao, and other members of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee. Also present were Yang Cheng-wu, Li Tien-yu and other comrades.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, presided.

The important speeches were made on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee by

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Yang Cheng-wu and Chang Chun-chiao.

These leading comrades pointed out that China's current great proletarian cultural revolution was in an unprecedentedly excellent situation. The counter-revolutionary front headed by China's Khrushchov was heading for complete collapse and the revolutionary movement in all parts of the country was surging forward triumphantly.

The main task at present was to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely follow the strategic plan of our great leader Chairman Mao, closely adhere to the general orientation set for the struggle, successfully carry on revolutionary mass criticism, direct concentrated fire upon the targets—the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov—and thoroughly refute and discredit them politically, ideologically and theoretically. Every effort should be made to carry out the campaign of struggle-criticism-transformation in all units and, in the course of revolutionary mass criticism, to further develop and consolidate the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, and to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The leading comrades called on all proletarian revolutionaries to adhere closely to the general orientation

set for the struggle, to further implement Chairman Mao's great call to "**support the army and cherish the people**" and to "**take firm hold of the revolution and promote production.**" Students and others of the revolutionary masses now exchanging revolutionary experience in other places should return immediately to their own places and their own units to make revolution.

The leading comrades pointed out that revolutionary masses must maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and strictly guard against efforts of the class enemy at home and abroad to sow discord and dissension among the people and fish in troubled waters. The counter-revolutionary sabotage activities of U.S.-Chiang agents, Soviet revisionist agents, landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists must be resolutely suppressed, and the counter-revolutionary organization, the "May 16 Detachment" manipulated by a handful of bad ringleaders, must be resolutely outlawed.

Warmly responding to the call issued by the Party Central Committee all comrades present at the enlarged meeting of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee voiced their determination to implement the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao and triumphantly carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Nationwide Upsurge in the Movement to Support the Army and Cherish the People

MEMBERS of the armed forces and civilians throughout China are responding enthusiastically to Chairman Mao's great call to support the army and cherish the people. They are launching on a still bigger scale this vigorous movement.

Under the slogan "Support the Army and Cherish the People," Peking's armymen and civilians held a 100,000-strong rally on September 2. Present were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Nieh Jung-chen, Hsieh Fu-chih, Chiang Ching, Yang Cheng-wu, Chang Chun-chiao and other leading members of the Party's Central Committee, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee. The rally stressed the great, far-reaching significance of this renewed call to "**support the army and cherish the people**" given by Chairman Mao. It has a new content in the new situation of today. It is a strategic slogan, a powerful force impelling the great proletarian cultural revolution, and a general principle guiding the correct handling of relations between the army and the revolutionary masses in this revolution. It is, in fact, a basic guarantee for victory in this revolution.

Proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses in many factories, universities, colleges and schools in Peking and Shanghai have joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army in drawing up pledges to support the army and cherish the people. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have put firmer faith in the Liberation Army; they pledge to strengthen their support for, and to rely on and learn from it. They are determined to unite more closely with the P.L.A. and fight shoulder to shoulder with it in carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

The revolutionary masses and armymen in Shanghai, Wuhan, Kweiyang (Kweichow Province), Sining (Chinghai Province) and Changsha (Hunan Province) have held similar mass rallies in response to Chairman Mao's great call. Proletarian revolutionaries in Honan Province too have drawn up pledges to help and support the P.L.A. in its work of supporting the Left, assisting industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training. At a rally in Urumchi in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, revolutionary workers, cadres and other rep-

representatives of the revolutionary masses of the various nationalities living there, declared that they would cherish the P.L.A. as the apple of their eye. In Kansu Province, many revolutionary organizations and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units under the Lanchow Military Command have held discussions to sum up the results and experience so far gained in this movement, and draw up new pledges. The Preparatory Group for the Inner Mongolian Revolutionary Committee organized meetings to call on the region's army-men and civilians to carry the movement forward. Proletarian revolutionary organizations in Changchun, northeast China, held get-togethers with local army-men. In Chengtu (Szechuan Province), Foochow (Fukien Province), Nanning (Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region), Paoting (Hopei Province), Yinchuan (Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region), Tientsin, Wuhan, Changsha, Tsinan and Hangchow, proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses took action to unfold this movement on a still larger scale.

Commanders and fighters of all services of the P.L.A. are resolved to join proletarian revolutionaries throughout China in this important movement. They pledged themselves to care for and give every support to the proletarian revolutionaries, Red Guard fighters and all the revolutionary masses. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they are determined to establish closer relations and forge a still firmer unity with civilians, win fresh merit in defending our national frontiers and the great proletarian cultural revolution, in fulfilling all their other assignments during this revolution and in revolutionary mass criticism to demolish the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov.

Army units under the Peking, Lanchow and Inner Mongolia Military Commands have all already mapped out practical steps to serve the people in accordance with the tasks assigned them and specific local conditions. To implement the slogan "Support the Army and Cherish the People," meetings and parades with local proletarian revolutionaries have been sponsored by the military area commands in Honan, Chinghai and Kirin Provinces and by the P.L.A. units stationed in Sian, Tsingtao and the steel city of Anshan. In the course of drawing up their pledges to serve the people, P.L.A. units in Kiangsi Province are widely publicizing the best recent examples set by various units' commanders and fighters in serving the people.

P.L.A. units garrisoning the coastal defences and frontiers of Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan are discussing the significance of Chairman Mao's great call and working out pledges how to implement it to the full.

Meetings were held on August 30 by the responsible members of the various general departments of the P.L.A., the Scientific and Technological Commission for National Defence, the Office in Charge of National Defence Industry and the leading organs of the three

services stationed in Peking. They decided to speedily raise to a new height the movement now going on in their subordinate institutions and army units, draft their pledges, help the masses of the people to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, and modestly learn from the broad masses of the Left so as to accomplish more successfully the tasks assigned them in the great cultural revolution.

Editorials under the titles "Launch on a Still Bigger Scale the Vigorous Movement to Support the Army and Cherish the People" and "The P.L.A. Will Always Be a Model in Cherishing the People" were published respectively by *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) and *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily).

Renmin Ribao's editorial declares that the Chinese People's Liberation Army, personally founded and led by Chairman Mao and directly commanded by Comrade Lin Piao, is the strongest bulwark of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great pillar of the defence of the national security of our socialist motherland and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Quoting Chairman Mao's dictum that "**Without a people's army the people have nothing,**" the editorial says: "Without the people's army there can be no proletarian dictatorship, nor a great proletarian cultural revolution."

It points out that in China, the fundamental guarantee of the complete victory of this unprecedented and extensive cultural revolution lies in the fact that we have the brilliant leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the great Chinese People's Liberation Army which has boundless loyalty, love and veneration for Chairman Mao.

It concludes that in order to push the proletarian cultural revolution forward to new brilliant victories, the P.L.A. must unite still more closely with the proletarian revolutionaries, Red Guard fighters and all the revolutionary masses; that it is necessary for the army and the people throughout the country to launch on a still bigger scale the vigorous movement to support the army and cherish the people.

Counter-Revolutionary Revisionist Line in National Defence Research Repudiated

THE towering crimes of China's Khrushchov and his agents, Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching, in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in national defence scientific research institutes and departments, was exposed and repudiated at a recent meeting in

Peking. The meeting was held jointly by proletarian revolutionaries in departments directly under the Scientific and Technological Commission for National Defence; and in scientific research institutes of the Headquarters of the General Staff, of the General Logistics Department and of the three services in Peking.

Filled with indignation, and by applying the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the proletarian revolutionaries resolutely and forcefully exposed, criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching politically, ideologically and theoretically.

They pointed out that the innumerable crimes of these counter-revolutionary revisionists may be summed up in one point: opposing our great leader Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. In order to realize their criminal aim of usurping the leadership of the army and the Party and bringing about a counter-revolutionary restoration of capitalism, these counter-revolutionary revisionists, backed by the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, have consistently opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the correct principle for national defence scientific research formulated by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. This principle consists of going all out, aiming high, and being determined by self-reliance and hard work to catch up with and surpass the most advanced scientific levels in the world. Instead of this, they pushed a counter-revolutionary, revisionist line characterized by slavishness, crawling at a snail's pace, and liquidationism.

They opposed to their utmost Chairman Mao's principle of striving vigorously to build up the might and prosperity of the country by relying on our own strength. They willingly played the role of lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and made great efforts to peddle and carry out the principle of slavishness, of capitulation to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. They spread capitulationist nonsense in a vain attempt to pull the national defence scientific research of our great socialist country back to the old path of a colony or semi-colony. They frenziedly opposed the great strategic idea of "catching up and surpassing" put forward by Chairman Mao. They were determined to crawl along the path of capitalism and revisionism. They also pursued liquidationism in the field of national defence scientific research, set up obstacles to restrict and strangle the development of national defence scientific research and spread rumours and slanders downgrading achievements in that field. Worse still, in accordance with the back-stage manoeuvres of the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, they schemed to usurp the leadership of national defence scientific research and cut down or dismantle research institutions. In the whole system of the national defence scientific research institutions they negated class struggle and scientific experiment, and openly countered Chairman Mao's teaching on the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for

production and scientific experiment, with the class struggle as the key.

Proletarian revolutionaries spoke of the struggle between the two lines on the national defence scientific research front over the past ten years and more. They declared with pride that in the bright light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of revolutionary scientific and research workers overcame all difficulties, struggled hard and achieved great successes. With the successful atom bomb, guided missile, and hydrogen bomb tests, the prediction of our great leader Chairman Mao had come true. However, the struggle between the two lines on the national defence scientific research front was far from ended.

The proletarian revolutionaries went on to declare that they must hold high the great banner of revolutionary criticism, must penetratingly criticize and thoroughly repudiate and discredit the counter-revolutionary, revisionist line pushed on the national defence scientific research front by the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road and his agents in the army, including Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching, and that they must cleanse the poison spread by them in the national defence scientific research system.

P.L.A. Men Criticize and Repudiate Conspirator Lo Jui-ching

THE proletarian revolutionaries in the Headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are pushing to new heights the revolutionary criticism and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching. In this drive, they are thoroughly exposing Lo's crimes, wiping out the evil influence of his bourgeois military line and actively upholding the absolute authority of Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Backed by China's Khrushchov, the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching wildly attacked the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and manoeuvred to usurp the leadership of the armed forces in order to oppose the Party. Lo Jui-ching is a big careerist, a conspirator and a warlord and one of the most dangerous enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lo was China's Khrushchov's agent in the army. He stubbornly pushed a bourgeois military line in the service of China's Khrushchov's reactionary political line of opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

To eliminate his influence, the proletarian revolutionaries in the Headquarters of the General Staff are now criticizing Lo Jui-ching and the handful

of his accomplices in the Headquarters of the General Staff in a big way and are repudiating them politically, ideologically and theoretically. This campaign of criticism and repudiation is being conducted in the spirit of thoroughgoing revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Military Commission and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and under the direct leadership of the Party Committee of the Headquarters of the General Staff headed by Comrade Yang Cheng-wu.

In the course of the campaign, the masses are being mobilized to the fullest extent. All kinds of meetings are being held and big-character posters, blackboard and wall newspapers, loudspeakers and other media of propaganda including theatrical performances are being used to direct an intense, concentrated fire against Lo.

Recently, mass meetings attended by upwards of ten thousands have been held to criticize that counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching in greater depth and utterly repudiate him.

Counter-Revolutionary Revisionist Line on Journalism Denounced

PROLETARIAN revolutionaries from the capital's journalistic circles held a joint meeting on August 22 to launch a general offensive against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on journalism carried out by China's Khrushchov.

Over a long period of time, China's Khrushchov and his followers, a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists including Peng Chen, Lu Ting-yi, a certain Hu, Teng To and Wu Leng-hsi, recruited deserters and traitors and formed cliques in pursuit of their own selfish interests. They openly resisted the theories, line, principles and policies defined for proletarian journalism by our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. They pursued a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on journalism in a vain attempt to make the press a tool for a capitalist come-back. The Khrushchov of China was the top instigator of this line and the chief behind-the-scenes boss creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for the restoration of capitalism.

Citing a host of facts, speakers at the meeting thoroughly exposed and denounced China's Khrushchov and his agents in journalistic circles for their much-advertised counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of running "newspapers for the whole people," "radio broadcasts for the whole people" and "a news agency for the whole people."

They indignantly pointed out that the idea of "news reports for the whole people" so rabidly advocated by China's Khrushchov was, in essence, aimed at helping to bring about a capitalist restoration.

China's Khrushchov's counter-revolutionary programme of "news reports for the whole people" was designed to betray the dictatorship of the proletariat and abolish Party leadership. It was out of the same mold as the counter-revolutionary statements of the Soviet Khrushchov who prattled about the "party of the entire people" and the "state of the whole people." All this directly served his traitorous moves in boosting the theory that "class struggle has died out" and in betraying the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In international propaganda, ideologically guided by his renegade's philosophy of survival, he and his agents servilely prettified imperialism, shamelessly lauded Khrushchov, spread revisionist ideas, whitewashed the reactionaries and suppressed and sold out the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries.

The capital's proletarian revolutionary journalists also angrily exposed and refuted other counter-revolutionary absurdities put forward by China's Khrushchov such as a "news report should be objective, impartial, true and all-sided," a "news report should arouse general interest," etc. They pointed out that what the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road wanted was not that our press, radio and news agencies should be objective, impartial and so on, but simply mouthpieces of the landlords, the bourgeoisie, ghosts and monsters. He wanted to turn our press into a vantage point for the restoration of capitalism and to act as a yesman of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction. In 1961 when our national economy met with temporary difficulties and class enemies at home and abroad launched frenzied attacks on us, China's Khrushchov vainly attempted to disarm our press and divert it from the course of the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialist revolution and construction and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The proletarian revolutionaries present listed a mass of facts to expose and condemn the towering crimes of China's Khrushchov and his agents in trying by every possible means to prevent our newspapers, radio broadcasts and news agencies from spreading the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The speakers unanimously declared: We proletarian fighters on the journalistic front must propagate and act in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. To disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most fundamental task of our newspapers, radio broadcasts and news agencies. Let the great thought of Mao Tse-tung spread throughout China and the world! Let the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought fly all over the globe!

Two Diametrically Opposed Lines In Building the Economy

THERE are two diametrically opposed lines in building up a country after the proletariat has gained political power.

One is the Soviet modern revisionist line, which stresses only the material — machinery and mechanization, and goes in for material incentives. It opposes giving prominence to proletarian politics, ignores the class struggle and negates the dictatorship of the proletariat. It can only lead to capitalism, never to socialism. The Soviet Khrushchov renegade clique and its successors are fanatical advocates of this line. In tune with the Khrushchov of the Soviet Union, the Khrushchov of China also vehemently pushed this line in China for the purpose of restoring capitalism.

Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao resolutely criticized and repudiated this revisionist line and put forward the only correct Marxist-Leninist line. He had already laid down the basic principle for the building of the socialist economy in his *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China* in 1949. In that report, he devoted special attention to an analysis of the various sectors of the economy then existing in China and pointed out the need to **“enable the state-owned economy to become the leading sector of the entire national economy,”** gradually to carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce, and step by step bring about socialist industrialization. In 1958, Chairman Mao gave further concentrated expression to the firm determination and great wisdom of the 700 million Chinese people in the formulation of the general line of **“going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism”** and a complete set of policies for the development of socialist construction by **“walking on two legs.”** This ushered in the completely new situation characterized by China's big leap forward in building socialism. In 1960, Chairman Mao himself summed up the experience gained by advanced enterprises during the big leap forward, put forward the well-known **“Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company”** in opposition to the Soviet revisionist **“Constitution of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine,”** and laid down five basic principles, namely: **Persevere in putting politics in command; strengthen Party leadership; develop the mass movement in a big way; institute the system under which cadres take part in productive labour, workers take part in management, irrational and out-dated rules and regulations are revised, and**

leading cadres, workers and technical personnel work in close co-operation; and vigorously carry out the technical revolution. In 1963 Chairman Mao pointed out: **“Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country.”** This series of masterly instructions from Chairman Mao charted the correct course for building up our country. This line stresses giving prominence to proletarian politics, carrying the struggle between the two classes and the two roads through to the end, constant efforts to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, promoting the revolutionization of people's thinking, mechanization under the guidance of revolutionization, and the principle of **“taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production.”** It is precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that our great motherland has achieved brilliant successes in building socialism, that the economic base of socialism has steadily been consolidated and developed, and that it is ensured that our proletarian land will never change its colour.

Ever since New China was founded, there has been a sharp and intense struggle between the two lines on the economic front. This struggle focused on whether or not to give prominence to proletarian politics, whether or not to put it in command and whether or not to build up the country in accordance with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. In the final analysis, the essence of the struggle is whether China should build a socialist or a capitalist economy, whether it should take the socialist or the capitalist road.

In leading us in building a socialist state Chairman Mao has always given top priority to revolutionizing people's thinking. He teaches: **“Political work is the life-blood of all economic work”; “not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul.”** Among the innumerable ways of expanding socialist production, carrying out a political and ideological revolution is cardinal. If this is done well, there will be an all-round increase in the production of grain, cotton, oil, iron and steel and coal. Otherwise, production will not rise in any field. The fundamental guarantee for the success of our socialist construction lies in instilling Mao Tse-tung's thought in the minds of the masses.

China's Khrushchov does exactly the opposite. He opposes putting proletarian politics in command and spreads the lie that we are using **“ultra-economic methods”** to guide the country's economic construction. He advocates **“using economic methods to run the**

economy." Shaking his finger he said fiercely: "Why must we run the economy by administrative methods instead of by economic methods?" There has never been an economy independent of politics. No part of a class society exists in a political vacuum. If proletarian politics is not in command in any department or any field, then bourgeois politics must be in command; if Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is not in command, then revisionism, bourgeois ideology, must be in command. By opposing putting proletarian politics in command and by putting bourgeois politics in command instead, China's Khrushchov seeks to restore capitalism.

Let us now analyse what China's Khrushchov calls "using economic methods to run the economy" and see what sort of stuff it really is.

It is in fact putting profits in command. Everything for profit, and profit is everything. China's Khrushchov openly declared: "A factory must make money. Otherwise, it must close down and stop paying wages to the workers." In other words, in order to make money, one is allowed to ignore the unified state plan and the over-all interests and engage in all sorts of selfish, speculative activities detrimental to the socialist economy.

This is simply that notorious "material incentive." In capitalist fashion, China's Khrushchov said: "Give him a good reward if he works honestly"; "if you don't give him more money, there'll be no incentive and he'll not do a good job for you." He attempted to corrupt the masses by instilling bourgeois egoism, divert people's attention from politics, widen the income gap and create a privileged stratum. This is a crying insult to the revolutionary workers and staff; this is a knife which kills without spilling blood!

This also means shamelessly glorifying capitalism. China's Khrushchov said bare-facedly: "Capitalist economy is flexible and varied," "we should learn from the experience of capitalism in running enterprises, and especially from the experience of monopoly enterprises." He told our cadres to "learn seriously" from the capitalists, saying that the latter's "ability in management surpasses that of our Party members." In his eyes, money-grabbing capitalists are a hundred times wiser than Communists.

In the last analysis, "using economic methods to run the economy" means letting the capitalist law of value reign supreme, developing free competition, undermining the socialist economy and restoring capitalism. If we acted in accordance with these "economic methods" advocated by China's Khrushchov, the discomfited capitalists would be very happy again, the emancipated working class would again suffer enslavement and a group of new bourgeois elements would build their "paradise" on the corpses of millions of labouring people.

The opposition of China's Khrushchov to putting politics in command also manifests itself in his opposition to the large-scale mass movement. The socialist cause is the revolutionary cause of millions of the masses. We must fully arouse the masses and rely on

their revolutionary initiative to build a socialist economy. Whether or not one launches an energetic mass movement is an important gauge of whether or not one carries out the principle of putting proletarian politics in command; it is also an important aspect of the basic antagonism between the two lines in economic construction.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has the utmost faith in the masses, fully relies on them and respects their initiative. He has taught us: "**Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed,**" and "**the mass movement is necessary for all work. It cannot progress without mass movement.**" It is precisely because we persevered in putting politics in command and vigorously launched a mass movement that we achieved the momentous big leap forward and made rapid advances in industry, agriculture, national defence, science and culture.

With his reactionary bourgeois standpoint, China's Khrushchov bitterly hated the revolutionary mass movement and did his utmost to boost the one-man-leadership system and the reactionary line of relying on experts. He went to Tientsin in 1949 and told the staff members of state-owned enterprises there that they were "organizers in state-owned factories" and that "reliance should be placed particularly on the directors, engineers and technicians" in construction. In a 1952 speech, he said: "There are many difficulties in building industry. China has money, manpower and machinery (this can be solved in the main with the help of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies), but has no engineers." In a still more unbridled way he attacked the surging revolutionary mass movement launched in 1958. He spread around such nonsense as that the movement was brought about "in a rush" "on the basis of some vague news or inaccurate information."

According to China's Khrushchov, in economic construction we can rely only on a few "experts," "rely on directors, engineers and technicians" who give orders while the revolutionary masses are only "manpower" and "ignorant rabble" "rising up in a rush," who can only obediently "carry out other people's orders." In order to exercise a bourgeois dictatorship over the workers, he and his followers racked their brains to work out a series of revisionist regulations that hold the workers' initiative in check and put them in a straight jacket. In doing this they not only dampened the socialist initiative of the masses and obstructed the development of socialist economic construction, but also placed the few cadres, administrative personnel and technicians in a position of antagonism to the workers, turning them into bureaucrats and new bourgeois elements who rode roughshod over the masses. In this way the nature of the socialist enterprises was being gradually changed.

Such is the struggle between two diametrically opposed lines in building China's economy.

Marxism tells us that **politics is the concentrated expression of economics**. The degeneration of the socialist economic base inevitably leads to a restoration of capitalism in politics. The whole set of lines, principles, policies and measures advocated by China's Khrushchov for so many years were aimed at fostering capitalist forces in both the cities and the countryside and undermining the socialist economic base so as to cause the socialist economy to degenerate into a capitalist economy. Once the economy degenerated, our Party and state would inevitably change colour step by step and capitalism would be restored throughout the country. The struggle between the two lines in economic construction is, therefore, a struggle between two political lines, two roads and two destinies for China.

Our proletarian political party is intended to engage in politics, wage the class struggle and implement the dictatorship of the proletariat. If our Party refuses to do all this but busies itself solely with economic construction according to China's Khrushchov's ideas, will it not become an instrument purely for organizing economic life; will it not become an "industrial party" or "agricultural party" like that of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique? The political party is the highest form of class organization and an instrument for waging the class struggle. This is elementary Marxist knowledge. Is there any political party in the world that is engaged only in production and construction but not in class struggle? The so-called "industrial party" or "agricultural party" is simply a ruse to make the party an appendage of economic construction, an appendage of the bourgeoisie, which orbits around "profits." Such a party's sole purpose is to make money and concern itself with exploitation and capitalism. Isn't such a party an out-and-out bourgeois political party?

The facts of the struggle between the two lines on the economic front have taught us that we should always keep firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings,

never forget to give prominence to politics and give it first place at all times.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"While we recognize that in the general development of history the material determines the mental and social being determines social consciousness, we also — and indeed must — recognize the reaction of mental on material things, of social consciousness on social being and of the superstructure on the economic base."** The most powerful moral strength of our time is the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, and the greatest fighting power is people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Those who see only the material force will tremble with fear before an enemy with one or two new weapons and shamelessly capitulate to him in war. They will have blind faith in foreigners, crawl after them and be their obedient slaves in the period of construction. We Chinese Communists, however, firmly believe that the people are the creators of history; that, once they grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people will become infinitely wise and brave and display inexhaustible strength. The current great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, is the best of schools for studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way, a great moving force for the development of our country's social productive forces. The bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov in economic construction will be eradicated through this revolution, and, with the continuous consolidation and strengthening of proletarian state power, a mighty new upsurge will surely appear in our socialist construction. **"The Chinese people have lofty aspirations and ability. They will certainly catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels in the not too distant future."** There is no doubt that we will leave all the imperialist and revisionist countries far behind!

(By the editorial departments of the "Wenhui Bao," the "Jiefang Ribao" and the "Life of the Party Branch," Aug. 23.)

Forward For Ever Triumphantly Along Chairman Mao's Line of Army Building

by the "Red 9th Company"* of a P.L.A. Unit

LOOKING back on the history of the Chinese revolution and the hard struggles fought by our army over the past 40 years, what stands out ever more clearly is the fact that our great supreme commander Chairman Mao has led us forward from victory to victory defeating all opportunist lines and all our class enemies in China and abroad.

Forty years ago when our Party was still in its infancy, Chairman Mao summed up the experience of the workers' and peasants' struggle against the imperialist

and feudal forces. He pointed out that the Party should devote its main effort to leading armed struggle, and work energetically to build a peasant armed force, carry out agrarian revolution and establish revolutionary political power.

But the Right opportunist Chen Tu-hsiu rejected Chairman Mao's correct policy. He abandoned lead-

* This company has finely lived up to its honoured title of "Heroic Company" ever since it was founded in the Ching Kang Mountains in 1927.

ership over the armed forces and even disbanded the workers' and peasants' revolutionary armed forces, in the fond hope of maintaining the united front with the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek by making concessions.

The result was that when Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution and launched an unprecedented massacre of Communists and other revolutionaries in 1927, the Party was unable to organize effective resistance. The vigorous First Revolutionary Civil War [1924-27] thus suffered defeat.

Chairman Mao utterly repudiated and liquidated Chen Tu-hsiu's Right opportunist line. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Nanchang Uprising took place on August 1, 1927, and fired the first shots against the Kuomintang reactionaries.

The historic Autumn Harvest Uprising in September of the same year was initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself on the basis of the Hunan peasant movement. The first proletarian revolutionary armed force of a new type was built and the first revolutionary base was established on the Chingiang Mountains. This marked a great turning-point in the history of the Chinese revolution and opened the road for its victorious advance. It was the first step towards victory taken in the Chinese revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

We, the 9th Company, were a unit which had taken part in the Autumn Harvest Uprising and here on the Chingiang Mountains Chairman Mao organized us into a regular company. All through the campaigns against enemy encirclement and suppression, we struggled hard to build up the revolutionary base and establish red political power in the Central Soviet Area. In the course of all this, our company steeled itself in the flames of revolution and became a crack unit of the famous "Model Red Fifth Regiment."

The Red Army and the bases in the Central Soviet Area grew apace through the four successful campaigns against enemy encirclement and suppression. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line shone most brilliantly.

However, the fifth campaign against enemy encirclement and suppression failed and the Red Army was placed in jeopardy, the reason being the erroneous leadership of the "Left" opportunist line. The Enlarged Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, held in Tsunyi in January 1935 during the Long March, corrected this erroneous leadership and established the correct leadership of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. And from then on, the Red Army, and the Chinese revolution as a whole, went forward on the correct path of development.

At this historic moment, our company stood firmly on Chairman Mao's side, and followed him all through the 25,000-li Long March, and finally we reached the anti-Japanese front in northern Shensi.

When the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out, our army, commanded by Comrade Lin Piao, crossed

the Yellow River and marched eastward in accordance with Chairman Mao's great strategic plans. In our first battle, at the Pinghsingkuan Pass in northern Shansi, we wiped out at one go more than 3,000 men of the crack Itagaki Division. This greatly strengthened the Chinese people's confidence in victory over the Japanese aggressors.

In this battle, our company led the charge into the enemy's positions and wiped out one of their companies in bayonet fighting; thus we won the honoured title of "Shock Company of the Battle of Pinghsingkuan."

After this, our company fought in many more brilliant battles in the course of establishing the anti-Japanese base in the Hopei-Shantung Border Area, arming the people and developing guerrilla warfare, all of which was done in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions. At the same time, our forces grew to ten times their original strength. For our contribution in this, the title of "Double-Victory Company — in Military and Political Work" was conferred on our company.

Following the victory in the war against Japan in 1945, Chiang Kai-shek marshalled his forces in preparation for civil war. At the same time he played his peace negotiations tricks. Using "peace," "democracy" and "legal status" [for the Communist Party] as bait, he tried to trick us into handing over the people's armed forces, the people's political power in the Liberated Areas and to seize fruits of victory that belonged to the people.

At this crucial moment of history the cardinal issue was whether to persist in armed struggle, overthrow imperialist, feudalist and bureaucrat-capitalist rule in China and build a new China of the people and led by the proletariat, or to hand over the people's armed forces to Chiang Kai-shek and let China remain in its semi-colonial, semi-feudal state, under the dictatorship of the big landlord and capitalist classes. On this question there existed within the Party two diametrically opposed lines.

Chairman Mao, representing the will of the hundreds of millions of the people, put forward the policy "to give him tit for tat and fight for every inch of land." He gave the Party the explicit warning: "The arms of the people, every gun and every bullet, must all be kept, must not be handed over" and "If there is any opportunism during this period, it will lie in failing to struggle hard and in making a voluntary gift to Chiang Kai-shek of the fruits which should go to the people."

However, the No. 1 Party person in authority taking the capitalist road actively pursued a capitulationist line to suit the needs of Chiang Kai-shek, thus taking over the mantle of the old-line Right opportunists Chen Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming.

When Chairman Mao was away in Chungking on negotiations in 1945, this person was responsible for the work of the Central Committee. To get the revolutionary people to lower their guard, he used the opportunity to publish an editorial in the Party newspaper, begging for "peace" from U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and spreading illusions about peace.

