

# PEKING REVIEW

15

April 12, 1968

## Revolutionary Committees Show Great Vitality

**Fight On, Heroic Afro-American Brothers!**

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator.

## *The Imperialist System Heads Fast For Total Collapse*

Economic crisis looming large in the capitalist world.

---

**Chinese P.L.A. Vigorously Helps Spring  
Farm Work**

北  
京  
周  
報

# **CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S**

## **Latest Directives**

The "three-in-one" revolutionary committee is a creation of the working class and the masses in the current great cultural revolution.

The most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is that they must keep in contact with the masses.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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

1944

...

...

...

## Chinese Leaders Receive P.L.A. Airmen Who Have Performed Meritorious Service

Responsible comrades of the Central Committee of the C.P.C., the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee and departments concerned warmly congratulate the P.L.A. airmen who have performed meritorious service in shooting down or damaging intruding U.S. imperialist aircraft

Leading comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun, Wang Tung-hsing, Chiu Hui-tso, Li Tso-peng and Liu Hsien-chuan on the evening of April 8 received airmen of the Chinese People's Liberation Army who had distinguished themselves in shooting down or damaging intruding U.S. imperialist military planes.

The meritorious airmen who were received were: Han Yung-wu, deputy group leader of a P.L.A. air force unit, and airman Chou Yung-cheng, who were both awarded an order of merit, first class, for shooting down an intruding U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance aircraft on January 20, and the others who had distinguished themselves in the battle; and Chen Wu-lu, deputy group leader of a naval air force unit of the P.L.A.,

and airman Wang Shun-yi, who were both awarded an order of merit, first class, for shooting down an intruding U.S. imperialist A-1H carrier-borne attack plane and damaging another on February 14, and the others who had distinguished themselves in the battle.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan shook hands heartily with the airmen and warmly congratulated them on the splendid victories they had won at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution was winning all-round victory. The leaders urged them to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to make determined efforts to wipe out any enemy who dares to intrude, and strive for still greater victories.

Waving the revolutionary treasured red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the heroic airmen who had performed meritorious service repeatedly shouted with great enthusiasm: "We will always be loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao!" "We will always be loyal to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "We will always be loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" They pledged to respond still better to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's call: "Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters." They vowed to remain always loyal to Chairman Mao, raise their vigilance a hundred-fold and make still greater contributions in defending the great proletarian cultural revolution and the motherland.

### Strong Protest Against Espionage Activities by Soviet Crew Member

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in a note to the Soviet Embassy in China on April 4, lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Government against the crime committed by Ponomarchuk, second mate of the Soviet ship *Komsomolets Ukrainy*, in carrying out espionage activities which encroached on China's sovereignty, and against the serious violation of law by Kosyakov, the ship's captain. The note sternly warned the Soviet Government that it must immediately stop such criminal activities in China by Soviet vessels and their crews, otherwise the Chinese Government would take severe measures.

The note said that at 14:04 hours on March 23, 1968, when the Soviet ship *Komsomolets Ukrainy* was sailing to Humen from Lachiwei Island in Whampoa harbour in Kwangchow, China, Ponomarchuk, second mate of the ship, furtively took photographs of Chinese naval vessels and the topography of the Humen Fortress. However, when Chinese inspectors made an inspection, Ponomarchuk flatly denied his crime and tried to expose the negatives so as to destroy all the evidence. Kosyakov, captain of the ship, adopted the intolerable attitude of shielding Ponomarchuk's crime. He openly opposed the lawful detention for trial of the second mate by the Chinese department exercising proletarian dictatorship. In addition, he instigated other crew

members to make unwarranted provocations against Chinese personnel, and thus completely ignored the dignity of Chinese law. While the *Komsomolets Ukrainy* was at anchor in Whampoa, its captain seriously violated China's port regulations by illegally using the radio to transmit messages on many occasions, despite repeated warnings from the Chinese side.

The note pointed out that Soviet vessels and their crews had engaged in espionage activities in China's territorial waters for a long time. In July 1967 alone, the Soviet reconnaissance vessels *Gidrolog* and *Gidrograf* made six intrusions into east China coastal waters to engage in espionage activities, flagrantly encroaching on the sovereignty of the

People's Republic of China and menacing its security. Ignoring repeated Chinese protests, the Soviet side continued such criminal activities. The note said: "At a time when U.S. imperialism is taking new steps to expand its war in Vietnam, you act just like U.S. imperialism, energetically carrying out espionage activities in the People's Republic of China, the rear area for the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This clearly exposes the criminal aim of the Soviet revisionist leading clique in collaborating with U