Then, after joint resolutions were adopted by the old Political Consultative Conference in January 1945, he did his best to advocate that "from then on China entered the new stage of peace and democracy" and that "the main form of struggle in the Chinese revolution has become peaceful and parliamentary, and the struggle has become legal mass struggle and parliamentary struggle." He talked such nonsense as "When the army takes a step back the whole country will make big progress" and "the entire work of the Party should undergo a change." He urged the entire Party to give up armed struggle in order to win a "legal status" and engage in "parliamentary struggle."

The revolutionary fighters, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, were not taken in by these capitulationist fallacies of China's Khrushchov, which would have spelt doom for the Party, the army, and the nation. They stood firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and, gun in hand, plunged into the War of Liberation to defend the fruits of the people's victory and overthrow the reactionary Kuomintang regime.

In September 1945, while the Chungking negotiations were going on and China's Khrushchov was spreading illusions about peace, Chiang Kai-shek secretly ordered his troops to invade areas which were then in our hands -- the Shangtang area in Shansi and the Chengchow-Hsinhsiang area along the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Maintaining a high level of revolutionary vigilance, our army met the enemy head on and dealt him heavy blows.

Serving as an assault unit in the campaign along the railway line, our company stormed into the headquarters of the Kuomintang 40th Army and, in co-ordination with the militia forces, captured Ma Fa-wu, deputy commander of the Kuomintang 11th War Zone and concurrently commander of the army. For this we won the title of "Main Assault Company of the Peiping-Hankow Line Campaign."

After three years' hard fighting, we had shaken the reactionary Kuomintang regime to its foundations. On New Year's Day 1949, Chiang Kai-shek played a new trick and issued a hypocritical statement suing for peace. Chairman Mao countered this with the great call "**Carry the revolution through to the end,**" which helped the entire Party and all the Chinese people to see through the trick.

During the operation to cross the Yangtse River, our company took the lead in breaching the enemy's defences and providing cover for our brother forces crossing the river. This meritorious service won us the honoured title of "Heroic Company in the Crossing of the Yangtse River."

The victory in the War of Liberation was a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought over capitulationism represented by the No. 1 Party person in authority taking the capitalist road. It was a mighty triumph for the great concept that "**the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central**

task and the highest form of revolution" over the revisionist ideas of so-called legal struggle and the parliamentary road.

After more than 20 years of armed struggle, using the gun we eventually overthrew the reactionary Kuomintang regime and established the proletarian revolutionary political power. With nationwide victory, our army building entered a new historical period and our army grew from being one of a single service to being a modernized, multi-service armed force. The struggle between the two lines continued, under new conditions, over the issue of whether proletarian politics should still be placed in the forefront and political-ideological work should be strengthened in the army.

The People's Liberation Army is a bulwark of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To subvert our proletarian revolutionary power, our class enemies in China and abroad always try to undermine and corrupt our army.

Chairman Mao told us on the eve of liberation: "**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.**"

This wise admonition of Chairman Mao's pointed out the way we should go in strengthening political work in the army, achieving the ideological revolutionization of our troops and in the work of building up the army.

Yet Peng Teh-huai, the anti-Party careerist who usurped an important leading position in the army, did just the opposite and, with the support of the No. 1 Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, stubbornly tried to put in operation a bourgeois military line.

Peng Teh-huai advocated modernization at the expense of revolutionization, saying that the main problem in building a modern army was to resolve the contradiction between man and technique. He said that modern warfare depended on technique, steel and machines and that these overshadowed the role of man, which was secondary.

He went so far as to nullify political work in the army and to foster material incentives in an attempt to transform the people's army, which was founded and fostered by Chairman Mao, into an instrument for attaining his criminal objectives of restoring capitalism and usurping the leadership of the Party and army.

This bourgeois military line met with vigorous resistance from the masses of commanders and fighters in the army.

Peng Teh-huai's plot to usurp the leadership of the Party and army was crushed and he was dismissed from office at the Lushan Meeting of the Party Central Committee, held in 1959 under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has consistently held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since he took charge of the Military Commission of the Central Committee, he has creatively put forward the "four firsts,"¹ and the "three-eight"² working style, the development of democracy in the three main fields³ and the movement for "four-good" companies,⁴ all of which are directed towards the revolutionization of our army.

In accordance with his ideas, the Enlarged Session of the Military Commission held in 1960 adopted the "Resolution on the Strengthening of Political-Ideological Work in the Army."

Following Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instructions and in line with this resolution, our company has raised high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, persevered in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and has worked hard to remould the world outlook of its cadres and fighters. All this has further enhanced the glorious tradition of our company. In 1964, the title of "Red Ninth Company—Model in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works" was conferred on our company.

All the careerists who tried to usurp the leadership of the Party and army invariably opposed giving the lead to proletarian politics, opposed Mao Tse-tung's thought. This was the case with the counter-revolutionary revisionist Peng Teh-huai, and also with Lo Jui-ching, another such revisionist.

A conspirator and a careerist, Lo Jui-ching was against the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought; he colluded with the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in wildly opposing Mao Tse-tung's thought and in openly countering Vice-Chairman Lin Piao.

He made unbridled attacks on Mao Tse-tung's thought, which at the present day is Marxism-Leninism at its highest. What he put first was technique and bourgeois ostentation and he spread eclectic, opportunist fallacies for the purpose of weakening and disintegrating our proletarian army.

From the very beginning, Lo Jui-ching's revisionist trash was boycotted and opposed by our company. We have always given first place to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and to the ideological revolutionization of our men, no matter how this was obstructed at the time.

Chairman Mao says: "**History tells us that correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle.**"

History shows that Chairman Mao's military line is the greatest and most comprehensive and scientific proletarian military line. It is the most powerful weapon for the people of the whole world in conquering imperialism and all their class enemies.

Now, the unprecedented mass struggle to expose, criticize and repudiate the handful of top Party persons

in authority taking the capitalist road is reaching new heights throughout the country. This is a decisive battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao tells us: "We cadres and Communists working in the army must at all times be vigilant against the enemy's schemes: Both against the onslaught of enemies with guns and against all sorts of 'sugar-coated bullets' and sabotage from within."

The struggle between the two lines shows that this sabotage from within comes principally from the handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road who sneaked into the army and from the bourgeois military line they have pursued.

If conditions ripened for them, they would seize military and political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a bourgeois dictatorship. They are our principal and most dangerous enemies.

We must carry forward the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit, stand firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and of the revolutionary Left and expose the handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road who

¹ 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.

² The "three-eight" working style: The Chinese People's Liberation Army, 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.

³ Democracy in the three main fields refers to the three aspects of democratic life in the People's Liberation Army, namely, democracy in the political, economic and military fields. With regard to political democracy, fighters are politically on an equal footing with cadres and are free to criticize and voice their opinions against them and to put forward proposals regarding work in the army. With regard to economic democracy, the economic committee elected by the company's armymen meeting assists the company leadership in managing the company's mess and production and supervises expenditures to guard against corruption and waste and any violation of policies. With regard to military democracy, in periods of training there must be mutual instruction between cadres and fighters and among the fighters themselves, and there must be a review of the results of the instruction and learning. In periods of fighting, the rank and file should be aroused to discuss how to fulfil combat tasks and at the end of an engagement to review the fighting.

⁴ "Four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

sneaked into the Party, government and army. We must criticize, repudiate, overthrow and discredit them completely and eliminate the pernicious influence they spread in every sphere.

We pledge that in the storms of class struggle we will build our army into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's

thought, establish the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and ensure that our great socialist motherland will always radiate the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

(A slightly abridged translation of an article originally published in "Hongqi," No. 12, 1967.)

Foreign Ministry Statement

Strong Condemnation Against U.S. Imperialism's Successive Large-Scale Bombing of Vietnam

August 30, 1967

OF late, U.S. imperialism has become even more desperate in its bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. U.S. air pirates have successively carried out large-scale bombings of the city of Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, attacked communication lines in northern Vietnam, the Red River Embankment and the Lang Son area near the Sino-Vietnamese border, and B-52 bombers were dispatched to bomb areas north of the demilitarized zone. In particular, the wanton and indiscriminate bombing of the city and suburban areas of Hanoi by U.S. planes since August 21 has caused heavy losses of life and property to the Vietnamese people. Against this, the Chinese Government and people express boundless indignation and strong condemnation! Every debt of blood U.S. imperialism owes to the Vietnamese people must be repaid!

The heroic Vietnamese people have shot down large numbers of U.S. pirate planes in their resistance to the massive U.S. imperialist air raids. The Chinese people warmly hail the brilliant victories scored by the Vietnamese people.

The recent intensified bombing of northern Vietnam by U.S. imperialism indicates not its strength but its weakness, showing that it is in unprecedented isolation and at the end of its tether in the war of aggression against Vietnam.

Under the blows of the victorious resistance of the Vietnamese people, the second "dry season offensive" of U.S. imperialism has ended up in a dismal defeat. Hence, U.S. imperialism has to resort to reinforcements in an attempt to save itself from defeat. But the more the reinforcements, the heavier its defeat. Although the U.S. aggressor troops have been increased to over 460,000, they are still in a passive position of having to receive blows and can hardly cope with the situation. The source of recruitment in the United States is al-

most exhausted and its West European allies and even its vassals are unwilling to be at its beck and call. The drastic increase in the military expenditure for its aggression against Vietnam has caused huge financial deficits to the U.S. Government. The plan for tax increases recently put forward by the Johnson Administration has aroused strong opposition among the broad masses of the American people. The vigorously developing armed struggle against tyranny waged by the Black people of the United States has greatly shaken the rule of the Johnson clique. In short, beset with contradictions, the Johnson Administration is in utter confusion and is falling into a fathomless abyss militarily, politically and economically.

However, just as Chairman Mao has taught us, the U.S. imperialists "will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch." In order to extricate itself from its predicament and get ready to face the 1968 U.S. presidential election, the Johnson Administration is hatching new military and political plots. The recent intensified bombing of northern Vietnam by U.S. imperialism is a vain attempt to seek a new way out by bringing greater pressure to bear upon the Vietnamese people.

"Forcing peace talks through bombing" is a shop-worn trick of U.S. imperialism. Each time it expands the war, a new "peace talks" scheme invariably follows. On August 7, Johnson personally approved the massive bombing of "new targets" in northern Vietnam; on August 11, U.S. planes began uninterrupted bombing raids against Hanoi, Lang Son and other places; and on August 18, Johnson hurriedly held a press conference and declared that if the Vietnamese side "agrees to a ceasefire" and "negotiations," the United States can effect a "bombing pause." Obviously enough, the recent intensified bombing of northern Vietnam by U.S. imperialism is an important step taken by the Johnson Administration in its scheme of "forcing peace talks

through bombing” and “inducing peace talks by bombing pause.”

It must be pointed out that the Soviet revisionist leading clique absolutely cannot evade its responsibility for the new crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in bombing Hanoi again in a vain attempt to force Vietnam to accept “peace talks.” As early as last June, after the thorough exposure of the features of the Soviet revisionist leading clique as a renegade selling out the interests of the Arab people, Kosygin, chieftain of Soviet revisionism, hurried to the United States and held secret talks at Glassboro with Johnson, chieftain of U.S. imperialism. It has been disclosed that a tacit understanding on the question of Vietnam “peace talks” was reached between the United States and the Soviet Union at this sinister meeting. Following the Glassboro meeting, Soviet revisionism sent out its lackeys for feverish activities to induce Vietnam to capitulate and worked in collusion with the Japanese reactionaries to bring about “peace talks.” Of late, it has been plotting to have a direct hand in southern Vietnam in an attempt to sabotage the Vietnamese people’s war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. All this fully exposes Soviet revisionism as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism.

No scheme contrived by U.S. imperialism in collusion with Soviet modern revisionism will ever succeed. The heroic Vietnamese people are resolved to defeat U.S. imperialism. At present, in response to President Ho Chi Minh’s Appeal of July 17 last year, the Vietnamese people are determined to carry through the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. No matter to what stage U.S. im-

perialism may escalate the war and no matter what “peace talks” plots the Soviet Union and the United States may hatch in collusion, they will be badly battered by the heroic Vietnamese people!

While embarking on war adventure in Vietnam, the U.S. aggressors have brazenly sent aircraft to intrude into China’s air space over Kwangsi for provocations. An air force unit of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army has completely wiped out the intruding U.S. aircraft, dealing a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism. The flagrant war provocation by U.S. imperialism against the Chinese people shows more clearly than ever that the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam is directed not only against the Vietnamese people but also against the Chinese people. The Chinese people have seen through the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. We have long been prepared and are waiting in battle array. Should the U.S. imperialists dare to invade us, we will wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just stand as expressed in the statements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam dated August 12 and 23 respectively. The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung’s thought, not flinching from maximum national sacrifices, gives all-out support and aid to the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people for the thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors. U.S. imperialism can in no way escape from its fate of utter defeat by expanding its war of aggression against Vietnam!

Creatively Applying Mao Tse-tung’s Thought

South Vietnamese Army and People Set New And Brilliant Example in People’s War

THE heroic south Vietnamese army and people now engaged in a revolutionary war to resist U.S. aggression and save the country have set a new and brilliant example for the oppressed people of the world by inflicting defeat upon defeat on the aggressors — the U.S. imperialism which claims to be the most powerful in the world — and driving it into a tight corner by creatively applying Chairman Mao Tse-tung’s theory and strategy and tactics of people’s war.

Using People’s War to Defeat U.S. Imperialism

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said that **only by waging a people’s war can we defeat the national**

enemy, and Comrade Lin Piao has pointed out that “Vietnam provides today’s most convincing example that a victim of aggression can defeat U.S. imperialism by a people’s war.” The revolutionary war to resist U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the south Vietnamese army and people is this kind of genuine people’s war.

Ever since U.S. imperialism began sending in massive reinforcements and engaging in a local war in 1965, it has taken the field itself and used every type of modern weapon save the atom bomb and thrown into the battle its so-called elite troops. But the contest of

strength with the south Vietnamese army and people has resulted in crushing defeats for the U.S. brigands. U.S. imperialism has lost nearly 200,000 troops over the past two years or more. In the second "dry season strategic counter-offensive" mounted by the U.S. imperialists last winter and this spring, the south Vietnamese army and people wiped out 70,000 U.S. aggressors.

In south Vietnam at present U.S. imperialism has fielded more than 460,000 troops, a number larger than the total of its troops in the war of aggression against Korea. In addition, 50 per cent of its tactical air force is employed in the Vietnam war. The additional number of U.S. forces indirectly involved are the 70,000 strong 7th Fleet and almost 100,000 troops stationed on Guam, Okinawa and in Thailand. Thus, in south Vietnam, with an area of only 170,000 square kilometres, the people's armed forces have in reality pinned down approximately 700,000 U.S. troops, weakening U.S. imperialism's control over other parts of the world and upsetting its military deployment in its counter-revolutionary global strategy.

By sticking to people's war, south Vietnam with a population of only 14 million people is defeating the No. 1 imperialist country with a population of 200 mil-

lion. This is a miracle in the annals of war, a great undertaking by the Vietnamese nation and an earth-shaking exploit which the revolutionary people of the world warmly hail.

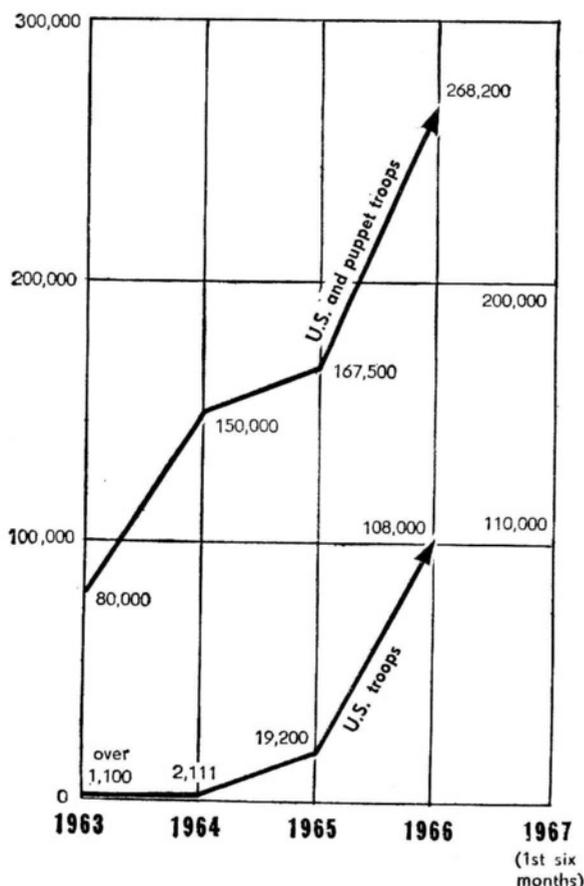
To Build a Genuine People's Army

Our great leader Chairman Mao says: "Without a people's army the people have nothing." It is precisely as a result of the setting up of a genuine people's armed forces that the south Vietnamese people have been able to inflict one defeat after another on a strong enemy and to seize one victory after another in arduous battles.

In the period from 1954, the year the Geneva agreements were signed, to 1959, the south Vietnamese people were subjected to sanguinary suppression and massacre by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs precisely because the people did not have their own armed forces. In these few years, hundreds of thousands of former resistance members and patriots were murdered or crippled and another several hundred thousands were thrown behind bars. Driven beyond forbearance, the south Vietnamese people rose in resistance in 1959 to fight for freedom, independence and the reunification of the country. They organized themselves in self-defence and guerrilla units to fight the enemy with sticks, bamboo spears, bows and arrows, and home-made cannon. To meet the new developments in the situation, in February 1961, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, unified the people's armed forces in different localities into the liberation armed forces. Since then, the liberation armed forces, under the leadership of the Vietnam People's Revolutionary Party and the National Front for Liberation, have held high the great banner of people's war and unfolded fiercer attacks on the U.S.-puppet clique.

Elements that make up the liberation armed forces come from the people. They are loyal to the people, have flesh and blood ties with them and have fully aroused and relied on the masses in waging war. With regard to numbers and weapons, they are inferior to the enemy but they are fighting for a just cause. That is why they are so brave in battle and make the enemy tremble in his shoes. In the last few years, they have defeated the "special war" for which the United States provided money and weapons, and the south Vietnam puppets furnished manpower. From 1961 to the end of 1964, they wiped out some 500,000 enemy troops. In addition, the liberation armed forces are defeating the local war fought by the U.S. aggressors themselves. Thanks to their steady growth in battle, they have now become a powerful people's army comprising of main forces, local forces and guerrilla units. As early as 1964, the liberation armed forces could put a whole puppet battalion out of action in a single engagement. Since 1965 they have been able to wipe out whole battalions and regiments of puppet troops as well as whole battalions of U.S. aggressor troops. In the first three months of this year alone, they wiped out 32 entire enemy battalions, of which 22 consisted entirely of U.S. troops.

U.S. AND PUPPET CASUALTIES ON THE SOUTH VIETNAM BATTLEFIELD



Thus, they have struck terror into the hearts of the U.S. "crack" troops.

Applying the Strategy and Tactics of People's War

Our great leader Chairman Mao has provided a masterly summary of the strategy and tactics of people's war: **You fight in your way and we fight in ours; we fight when we can win and move away when we can't.**

The armed forces and people of south Vietnam have been creatively applying the strategy and tactics of people's war, utilizing their strong points to attack the enemy at his weak points and putting him in the passive position of having to receive blows.

They have unfolded extensive guerrilla warfare, kindling the flames of anti-aggression war and taking advantage of every favourable condition to carry out mobile warfare to wipe out the enemy. They have devised various ingenious methods of fighting, such as land-mine warfare, tunnel warfare, guerrilla warfare on lakes and rivers and surprise attacks. From the moment the U.S. and puppet troops invaded the liberated areas they were trapped in a people's war. In the liberated areas, everybody joined in the fighting — men and women, old and young, and every single village fought. The enemy had more than he could cope with; his helicopter and armoured car tactics all ended in failure, and he was unable to give full play to his material superiority. The enemy could not find the liberation armed forces, far less fight them; on the other hand, he has received incessant blows. In the last few years because the liberation armed forces frequently sent crack units to penetrate into the heart of the enemy-held areas and his important bases and launch surprise attacks on them, the enemy is quaking. In the last two years alone, some 120 attacks were mounted against 45 U.S. air bases in south Vietnam and nearly 3,000 aircraft grounded in the bases were destroyed or damaged. Communication lines controlled by the U.S.-puppet clique were constantly cut off by the guerrillas and from time to time, all transport was paralysed. The U.S.-puppet troops who set themselves against the people were confounded and rendered helpless by the flexible strategy and tactics of the liberation armed forces.

Turning the Villages Into Consolidated Base Areas

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **"It is imperative for the revolutionary ranks to turn the backward villages into advanced, consolidated base areas, into great military, political, economic and cultural bastions of the revolution from which to fight their vicious enemies who are using the cities for attacks on the rural districts, and in this way gradually to achieve the complete victory of the revolution through protracted fighting."** This is exactly what the army and people of south Vietnam have been doing in order to defeat the strong enemy and seize final victory.

The army and people of south Vietnam have not only built revolutionary base areas in the mountains and jungles; they have also established many guerrilla zones in the densely populated plains criss-crossed by rivers and heavily guarded by the enemy and in the vicinity of communication lines. During the last few years of fighting, the liberated areas in south Vietnam have grown in size and gradually merged into a vast territory. There is a liberated area only 8 kilometres from Saigon in the Saigon-Gia Dinh area, the heart of U.S.-puppet rule. In Da Nang which is defended by tens of thousands of U.S. troops, a liberated area extends right up to it. An extensive territory, stretching from the northern part of south Vietnam near the 17th Parallel across the large Tay Nguyen area and the central coastal area to the rich plains in the south, and which occupies four-fifths of the whole of south Vietnam and three-fourths of its population, has been liberated. A favourable situation in which the cities are being encircled by the countryside has appeared.

The people have become their own masters and set up their own organs of power in the vast liberated areas. The liberated peasants are following the road of collective production pointed out by the National Front for Liberation. Labour-exchange teams and mutual-aid teams have been organized. While fighting in defence of the liberated areas, the peasants are working hard to increase grain production and support the front. Culture and education are being vigorously developed. With the liberated areas continuously expanding and becoming more consolidated and with the broad masses of the people becoming aroused and organized, the liberated areas have become bastions for a people's war against the U.S. gangsters and their running dogs. They provide the necessary manpower and material for protracted fighting and have laid the foundation for seizing final victory. During the fighting to smash the U.S. gangsters' second "dry season counter-offensive," hundreds of thousands of young men and women took part in activities in support of the front and large numbers of young people joined the army or guerrillas. In the present favourable situation in which the liberated areas are expanding and become consolidated and the cities are encircled by the countryside, the U.S.-puppet clique is getting panicky in face of approaching doom.

The march of events has proved that the strength of the south Vietnamese people is inexhaustible. They can go on fighting for generations on their land if need be, whereas the U.S. imperialist colossus cannot afford protracted fighting in south Vietnam. The heroic army and people of south Vietnam have, by their victorious fighting, provided the oppressed nations and people of the world with the rich experience of fighting and defeating U.S. imperialism and its running dogs by relying on people's war. Holding the banner of people's war still higher, they will tie down the U.S. aggressors in a protracted war, wearing them down to complete exhaustion and to death, and achieve final and complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Lessons of the Arab War Against Aggression

by CHOU TIEN-CHIH

U.S. imperialism and its stooge Israel not long ago mounted a full-scale armed aggression against the Arab countries. The gunfire in the Middle East has had immense repercussions throughout the world.

This war was no sudden incident. It was a frenzied counter-move and desperate struggle launched by the imperialists led by the United States in face of the surging national-liberation movement in the Arab world and throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America, and in a world situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind. This war reflects the sharpening of the class struggle in the international arena and the deepening development of the revolutionary movement of the people of the world.

For various reasons, this war of the Arab countries against aggression was not very successful. Under pressure from U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, they then accepted a "cease-fire." But the Arab people are boiling with anger at this attack by the imperialists and the betrayal by the revisionists. They are carrying on the struggle, and an anti-imperialist, anti-revisionist wave is rising on a scale never before seen.

The war has awakened the people, educated them and tempered them. The losses sustained by the Arab people on the battlefield are temporary while the moral benefits they have gained in this war will have a long-term effect.

On the eve of the victory of the Chinese revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao made a deep analysis of how the series of aggressive wars launched by the imperialists against China had educated the Chinese people; he also reviewed the tortuous road travelled by the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle. He said: **"All these wars of aggression, together with political, economic and cultural aggression and oppression, have caused the Chinese to hate imperialism, made them stop and think, 'What is all this about?' and compelled them to bring their revolutionary spirit into full play and become united through struggle. They fought, failed, fought again, failed again and fought again and accumulated 109 years of experience, accumulated the experience of hundreds of struggles, great and small, military and political, economic and cultural, with**

bloodshed and without bloodshed — and only then won today's basic victory. These are the moral conditions without which the revolution could not be victorious."

The Arab people too are experiencing just such a tortuous course of struggle. This latest war has increased their revolutionary militancy, enriched their experience and provided them with new lessons, thus creating the necessary moral conditions for them to win future struggles.

In the past two months or more, the Middle East war has become a subject of discussion throughout the world. Views vary according to the protagonists' class origin and political affiliation.

What are the lessons to be drawn from this war by the Arab people in particular and the revolutionary people of the world in general? In the present article we set forth our viewpoints as follows:

I

The greatest lesson the Arab and all other revolutionary people in the world have learnt from this war of the Arab countries against aggression is to recognize even more clearly the sinister features of U.S. imperialism as their implacable enemy, their enemy No. 1. The war has made it clear that the contradiction between the Arab people and the neo-colonialists headed by the United States is the main contradiction in the Arab region. This latest war is an outcome of the sharpening of this contradiction.

The 1956 Suez crisis in the main revealed the true sinister features of the British and French aggressors while the United States then tried hard to pass itself off as a "good friend." Later, in 1957 when it engineered the attack on Syria and in 1958 when it sent its troops to Lebanon, U.S. imperialism revealed only part of its cloven hoof. But this time in the Middle East events it has revealed its ugly face completely. This is of tremendous importance for the solution of a question of the first importance for the revolution of the Arab people — the rallying of their forces and identifying and attacking their main enemy.

The Arab region is one of those regions where the contradictions of the modern world are concentrated. It teems with complex conflicts and struggles.

This region is geographically the hub of Asia, Africa and Europe and is of great strategic importance. It has rich oil resources with deposits accounting for about two-thirds of the world's total. Most of the oil used by the West European countries has been plundered from this region. The oil profits grabbed from here by the American and West European monopoly capitalists exceed 2,000 million dollars each year, of which over half goes into the pockets of Wall Street magnates. This region has long been a target of acute imperialist rivalry.

Since the end of World War II, as an important step in seizing the intermediate zone and promoting its global counter-revolutionary strategy, U.S. imperialism has made deep inroads into the Arab region in order to gradually replace Britain and France there and to extend U.S. neo-colonialism. On the other hand, the Arab people have been roused on a mighty scale and the national-liberation movement has grown there vigorously. The Arab people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle has greatly weakened the British and French colonial forces; it has overthrown one imperialist lackey after another and given the positions of U.S. neo-colonialism a heavy pounding. The Arab national-liberation movement has become an important force in the storms of the world revolution that are hitting imperialism directly.

To preserve its colonial interests and control in this important strategic region, U.S. imperialism is bound to savagely suppress the Arab national-liberation movement. Year after year it has gone on engineering subversion, intervention, coups d'etat and even armed aggression in this region. Israel, groomed and backed by U.S. and British imperialism, has launched three wars of aggression against the Arab countries in the past 20 years. This fact shows in a concentrated way that the Arab people's struggle against imperialism headed by the United States is a matter of life and death. The post-war history of the Arab countries is mainly the history of the Arab people's repeated trials of strength with imperialism headed by the United States and its lackeys.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"'War is the continuation of politics by other . . . means.' When politics develops to a certain stage beyond which it cannot proceed by the usual means, war breaks out to sweep the obstacles from the way."**

The latest war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in the Middle East was the continuation of the policy of oppression, plunder and enslavement which it has long pursued against the Arab countries. When U.S. imperialism finds that political methods do not serve its purpose, it resorts to the means of war to attack the Arab people's anti-imperialist struggle, to control and enslave the Arab countries, to pre-

serve and increase its exploitation there, and, in particular, to suck huge oil profits out of this region. This latest war was essentially a war to grab oil and an inevitable product of U.S. neo-colonialist policy.

The war in the Middle East proves once again that U.S. imperialism is the root cause of modern wars. For the purpose of aggression against and oppression and plunder of other countries, U.S. imperialism will invariably threaten military action today in one place and launch armed intervention tomorrow in another place; it will ceaselessly engineer aggressive wars. If they are to make revolution, resist oppression and win complete liberation, the oppressed nations and peoples of the world must all make every effort to be ready to deal with armed attacks from U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. This is one of the important conclusions the revolutionary people of the world should draw from the recent Middle East events.

But the Soviet revisionist clique has done its best to cover up the U.S. imperialist crime of launching this aggressive war; it has never ceased to advertise the need to "stop wars" throughout the world and make wars "a thing of the past." This is merely a reproduction of the fallacy of "a world without war, without armies and without arms" loudly advocated by Khrushchov a few years ago. It is nothing but an out-and-out counter-revolutionary fallacy. This handful of renegades, the Soviet revisionist clique, are driving themselves frantic opposing all revolutionary wars and all wars against aggression, and preventing the people of countries which are victims of aggression from taking up arms to resist and drive out the aggressors. They are serving as a ready "fire brigade" for U.S. imperialism. They are also doing their utmost to spread illusions about U.S. imperialism and to put up a big smokescreen to cover the wars of aggression U.S. imperialism is conducting or launching.

The revolutionary people of the world must not believe in the deceitful rubbish spread by the Soviet revisionist clique. The Middle East events serve to show that U.S. imperialism, though at the end of its rope, is growing more reckless with the help of this clique.

The U.S. aggressors are now bogged down in the war in Vietnam and a large part of their military strength has been transferred to Southeast Asia. This, however, does not mean that U.S. imperialism will abandon or relax its control of, or aggression against, the other parts of the world. With the Soviet revisionist clique as its big accomplice, U.S. imperialism is more likely to start new military adventures when it believes that it can reach a quick settlement by means of a blitzkrieg against peoples who it thinks are unprepared for war. All the peoples should take full cognizance of the fact that the U.S. imperialists may suddenly unleash war against them; they should maintain a high state of vigilance against such an eventuality; they should be mentally prepared well in advance. This is a very important point. It makes a world of difference whether or

not there is such preparedness. In a state of preparedness, the people will be able to take appropriate measures to deal with various complicated situations.

The aggressive war waged by U.S. imperialism in the Middle East did not and could not resolve the contradictions between the Arab people and U.S.-led neo-colonialism. Instead, it has further aggravated these contradictions. The war has, in fact, added fuel to the raging flames of the Arab people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, and has trained and expanded the ranks of the grave-diggers of U.S. imperialism. The facts have shown once more that no illusions should be entertained about this ferocious enemy, U.S. imperialism; nor should any idea be entertained of winning easy victories by good luck; the only correct policy is to cast away illusions, prepare for struggle, give tit for tat and carry through protracted and repeated trials of strength with the enemy.

The war in the Middle East has enabled the Arab and other peoples of the world to see more clearly who their real friends and enemies are.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"It is the task of the people of the whole world to put an end to the aggression and oppression perpetrated by imperialism, and chiefly U.S. imperialism."** So long as the Arab people and the people throughout the world unite still more closely, so long as all the countries subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, domination, intervention and bullying further unite and persevere in untiring struggle, they will certainly accomplish this great historic mission.

II

The Arab people and the revolutionary people of the world have learnt another important lesson from the Arab people's war against aggression: they are getting a clearer picture of the renegade features of the Soviet revisionist clique, a clearer picture of the deceptive nature of its policy of sham opposition to imperialism, sham support and sham assistance to the peoples, and a clearer picture of its reactionary, neo-colonialist features. The war has clearly shown that the two types of neo-colonialism, U.S.-British imperialism and Soviet revisionism, have openly joined forces.

During the Suez crisis in 1956, the Soviet revisionist clique, seeing that Britain and France had to withdraw their troops because of the contradictions between them and the United States, hurried forward to make political capital out of the situation by uttering a few high-sounding words. To cover up the neo-colonialist policy it has been pursuing, this revisionist clique for the past ten years or more has worked assiduously and carefully to pass itself off as a friend of the Arab people. In the recent Middle East events, however, a quick succession of facts in a matter of a few days showed up this clique as a dangerous, false friend betraying the Arab people, a vicious hangman strangling their anti-imperialist

struggle, and, in every sense of the term, the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism.

The activity of the Soviet revisionist clique during the Middle East events was an utterly shameless renegade performance.

Before the outbreak of the war, they first resorted to deception and intimidation to bind the Arab countries hand and foot. At the difficult moment when the Arab countries were taken unawares by the surprise attack of the United States and Israel, they were openly perfidious and looked on with folded arms. Then, so as to give the aggressor a free hand, they hastily informed U.S. imperialism of their real intention over the "hot line." After the United States and Israel had on the whole accomplished their plan of armed aggression, the Soviet revisionist clique conspired with the United States and Britain to impose a "cease-fire" on the Arab countries through the United Nations so as to stabilize the *fait accompli* created by the aggressors. After that the Soviet revisionist chieftain Alexei Kosygin went to Glassboro in the most shameless manner to beg for rewards from Lyndon Johnson for services rendered, and to carry out a global betrayal on an even bigger scale.

Lenin said that war has **"transformed the secret alliance between the opportunists and the bourgeoisie into an open one."** The string of treacherous acts of the Soviet revisionist clique in the course of the Middle East events proves conclusively that it has thrown itself into the arms of U.S. imperialism in an even more undisguised manner. A naked counter-revolutionary alliance between the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists has taken the place of their former thinly veiled collusion.

It can be seen from the Middle East events that although the Soviet revisionists may, in ordinary times, make a show of having an equal say with the United States, they will go down on their knees and submit to the orders of the U.S. imperialists when the latter begin to rattle their sabres. The Soviet revisionists may utter some empty, high-flown phrases in ordinary times, but once the anti-imperialist struggle reaches a crucial point, they will go back on their words and resort to open betrayal. This gang of renegades acted in this way both in the Caribbean crisis and during the recent Middle East events; they will continue to do so in the future. This is determined by their nature as renegades and will never change.

It can also be seen from the Middle East events that the military and economic "aid" provided by the Soviet revisionist clique for the Arab and other Asian, African and Latin American countries is by no means aimed at giving genuine support to the anti-imperialist struggles of these countries. This so-called "aid" only serves the Soviet revisionist clique's neo-colonialist policies and its counter-revolutionary general line of "Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination." It uses "aid" not only to exploit and plunder other countries; it tries, by means of its "aid," to wangle a say in matters concern-

ing these countries, to represent them, interfere in their internal affairs and control them. All this is an attempt to make more political capital in order to strike dirty deals with the United States. This is a typical imperialist and colonialist policy.

In 1925, criticizing the danger of nationalism and degeneration in Soviet foreign policy, Stalin penetratingly exposed the ugly soul of those afflicted with this disease: **Support the liberation movement? But why? Wouldn't that be dangerous? Wouldn't it bring us into conflict with other countries? Wouldn't it be better if we established "spheres of influence" . . . in conjunction with other "advanced" powers and snatched something. . . for our own benefit? That would be both useful and safe. . .** The Soviet revisionist clique of today has sunk much lower than the nationalist degenerates of that time. Not only has it sold out the interests of the oppressed nations, made many political bargains with the imperialists and used the methods of the imperialists to exploit and dominate other countries; it also willingly serves as the valet of U.S. neo-colonialism, suppresses the national-liberation movement jointly with the United States and plays the role of an international gendarme.

It is no accident that the Soviet revisionist clique has embarked on neo-colonialism. Since, at home, this handful of renegades has usurped the leadership of the Communist Party and government, restored capitalism wholesale and subjected the broad masses of the people to their oppression and exploitation, they are bound, in their foreign policy, to completely betray proletarian internationalism and pursue a policy of big-nation chauvinism and national egoism, to practise the power politics of the bourgeoisie, the politics of selfishness and profit-grabbing, the politics of the jungle, in short, to act in the same way as the imperialists.

The revisionists of the Second International advocated a so-called "socialist colonial policy." Whereas in their time these people only represented the interests of a handful of labour aristocrats and were begging monopoly capital for the crumbs left over from its colonial exploitation, the Soviet revisionists of today are flaunting the banner of "socialism" and "communism" and are using the state power they control to push ahead with neo-colonialism in the interests of the privileged bourgeois stratum in their country and in the service of the big bosses of Wall Street.

In short, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists are birds of a feather. To put one's faith in U.S. imperialism and subsist on its "aid" is to fall inevitably under its control and become its dependency. Likewise, if one blindly trusts the Soviet revisionists and relies on their "aid," he will inevitably fall under their control and become their dependency and, in the final analysis, a dependency of U.S. imperialism.

An Arab who wrote to the Soviet Embassy in the United Arab Republic was quite right when he said: "Gentlemen, we now understand everything you did.

We have come to realize what revisionism is. If we have been deceived by you in the past, it serves as a bitter lesson that we shall never forget. Never again shall we be deceived by you."

Following the Middle East events, it has obviously become more difficult for the Soviet revisionists to deceive people. But this handful of renegades cannot make a living without swindling. Having failed in their swindles today, they will try new tricks to deceive people tomorrow. It is therefore imperative not to let the Soviet revisionists get by but to unmask them completely in connection with the Middle East events so as to enlighten the broad masses of the people.

The fighting tasks of the revolutionary people of the Arab and other countries in the world today are to relentlessly reveal the reactionary nature of the neo-colonialist alliance of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists and to carry through to the end the anti-imperialist, anti-revisionist struggle and the struggle against neo-colonialism headed by the United States.

III

Militarily, the Arab people and the revolutionary people of the world have also drawn an important lesson from this war of the Arab people against aggression. This war once again tells the people that to defeat the armed attacks from imperialism and its lackeys, the oppressed nations and people can rely only on the theory, strategy and tactics of people's war; no other strategy and tactics will work.

This war against aggression proves that it will not do to place one's reliance on modern weapons. It will not do to rely on aircraft, tanks or long-range artillery. Chairman Mao says: **Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is the people, not things, that are decisive.** If the oppressed nations are to defeat the imperialist aggressor, they should not rely on modern weapons, still less have blind faith in them; but they should rely on the political awareness of the people, rely on the courage of the people's armed forces, and employ the strategy and tactics of utilizing one's own strong points to attack the enemy at his weak points.

History abounds in examples in which well-armed forces could not win while the poorly equipped revolutionary people finally emerged triumphant over the well-equipped aggressors and reactionaries. During the War of Resistance Against Japan and in the War of Liberation, the Chinese people did not have any modern weapons. Yet, they defeated Japanese imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries who were fully supported by U.S. imperialism. In the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, the Chinese People's Volunteers were, in equipment, far inferior to the U.S. aggressors, yet together with the Korean people we won the victory. Now the south Vietnamese people have furnished another brilliant example. They

have trounced and put in a tight spot the million and more U.S. aggressor troops and puppet and satellite troops that have every type of modern weapon as well as "air supremacy." All these victories have been won not because of modern weapons but by relying on people's war.

This war against aggression also proves that to defeat armed imperialist attack, it will not do for the oppressed nations to adopt the strategy of a war of quick decision; they should use the strategic principles of a protracted war. The imperialists are aggressors who are afraid of the people and have blind faith in weapons. That is why they always adopt the strategy of the blitzkrieg seeking a quick victory. They are deadly afraid of a long, drawn-out war. When Israel launched its recent armed attack, it too resorted to the blitzkrieg after the Hitlerite fashion. In face of such an attack, the victims of aggression and the oppressed nations should not be too concerned over the loss or gain of a single city or piece of land, but should preserve their own effective strength, rely on the strength of the masses of the people and wage a protracted war against the enemy. By so doing, the enemy's blitzkrieg will fail completely, favourable factors for eliminating the enemy's effectives will be created, a change in the unfavourable balance of forces will be brought about gradually, and the final outcome will be the defeat of the enemy and our victory.

This war against aggression also proves that allied forces without a main force will not do. All allied forces which have been victorious in history have had a unified command and an over-all strategic deployment as well as a strong main force. Otherwise, they would have been defeated by the enemy one by one instead of being able to deal fatal blows at the enemy whenever the opportunity arises.

This war of the Arabs against aggression has given people an important lesson militarily. It proves that none of the old military theories will work. It is futile to employ the military methods of the imperialists, and copying from the Soviet revisionists will likewise result in defeat in war.

In the past and today, military experts of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes have written volume after volume on military science. But such books are of no use to the oppressed nations and people.

We maintain that in the present era the only thing to do is to rely on the military theory and the whole set of strategy and tactics of Chairman Mao if one is to win victory in a revolutionary war and defeat imperialism and its lackeys in that war. Chairman Mao's great works on people's war are the most comprehensive, most systematic and the richest works of military science of the proletariat, the highest peak of Marxist-Leninist military thinking, and a magic weapon with which the international proletariat and all oppressed nations and people can overcome the enemy and win victory. So long as the revolutionary people master this

magic weapon they can defeat all imperialists and reactionaries while the latter will be nonplussed in dealing with the revolutionary people.

IV

Their war against aggression has confronted the Arab people with a series of questions that call for deep thought. Why did the Arab countries with 100 million people and more than ten million square kilometres of land suffer a setback in the war? What road should the Arab people follow in order to achieve complete victory in the anti-imperialist struggle? Every Arab suffering from imperialist aggression and fighting for the liberation of his nation must think over these fundamental questions affecting the destiny of his nation.

At the present time, the Arab countries are still in the historical stage of the national-democratic revolution. Neo-colonialism headed by the United States is still riding roughshod over the Arab people. The Arab people do not wish to see their countries subjugated and become slaves of neo-colonialism. Their recent war against aggression and their current anti-U.S. struggle show a great awakening which is unprecedented. This latent revolutionary force among the broad masses of the Arab people is invincible. The popular masses, and first and foremost the workers and peasants, are the basic motive force of the national-democratic revolution of the Arab countries.

With the exception of the bureaucrat-comprador class, the bourgeoisie in the Arab countries has a dual character. On the one hand, it suffers from imperialist oppression and has contradictions with the imperialists. In a given stage and to a certain extent it can take part in the anti-imperialist struggle. But on the other hand, being economically and politically flabby, it vacillates and is prone to conciliation with the enemy.

Chairman Mao has said: **"In the international situation of today, the 'heroes' in the colonies and semi-colonies either line up on the imperialist front and become part of the forces of world counter-revolution, or they line up on the anti-imperialist front and become part of the forces of world revolution. They must do one or the other, for there is no third choice."**

The ruling bourgeoisie in the Arab countries is confronted with this choice: If they persist in the anti-imperialist struggle, oppose neo-colonialism headed by the United States and safeguard national independence, they will have the support of the people; if they go against the aspirations of the people, fail to persist in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and do not resist the deception and pressure of the Soviet revisionists, they will not only alienate themselves from the people but will also be overthrown by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists or be reduced to the status of their hangers-on.

Receiving a number of Arab and African friends on April 28, 1961, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"In the struggle against imperialism, by taking the correct line, relying on the workers and peasants, uniting the mass of revolutionary intellectuals, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie which opposes imperialism, as well as all patriotic anti-imperialist forces, and maintaining close links with the masses, there is the possibility of achieving victory."**

The revolutionary situation throughout the world is now excellent. The revolutionary situation in the Arab region is also excellent. So long as they adopt a correct policy, unite all the forces that can be united and, together with the other peoples of the world, concentrate their attacks on neo-colonialism headed by the United States and on its running dogs, the Arab proletariat and other revolutionary peoples will surely be able to carry their revolutionary cause against imperialism from victory to victory.

The Arab war against aggression has once again proved a most important truth to the whole world: All oppressed nations and peoples must rely on the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, on Chairman Mao's theories and policies, to achieve their revolutionary objectives and their complete liberation. This is the only way out; all other roads will lead nowhere. Follow the path of Mao Tse-tung—that is the conclusion.

The people's revolution has never developed along a straight line. Only after many setbacks and failures

have the revolutionary people been able to find the revolutionary truth and the correct road.

The great Lenin described how the Russian people, after half a century of difficulties and hardships, finally found Marxism, the only correct revolutionary theory, and won victory in the Great October Revolution.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that only after numerous hardships, setbacks and defeats over a period of more than half a century did the Chinese people find Marxism-Leninism, the universally applicable truth, and the face of China began to change.

Marxism-Leninism has now entered a completely new stage of development, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We are in a new era the great banner of which is Mao Tse-tung's thought. The peoples of the world now have better conditions in which to find the revolutionary truth and the correct road. Through their practice in struggle, in the course of numerous explorations, experiments, comparisons, setbacks and defeats, the Arab people and other peoples of the world will certainly be able to learn and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is the basic guarantee that will lead the people's revolutionary struggles to final victory.

So long as the Arab people unite, dare to fight, fear no difficulties and advance wave upon wave, the Arab world will surely belong to the Arab people!

(*"Hongqi,"* No. 13, 1967.)

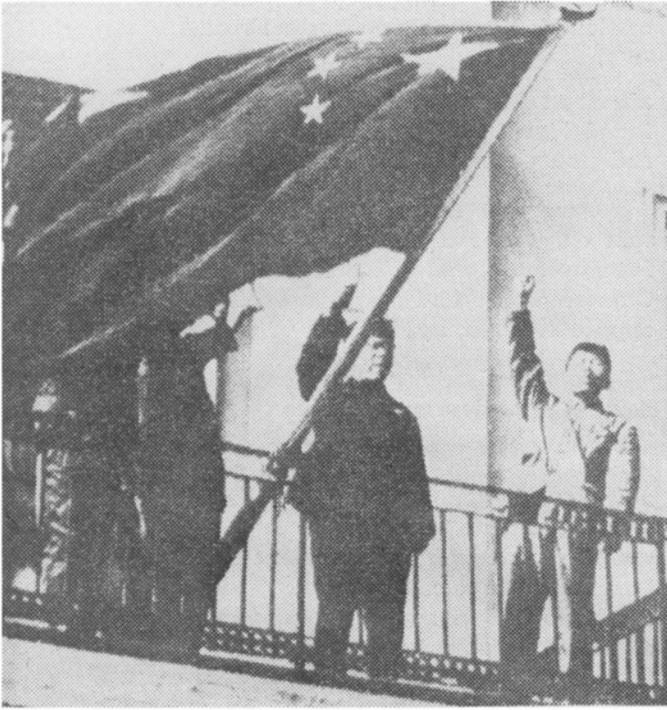
Countering Attacks by British Ruffians

Red Diplomats Armed With Mao Tse-tung's Thought Are Dauntless

BBRITISH imperialism, which is rabidly opposing China, while suppressing our patriotic fellow countrymen in Hongkong, has recently adopted a series of illegal measures and committed savage acts against the Office of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires and Chinese news and commercial agencies in Britain. Apart from unwarranted restrictions on the freedom of movement in and exit from Britain of Chinese diplomatic personnel and functionaries, and their attempt to cut off normal diplomatic telecommunications of the Chinese legation, the British authorities have called out large numbers of police and special agents for round the clock cordoning off the Chinese diplomatic mission and other agencies in Britain. They have carried out repeated outrageous provocations against the Chinese personnel.

At eleven a.m. on August 29, British police and special agents investing the Chinese legation questioned, searched and finally took away a British progressive, who had come to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires' Office with a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in his hand to express support for the just struggle of the Chinese people. When Chinese personnel came out of the office to denounce this fascist act by the police, a group of ruffians came up and started striking them. The police joined in the assault.

One and a half hours later, a plain-clothes man deliberately wore a Chairman Mao badge upside down to provoke the Chinese personnel, who immediately made a serious protest and warned him. At this point, scores of truncheon-wielding police fell upon and bru-



During the British police attacks, Red diplomats of China raised the five-star red flag outside the Office of the Charge d'Affaires. Holding high Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung, they shouted slogans from the balcony and told the passers-by about the fascist atrocities of the British police.

tally assaulted them. More than ten Chinese personnel were injured, three suffering serious head wounds, in the two attacks.

In the face of the brutality by the British police and special agents, Chinese legation personnel fought back in self-defence, fully displaying the courage of our Red soldiers in the diplomatic service, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Some passers-by who witnessed this incident were deeply moved by the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese diplomatic personnel. Some immediately shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Following the incident, many Britons, Asians, Africans and Latin Americans residing in Britain telephoned or wrote to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires' Office and the London Office of the Hsinhua News Agency, strongly condemning the fascist atrocities of the British authorities and expressing their support for the struggle of the Chinese personnel in London. In their letters, many British people also asked for copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

Early on August 27, scores of British, Asian, African and Latin American progressives came to the Chinese legation which was under siege by police and plain-clothes men. Outside the office gate, these progressives held aloft *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, read aloud in unison some of the passages from the booklet and excitedly shouted: "Down with British imperialism!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet revisionism!" and "Long live Chairman Mao, great leader of the people of the world!"



Our Red fighters on the diplomatic front, who are fostered by Mao Tse-tung's thought, display their loyalty and courage beneath the portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao. Unafraid of bloodshed and sacrifice, they recite passages from *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* as they struggle to strike back at British imperialism.

Long, long life to him!" Comrades of the Office of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires showed their friends in and chatted with them. Together, hosts and guests sang in different tongues such revolutionary songs as *The East Is Red*, *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and the *Internationale*.

A group of young progressive British workers called on the Chinese legation on August 30 to show their firm solidarity with the Chinese people. No matter how the British imperialists oppose China, they stressed, the British people and the British working class will fully demonstrate their solidarity with the great Chinese people.

Leading members of the Indian Workers' Association in Britain handed a resolution to the personnel in charge of the Office of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, which said: On behalf of the Indian workers in Britain, the Central Executive Committee of the Association salutes our heroic Chinese comrades at the Charge d'Affaires' Office who have defended and upheld the great honour of the People's Republic of China.

Strongest Protest to British Government

Vice-Foreign Minister Lo Kuei-po summoned British Charge d'Affaires in China D.C. Hopson early in the morning of August 30 and lodged the most urgent, most serious and strongest protest with the British Government for sending large numbers of police and special agents to make provocations against the Office of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires and other Chinese institutions in London, and for the beating of Chinese legation personnel. He also announced two measures taken by the Chinese Government in relation to the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires in China.

The Chinese Government, Lo Kuei-po said, demands that the British Government immediately adopt effective measures to prevent the recurrence of the outrages, provide the injured with medical facilities, truly ensure the safety of the Chinese diplomatic mission and press and commercial establishments in Britain and the safety of all their members, and severely punish the culprits and compensate for our losses. The Chinese Government also reserves the right to make further demands.

Lo Kuei-po pointed out that the British Government must immediately cancel all unwarranted limitations against the Chinese diplomatic mission and press and commercial establishments and stop all provocation and intimidation. Otherwise, the British Government must bear the responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

In conclusion, Vice-Minister Lo Kuei-po announced the following decision of the Chinese Government: (1) Starting from this day, no personnel of the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires in China could leave Chinese territory without the permission of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the exit visas already issued to the personnel of the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires are all cancelled. (2) All the latter's personnel must confine their activities within the sphere of the Office and their respective residences and between them. Application must be submitted 48 hours in advance if there is to be any activity outside the above sphere.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Establishes the Supremacy of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— Chairman Hill pays high tribute to Chairman Mao's splendid works
On Practice and On Contradiction

E.F. HILL, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in a recent article published in *Vanguard*, pays high tribute to *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*, two brilliant works written by Chairman Mao 30 years ago.

"In modern times, these two classics provide the very foundation of Marxism-Leninism to the workers, working people and all oppressed people of the world. They contain the most comprehensive and systematic treatment of the theory of knowledge and the laws of development," the article says.

Entitled "Mao Tse-tung's Two Great Marxist Classics That Light the Path to Victory," the article points out that they affect the whole international com-

munist movement. The article points out that Chairman Mao's criticism of subjectivism and dogmatism in these two works "was a tremendous liberating force to all Marxist-Leninists. It freed them from the fetters on their thought and action. It enabled them to make a real investigation and real assessment, and therefore gave full play to man's own action." "In China, this has set the Chinese Communists and people along the correct road to liberation," it adds.

The article strongly condemns China's Khrushchov. It points out that the ideas in these two splendid works by Chairman Mao stand in striking contrast to the attitude of China's Khrushchov. The handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, including China's Khrushchov have caused disastrous

losses to the revolutionary movement. Essentially they serve the needs of imperialism.

The article states: "Chairman Mao demonstrated in masterly fashion the fundamental role of contradiction in dialectics. Wherever there is Marxism-Leninism there is revisionism. Marxism-Leninism grows strong in the struggle against revisionism. So, today the struggle against China's Khrushchov shows the generality and particularity of contradiction." The article then dwells on the immense significance of China's great proletarian cultural revolution. It points out that "the struggle for the supremacy of Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung goes on. In recent times it

has taken a gigantic qualitative leap. This is world-wide. It is one of the results of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China and the struggle against China's Khrushchov. Never before in all history has Marxism-Leninism had such a mass grip."

It continues: "The liberating effect of *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* is assuming gigantic proportions. All over the world the struggle is proceeding with renewed vigour. A wonderfully vigorous Marxist-Leninist movement is developing." "All revolutionaries hail with unbounded enthusiasm the titanic contribution made by *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* to the revolutionary cause," the article concludes.

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Consolidates the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

— Excerpts from an article by Chairman Scott of the Progressive Workers' Movement of Canada

JACK SCOTT, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Progressive Workers' Movement of Canada, in a recent article published in the *Progressive Worker* monthly, warmly praised Chairman Mao for developing Marxism-Leninism and paid tribute to China's great proletarian cultural revolution personally led by Chairman Mao.

Scott had been on a visit to China in May this year. In his article entitled "A New Advance in China," he pointed out that Chairman Mao has greatly developed and enriched Marxism-Leninism.

The article said that in the light of the experience and lessons of both the Chinese and international revolutionary movement, Chairman Mao has dealt with the problem of class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society and pointed out that after the seizure of power by the proletariat there must be a revolution on the ideological and cultural fronts, to settle the question of who will win in the field of ideology.

After the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie still finds expression in the struggle for the seizure of power, the article pointed out. The handful of leading people in the Party who take the capitalist road are representatives of the bourgeoisie. Using the positions of power they have gained, they attack the dictatorship of the proletariat and try to turn it into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

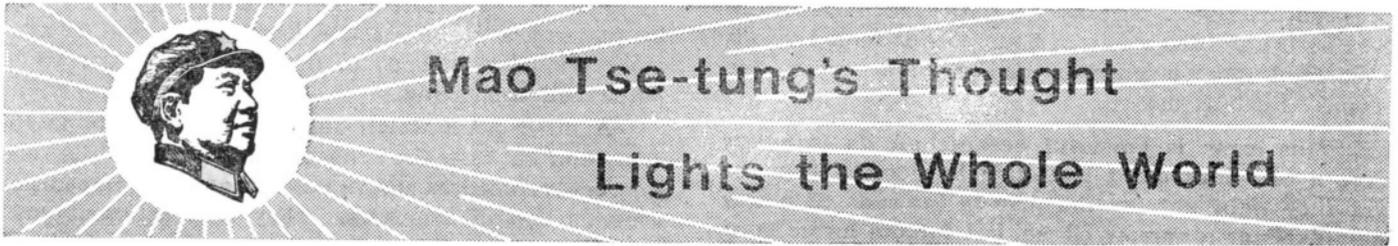
If a Marxist-Leninist forgets this basic problem of class struggle, he is in danger of becoming a revisionist, the article noted.

This problem was not solved in the Soviet Union after the October Revolution, and the Soviet Union has returned to the capitalist path and bourgeois dictatorship.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people are unfolding a cultural revolution. The struggle is to guarantee the consolidation of the political power of the proletariat and the consolidation and development of the socialist system of ownership. It finds expression in the conflict between two opposing lines—the revolutionary line of Mao Tse-tung and the bourgeois reactionary line.

"The outcome of the struggle now taking place will determine the future destiny of China and will exercise a decisive influence on the whole world because, as far as the present era is concerned, it is China that plays the really decisive role in the world."

"Now working people in every country in the world study closely the works of Mao Tse-tung and hail him as the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. In this period of the breakdown of imperialism and the advance of socialism it is the thought of Mao Tse-tung that guides and directs the revolutionary masses," the article said.



Learn From the Army Created by Chairman Mao Tse-tung

by Antonio Rodriques (Latin America)

The meritorious achievements of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, created and led by the great leader Chairman Mao and under the direct command of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, are known to the whole world. Since its birth, the P.L.A. has been brought up according to Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building and fostered by Mao Tse-tung's thought. Unparalleled in the world, it is a great, invincible revolutionary army.

The P.L.A. is the embodiment of Chairman Mao's concept on building a people's army. The history of its struggle is an illustration of Chairman Mao's thought on people's war.

At present, the armed struggles of the revolutionary people in Latin America are developing. In some countries, the revolutionary people are building a people's army. We must learn from the Chinese P.L.A. created by Chairman Mao. We must study Mao Tse-tung's thought, which is Marxism-Leninism elevated to a new stage. The duty of all genuine Latin American revolutionaries is to study Mao Tse-tung's thought on people's war and army building.

We must first of all steadfastly expose the hypocrisy of the "peaceful road" that is preached by Latin American modern revisionists; they are simply spokesmen of the Soviet revisionist leading clique. We must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to severely repudiate their absurd notions.

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

But the modern revisionists said that the "peaceful road" in Latin America is feasible. The aim of these revisionists is to mislead the masses so that the revolutionary people will find it difficult to understand why it is necessary for the proletariat to build its own people's army led by its political party and formed by allying with other working people.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army. Some people ridicule us as advocates of the 'omnipotence of**

war.' Yes, we are advocates of the omnipotence of revolutionary war; that is good, not bad, it is Marxist. The guns of the Russian Communist Party created socialism. We shall create a democratic republic. Experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed."

Chairman Mao sums up this in one sentence: **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** Its meaning is being realized by more and more people in Latin America. The Latin American people are not deceived by a handful of renegades. They are kindling revolutionary flames on the continent. Those who oppose the revolution in its triumphant march forward are merely a few droning flies dashing themselves against the wall and eventually will be burnt to death by the flames of revolution.

We have difficulties. The first is how to build an armed force where armed struggle has not been launched; and how to gradually develop the existing armed force into a strong people's army where struggle is raging. This problem can only be solved in the course of the struggle to wipe out the enemy and to strengthen ourselves. We must lead our guerrilla war correctly.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** The role of the masses in people's war is closely connected with Chairman Mao's theory on the establishment of base areas. We must uproot from the Latin American continent the ideology of roving rebel bands which Chairman Mao criticized 30 years ago. We must study Chairman Mao's experience in creating and leading the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, establishing revolutionary base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and in people's war as practised by the P.L.A. in China.

The way to study all this experience is to make a concentrated study of Chairman Mao's works which are scientific theories summed up from practical experience. We must have a clear understanding of the character of people's war and the tactics and strategy formulated by Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao teaches us that what makes the people's army different from bourgeois or feudal troops is its total and wholehearted dedication to serving the people. He tells us:

"This army is powerful because all its members have a conscious discipline; they have come together and they fight not for the private interests of a few individuals or a narrow clique, but for the interests of the broad masses and of the whole nation. The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly."

This means that all those who join the revolutionary ranks must raise their political consciousness to a high level and establish the proletarian ideology in their minds. In building a people's army the primary task is political and not technical. Vice-Chairman Lin Piao says: "For our army, the best weapon is not aircraft, artillery, tanks or atomic bombs, but Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought who constitute the most powerful fighting force." We must intensify such ideological education in our armed forces so that every member establishes the absolute authority of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, in his mind.

We must also acquire a correct understanding of the relation between the people's army and the revolutionary party. Right now there are some absurd and strange ideas in Latin America, such as "the party built by the army," and so forth. We must make it clear that although an army may help develop the party organization, it must be the party which builds the army. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party."** If a revolutionary party does not ensure its leadership over the army so that the latter consciously carries out the policy of the proletariat, then this army will carry out the policy of the bourgeoisie, either consciously or unconsciously, and its character will change.

What are the tasks of a people's army? Some people believe that the function of an army is to fight and wipe out the enemy in war. This limits the scope of army work to military struggle alone. If this is so, how can we wage a people's war?

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. Especially at present, the Red Army should certainly not confine itself to fighting; besides fighting to destroy the enemy's military strength, it should shoulder such important tasks as doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses, arming them, helping them to establish revolutionary political power and setting up Party organisations. The Red Army fights not merely for the sake of fighting but in order to conduct propaganda among the masses, organize them, arm them, and help them to establish revolutionary political power. Without these objectives, fighting loses its meaning and the Red Army loses the reason for its existence."**

That is to say, in addition to eliminating the enemy by fighting, a people's army does a great deal of mass work and also engages in production in order to be partly self-supporting.

Another point worth our attention is unity in the army and between the army and the people. The relation between cadres and fighters in a people's liberation army is that of comrades. They hold different posts but they work together to do common jobs. There is a necessary division of labour in a people's liberation army but everyone serves the revolution. In fact, it is an ideologically proletarianized army. Members are politically equal and military, economic and political democracy is practised. This is one of Chairman Mao's many contributions to the building of a people's army.

The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention formulated by Chairman Mao in the early period after the founding of the P.L.A. are a guarantee of revolutionary victory. With unity in the army and between it and the people, the relation between a people's liberation army and the masses is harmonious. Both form an inseparable whole. Chairman Mao says that the relation between the army and the people is like that between fish and water. The fundamental lesson the Chinese revolution teaches is never to be separated from the masses.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive. The contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale. Military and economic power is necessarily wielded by people."** Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which has a high degree of political consciousness and superb military skill, are a reliable pillar of the revolutionary people of the world.

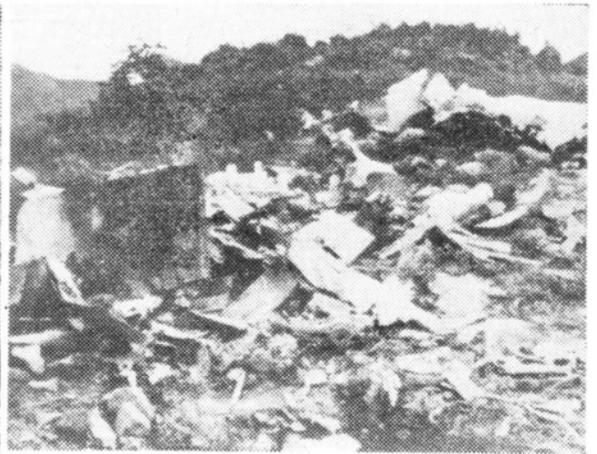
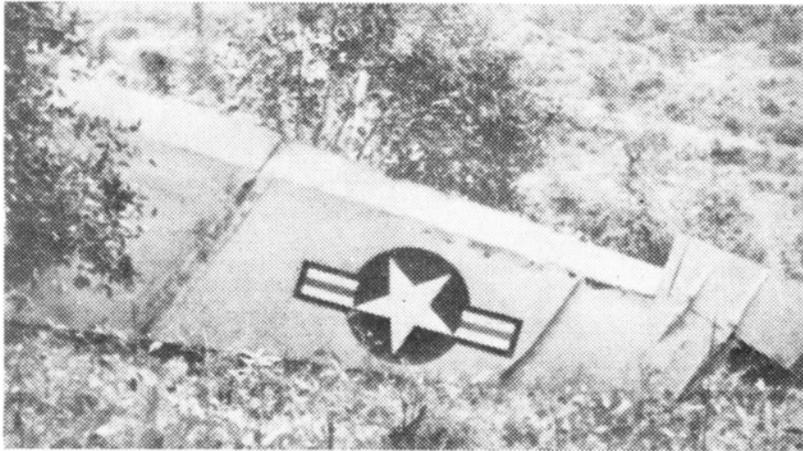
In China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the P.L.A. has won new merits in the glorious and arduous tasks of supporting the Left, assisting industry and agriculture, exercising military control and conducting military and political training.

We Latin American revolutionaries must learn from the Chinese P.L.A. and follow its example, correct our mistakes, overcome our shortcomings, strengthen our fighting power, and study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way. I believe that only thus can we carry forward the national-liberation war in our countries.

Chairman Mao's all-illuminating thought on people's war and the building of a people's army has been proved to be absolutely correct by the Chinese revolution. It is now being proved in Asia, Africa and Latin America as absolutely correct. With a people's army armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people of all countries have something to rely on in winning liberation.

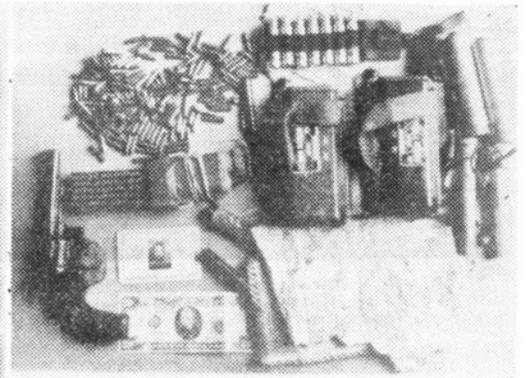
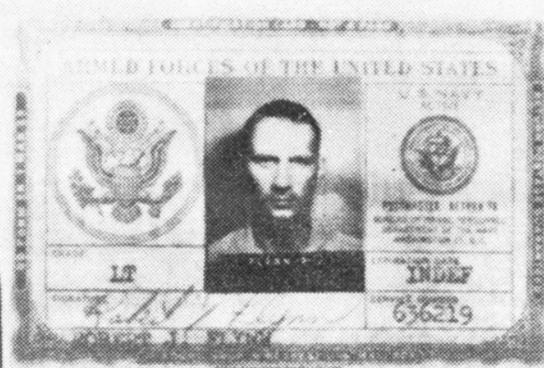
Learn from the army created by the great leader Chairman Mao, strive for revolutionary victory in Latin America!

Such Is the Inevitable End of U.S. Imperialist Provocations Against China!



So much for Johnson's much-vaunted "air superiority"! Two of the "latest types" of U.S. planes were brought down on August 21 by a Chinese air force unit in Kwangsi, south China. One air pirate was captured alive. (Above) The U.S. insignia, proof of the criminal's identity, on the wreckage of one of the downed planes

All that remains of the U.S. air marauder



Robert J. Flynn, captured U.S. air pirate, and his identification card

A pistol, ammunition and other captured possessions of this U.S. air pirate



The end of a U.S. killer. (Left) The corpse of the U.S. air pirate Jimmy L. Buckley and (Right) his identification card

Nuclear Hoax Cannot Save U.S. Imperialism And Soviet Revisionism

THE so-called draft treaty on the "non-proliferation of nuclear weapons," concocted by Washington and Moscow, was finally served up at the disarmament conference in Geneva. It is one of the concrete results of the secret talks in Glassboro between the chieftains of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism. It is a major step in their counter-revolutionary collaboration on a worldwide scale and is another treacherous crime committed by the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique in betraying the interests of the people of the world.

Because the international class struggle today is increasing in intensity and the people's revolutionary movement of the world is gaining ever greater momentum, the going grows tougher and tougher for the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists. This prompted them to hurriedly put forward the draft treaty and play it up with much fanfare, in order to promote the atmosphere of U.S.-Soviet collaboration and facilitate their global collusion. Especially in the case of Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are intensely working out new manoeuvres to force Vietnam to enter into "peace talks" by more extensive bombing, and trying to create conditions for a dirty deal over Vietnam as the next step. Obviously, Washington and Moscow are hoping to use the draft treaty as a means of pushing their criminal activity against communism, against the people, against revolution and against China, in an attempt to stem the revolutionary tide in the world.

The United States and the Soviet Union worked on the treaty for several years. Previously, they mainly wanted to bind China hand and foot and prevent it from possessing nuclear weapons. But atom bombs, guided missiles and hydrogen bombs were possessed by the Chinese people before their treaty was drawn up. This magnificent achievement of the Chinese people dealt a death-blow to the U.S.-Soviet policy of nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail and has encouraged the revolutionary people of the world tremendously. Thus, Washington and Moscow had to come up with the treaty in the hope of using it as a means of agitation against China and to contain socialist China's influence abroad.

The U.S.-Soviet draft treaty stipulates that non-nuclear countries should not develop and possess nuclear weapons, nor should they even develop nuclear explosion devices in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Thus, the United States and the Soviet Union are to be given the privilege of carrying out nuclear blackmail for aggression, while the non-nuclear countries subjected to threats and aggression will not only be deprived of their right to develop nuclear weapons to resist U.S.-Soviet nuclear threats, but their development of nuclear industry for peaceful purposes will also be subjected to the insolent intervention and

control by the United States and the Soviet Union. Obviously, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists concocted the treaty to put all non-nuclear countries in a subordinate position, that of being "protectorates," so that they may maintain their special status as big nuclear powers and remain "nuclear overlords."

Washington and Moscow loudly advertise that the conclusion of the "nuclear non-proliferation" treaty can bring about "nuclear disarmament" and will "contribute to preventing the threat of nuclear war." Is this really the case?

It is common knowledge that U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys are the source of contemporary wars. The menace of nuclear war comes from U.S. imperialism and its accomplices. The so-called "nuclear non-proliferation" treaty cannot prevent the United States and the Soviet Union from manufacturing and stockpiling nuclear weapons, nor can it prevent them from using nuclear weapons in any war. Moreover, the United States long ago set up many nuclear bases all over the world; U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear warheads have been flying over various continents and U.S. submarines carrying nuclear warheads have been prowling the oceans. U.S. nuclear weapons have been proliferated all over the world. Nor does the draft treaty prevent the West German militarists from laying their hands on nuclear weapons through the NATO "Nuclear Defence" Committee. Is there any inkling of "nuclear disarmament" in the draft? What has it got to do with "preventing the threat of nuclear war"? If the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists really want to prevent nuclear war, why then don't they propose the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons?

The U.S.-Soviet treaty is an outright hoax. They want to use this scrap of paper to lull the people's vigilance so that under cover of this treaty they can have a free hand to vigorously carry out their nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat, control and bully other countries, sabotage the revolutionary movement of the people of the world and realize their fond hope of being the overlords of the world.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Those who refuse to be enslaved will never be cowed by the atom bombs and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the U.S. imperialists."** The Soviet revisionist clique and the U.S. imperialists are today working hand in glove to try and salvage their already bankrupt nuclear monopoly positions through the "nuclear non-proliferation" treaty and also to oppose the world's revolutionary people with their atom and hydrogen bombs. However, their nuclear hoax can no longer help them, and atom and hydrogen bombs cannot save them. Because they have made themselves the enemy of the world's people, they cannot escape their inevitable doom.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, September 3.)

(Continued from p. 5.)

Chinese Leaders Receive Representatives of Air Force Unit Which Shot Down U.S. Planes

On September 2, representatives of the meritorious air force unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which shot down both U.S. imperialist A-6 attack planes over Kwang-si on August 21 were received by leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and departments concerned — Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Li Hsien-nien, Nieh Jung-chen, Hsieh Fu-chih, Chiang Ching, Yang Cheng-wu, Chang Chun-chiao as well as other members of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee. Among the representatives received were Pi Hsu-hai, Kang Chen-sheng, Chen Feng-hsia, Han Jui-chieh and Hsiao Tsung-ling.

At the reception, the representatives shouted with feeling "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" as they waved their copies of the treasured revolutionary book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. Later, they reported to the leaders how they brought down the two intruding U.S. bandit planes. They said: "We cherish boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao who has given us tremendous strength. The victory we have won in this battle is a victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a victory for the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and a victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution." They pledged to firmly follow Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instruction to "study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters."

The Chinese leaders praised them for having fought a splendid battle, and urged them to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and win new merits in defending the motherland

and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

22nd Anniversary of Founding Of D.R.V.

Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, gave a reception on the evening of September 2 to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the D.R.V. Leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the departments concerned — Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Li Hsien-nien, Hsieh Fu-chih, Kuo Mo-jo and Yang Cheng-wu were among those who attended. Also present were members of the visiting delegation of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association led by its head Nguyen Van Huyen and deputy head Ha Que; Nguyen Minh Phuong, acting head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China; and Vietnamese comrades in Peking.

Speaking at the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of the solidarity and militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, Ambassador Ngo Minh Loan said that the history of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the last 22 years had been a history of arduous and unremitting struggle by a nation which was firmly determined not to be a slave even if it had to sacrifice everything. The Vietnamese people, he continued, under the wise leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party and giving full play to the might of people's war, had now scored splendid victories and dealt deadly blows at the U.S. aggressors. He said that the Vietnamese people were growing stronger and stronger and winning more and more victories in the fight.

The Vietnamese Ambassador vehemently condemned U.S. imperialism's "peace talks" fraud in its attempt to hoodwink the people of Vietnam and the rest of the world. The Vietnamese people, he said, would not be deceived. Whatever the sacrifices and hardships, they were resolved to fight to the end for their sacred national rights.

Ambassador Ngo Minh Loan spoke of the long-standing militant friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, saying that this friendship had now become closer than ever in the struggle against aggression by their common enemy, U.S. imperialism. On behalf of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Vietnamese Government and people, he expressed his heartfelt and sincere thanks to Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the 700 million Chinese people for their tremendous support and assistance to Vietnam.

He told the gathering that the Vietnamese people appraised the position and role of the Chinese revolution in the world revolutionary movement highly and considered that the ever greater victories achieved by China constituted a great inspiration to the oppressed peoples now fighting against imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialists. He added that the Vietnamese people sincerely wished the Chinese people great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, in his speech, said that the Vietnamese people's war to resist U.S. aggression and save their country was a genuine people's war. The tremendous victories they had won in this war was a source of inspiration and a brilliant example for the people of all countries now waging revolutionary struggles.

The Chinese Vice-Premier sternly denounced the Johnson government for energetically escalating the war in Vietnam while stepping up its political deception. He said that the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation were unshakable. The national aspirations of the Vietnamese people to defend the north, liberate the south and unify their motherland would surely be realized. The Vice-Premier added that the Vietnamese people's just war to resist U.S. aggression and save their country had won all-out support from all genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people while

the modern revisionists had redoubled their efforts to serve U.S. imperialism in carrying out its counter-revolutionary dual tactics. Irrefutable facts showed that the modern revisionist leading clique had become the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the latter's counter-revolutionary global strategy and that it had completely exposed itself as a renegade.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that the revolutionary situation in the present-day world was excellent. In the Southeast Asian region close to China and Vietnam, in particular, the flames of the people's armed struggles were raging. Persisting in a war of protracted resistance, the liberation army of the Laotian people had dealt direct blows at U.S. imperialism's plot to spread its war of aggression in Indo-China. The armed struggle of the Thai people, the Vice-Premier added, was spreading throughout the country like a prairie fire. Adhering to the revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power," the Burmese Communist Party headed by Comrade Thakin Than Tun had become the force at the core uniting the people of all nationalities to overthrow the reactionary Ne Win government. The Indian people's armed struggle was also on the rise, while the Indonesian revolutionaries, breaking through the white terror of the fascist militarists' regime, were again rallying their forces and carrying out armed struggle with the countryside as their base. All this showed that the revolutionary movement in Asia was embarking on a new stage and a still greater revolutionary storm was imminent. The rapid and vigorous development of the armed struggles of the Asian peoples constituted a powerful help and support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke of the excellent revolutionary situation in China today and said that the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao himself, had already scored great victories. Marching confidently and triumphantly in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, the

Chinese people were determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

The Vice-Premier paid tribute to the friendship, unity and mutual cooperation between the Chinese and Vietnamese Parties and peoples. He stressed that the Chinese people, firmly following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, had always regarded giving support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as their bounden internationalist duty. The Chinese people, he continued, were closely following the development of the Vietnam situation and were ready at all times to take every necessary action conforming to the highest interests of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and the revolutionary people of the world, and give all-out aid to the Vietnamese people in their war to resist U.S. aggression and save their country till final victory.

Tanzanian-Zambian United Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

The Tanzanian-Zambian United Economic Delegation, led by Tanzanian Minister of Finance Amir H. Jamal and Zambian Minister of State A.J. Soko, arrived in Peking on August 29 on a friendly visit. It received an enthusiastic welcome from Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and responsible members of the departments concerned as well as from over 1,000 revolutionary people in the capital.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the delegation the following evening. In his speech at the banquet, the Vice-Premier said that China's great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao himself, was an indication that China's socialist revolution had entered a still deeper and broader new stage. This great revolution, he added, had not only shattered the dream of the imperialists and modern revisionists of restoring capitalism in China but would enable the 700 million Chinese people to fulfil their internationalist

duty in a still better way by rendering greater support and assistance to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and to the cause of construction in friendly countries. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien reiterated China's eight principles in giving economic aid to foreign countries. In giving aid to friendly Asian and African countries, China's aim was to help them develop their national economy through their own efforts; consolidate their independence and increase the strength and solidarity of the people of different countries in opposing imperialism. The Vice-Premier reiterated that the Chinese people would, as in the past, stand on the side of the African peoples and firmly support their just struggles to oppose colonialism and neo-colonialism and safeguard their national independence. He expressed the conviction that no force on earth could undermine the militant friendship forged by the Chinese, Tanzanian, Zambian and other African peoples in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Speaking on behalf of Minister Soko and in his own name, Minister Jamal said that on its present visit to China the Tanzanian-Zambian United Economic Delegation had brought the fraternal greetings of the Tanzanian and Zambian peoples for the Chinese people. He expressed his sincere appreciation for China's great cultural revolution. He said that the people of the two friendly countries, Tanzania and Zambia, had the obligation to devote their efforts to consolidating their national independence and strengthening African solidarity. He added that China's aid to economic construction in Tanzania and Zambia would be conducive to the realization of these two goals and would further strengthen friendship between the Chinese, Tanzanian and Zambian peoples.

Protest Against Indian Government's Detention of Chairman Mao's Works

Chen Chao-yuan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in India, handed a note to the reactionary Indian Government on August

26 in connection with the detention by the Indian customs of copies of Chairman Mao's works carried by the staff of the Chinese Embassy. The note strongly protested against the reactionary Indian Government's new anti-China crime of vainly trying, in disregard of the principles guiding international relations, to deprive Chinese diplomatic personnel of their inviolable right to study and propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought. The note pointed out that it was yet another serious provocation against the 700 million great people of China.

For a long time and especially since China's great proletarian cultural revolution began, the note pointed out, the Indian Government has been terrified by the Indian people's love for Mao Tse-tung's thought and has thus cherished bitter hatred for it. To meet the needs of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and to maintain its tottering reactionary rule, the Indian Government has repeatedly created anti-China incidents at the expense of the Indian people's interests, in an attempt to prevent them from studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and to check the influence of China's great cultural revolution.

The note stressed that nothing could obstruct Mao Tse-tung's thought which is infinitely bright. All the scum of society who try to check the progress of history would only be crushed by the wheels of history.

In conclusion, the note demanded that the Indian authorities immediately return all the copies of Chairman Mao's works belonging to the Chinese diplomatic personnel and guarantee that similar incidents would not happen again.

Anti-British, Anti-Brutality Struggle Continues Unabated

Ignoring the demands in the August 20 note of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see *Peking Review*, No. 35, 1967), the British Government failed to call a halt to the fascist persecution of the patriotic Chinese press in Hongkong. On the night of August 22, enraged Red Guards in

Peking surged to the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires in a mighty demonstration. A meeting condemning British imperialism's anti-China crimes took place immediately in front of the Office. Out of justified indignation, they took strong actions against the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires.

"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom." The fascist British authorities in Hongkong on August 29 sentenced three executives of patriotic Hongkong newspapers and a printing company to three years' imprisonment. A reporter of the *Hongkong Shang Pao* covering the court proceedings that day was illegally arrested on the spot.

Enemy suppression has given rise to a "people's war" on the news front. No sooner were the three newspapers banned than tabloids devoted to the struggle against British imperialism and brutalities began mushrooming. To date, more than 230 have been started. These papers have militant names, such as, to mention a few, *Angry Waves*, *Hunting Down the Tiger*, *The Dagger*, etc. All of them, giving prominence to Mao Tse-tung's thought and playing a guiding role in the struggle, are warmly welcomed and supported by the broad patriotic masses. They have thrown fear into the Hongkong British authorities.

Meanwhile, rural commune members of a production brigade and transport workers in Kwangtung Province since August 24 have waged tit-for-tat struggles against the Hongkong British authorities' shameless provocations to close the entry and exit at the border and sabotage the people's everyday life. Braving the enemy's tear gas and incendiary bombs, and with the support of the frontier guards of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, they finally forced the Hongkong British authorities to remove the barbed wire that had been set up to block the crossing. After this, on this side of the border, Chinese workers and peasants shouting "Long live Chairman Mao" and "Down with British imperialism" crossed the bridge in triumph to deliver goods or do farm work.

Indonesian Reactionaries' Brutal Persecution of Overseas Chinese Protested

In a note to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry on August 26, the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia expressed great indignation at the fascist atrocities of the reactionary Indonesian Government in savagely trampling on the norms of international relations and illegally arresting and ruthlessly persecuting innocent Chinese nationals. The note lodged the strongest protest with the Indonesian Government.

To step up its anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign and to push relations between the two countries further towards a complete rupture, the note pointed out, the Indonesian Government has since the beginning of this year trumped up all sorts of charges to wilfully summon, illegally arrest and brutally persecute Chinese nationals in various parts of Indonesia. In Djakarta alone, the military authorities have arrested hundreds of innocent Chinese on framed-up "subversive activities" charges. These authorities have admitted that more than 60 Chinese are still under detention. Especially infuriating is the fact that those arrested have been severely tortured and ruthlessly beaten in prison; even old people and teenage girls have not been spared. What is still more intolerable is that the arrested Chinese women have been subjected to all kinds of humiliation and insults.

The note said that the Indonesian Government's slander that overseas Chinese had carried out so-called "subversive activities" was a complete lie, and was nothing but a pretext for intensifying the anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign and totally wrecking relations between the two countries.

The note sternly warned the Indonesian Government that the masses of overseas Chinese, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, could never be intimidated or subdued. The Indonesian Government's persecution could only arouse them to fiercer resistance on a wider scale. Its wild anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign would surely meet with the severest punishment from the 700 million Chinese people.

ROUND THE WORLD

Revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society, and without them it is impossible to accomplish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power.

— Mao Tse-tung

NORTH KALIMANTAN

People's Armed Forces Grow

The people's armed forces in North Kalimantan (Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah) have in recent months scored several remarkable victories in attacks against the enemy.

In 1962, the North Kalimantan people staged an armed uprising against "Malaysia," a neo-colonialist tool of U.S. and British imperialism. Since then they have held high the banner of national independence and liberation. They have persisted in armed struggle despite the fact that the Indonesian fascist military regime has ganged up with the Rahman puppet clique and tried to stamp out their struggle.

The people's forces are particularly active in Sarawak's three southern administrative divisions. They once entered Kuching, Sarawak's capital, and attacked the police bureau, a feat which caused great panic among the enemy. As one minister of the puppet regime admitted on August 11, the growth of the people's forces has "seriously threatened Sarawak's security." In the second administrative division during June, the people's forces ambushed a "Malaysian" patrol and inflicted casualties. More recently, in a raid on Sarikei District in the third administrative division, they killed the district's puppet chief and two of his henchmen. They also captured a quantity of arms.

The Indonesian reactionaries have also been soundly punished for their crimes. In early July, the North Kalimantan people's forces attacked the Indonesian troops stationed on the border. On July 20, in co-ordination with the Indonesian people's forces, they launched a successful attack on the airfield in Sing-

kawang. In this operation they killed and wounded scores of officers and men of the Indonesian air force and captured more than 400 cases of arms, ammunition and other military supplies. The airfield had been used by the Indonesian and "Malaysian" reactionaries as an important border base to suppress the armed struggle of the North Kalimantan people.

Chairman Mao's teaching that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and his theory on people's war light up the path of liberation for the North Kalimantan people. In July, a poster appeared in the streets of Sibu, capital of Sarawak's third administrative division, declaring that "Chairman Mao is the red sun which shines in our hearts" and urging the people to rise against the colonial rule. This is an indication of the ardent love the North Kalimantan people have for Chairman Mao. Despite the many difficulties, the people's forces are learning to wage war through war. They have proved themselves valiant fighters as well as good organizers of the masses in the countryside. A still broader guerilla war is in the offing.

INDIAN REVISIONISTS IN KERALA

Serving the Reactionaries

As members of the Kerala state government, Namboodiripad and other revisionists in the Indian Communist Party are faithfully adhering to the reactionary and traitorous policies of the Congress-ruled central government. They have babbled much about the "parliamentary road" and "peaceful transition," but the facts show that the Kerala state government set up within the framework of bourgeois "parliamentary democracy" is in no way a "people's

government" and that, without smashing the state machinery of the landlord and capitalist classes, there can be no people's power of any sort.

The Indian revisionists stand firm against the peasant armed struggle. They hanker after high office in the reactionary government and seek to have themselves elected. They formed the Kerala state government which lasted from 1957 to 1959. Following this year's general elections in March, they formed Kerala's "second Communist government" together with the renegade Dange clique and other reactionary parties, Namboodiripad again serving as chief minister.

The old relations of production are kept intact under the new state government. The workers and peasants continue to suffer under the ruthless exploitation of the capitalists and landlords. This state government represents and protects the interests of the exploiters, first of all the interests of monopoly capital. In April, Namboodiripad was reported to have breakfasted with Birla, after which the financial magnate promised to invest in mining and build a glass factory in the state. Namboodiripad in his turn promised Birla favourable conditions for the building of a rayon mill.

At a press conference afterwards, Namboodiripad spoke of the state government's policy towards capitalist enterprise. "After all," he said, "we are only a state government. . . . Our government is bound to carry out the same policy as is laid down by the Indian (central) government."

The Kerala government takes the same stand with regard to foreign monopolies. When some trade unions called for the nationalization of foreign-owned plantations, the demand was rejected by the state's minister of industry, a member of the Dange group. The same minister later announced that he would go to Japan to negotiate with Japanese monopolies to set up joint industrial enterprises in the state.

There are many facts to show that the Kerala state government which enforces the fascist rule of the cen-

tral government is part of the state machine operating in the interests of the landlords and bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie. Namboodiripad has dispatched police units to suppress the peasants' struggle to seize land. The state's minister of industry has forbidden the workers to take part in struggles to besiege capitalists and has sent police to suppress them.

Kerala suffers from acute grain shortages. The broad masses demand a real land reform. But, instead of a fundamental change in the system of land ownership, Namboodiripad's method of solving the food problem is to beg for help from the central government.

Namboodiripad has openly declared that so long as the planning of the Indian central government has "a more progressive content," it is possible gradually to "take the country towards a socialist objective." This

fallacy is nothing but the worn-out wares of the old-line revisionist Kautsky who said that it was necessary only to perfect the political apparatus of the bourgeoisie, not to create a new one.

The Kerala government also flirts with U.S. imperialism. Its food minister brazenly announced that she would like to have rice "even though it is from the U.S.A. that is bombing Vietnam."

Namboodiripad himself acts as an apologist and protector of the international agents of U.S. imperialism. It is well known that the U.S. "Peace Corps" is controlled by the C.I.A. Yet Namboodiripad denied in the Kerala state assembly on Mar. 27 that members of the "Peace Corps" were engaged in espionage in the state. He described these U.S. agents as giving "technical help in development works in the fields of industry, health, animal husbandry and education."

Revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party and the revolutionary masses have resolutely opposed Namboodiripad and others who are following the revisionist line and betraying the revolutionary cause of the Indian people. In February Namboodiripad was denounced in Trivandrum, Kerala's capital, for "engaging in revisionist and anti-people activities." In the latter part of July, revolutionaries of the Indian Communist Party and the masses unfolded a large-scale anti-hunger struggle in Kerala in defiance of the suppression by Namboodiripad and others. Disseminating the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and the views of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, on the Indian revolution, they have published bulletins which carried translations of *Hongqi* and *Renmin Ribao* articles. All this has served to expose Namboodiripad and other revisionists in their true colours and increased their political isolation.

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RADIO PEKING'S

Daily English Language Transmissions

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	40,30
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	40,30
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	31,25,19
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos)	31,25,19
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	224 32,31,25,19
	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	224,32 31,25,19
SOUTH ASIA	03:00-04:00	00:30-01:30 (Delhi)	246
	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan) 20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	41,40,19
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25,19,16
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25,19,16
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (G.M.T.) 21:30-22:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	42,30,25
	05:30-06:30	21:30-22:30 (G.M.T.) 22:30-23:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	42,30,25
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19,16
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	19,16
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	19,16
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	25,19,16
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	25,19,16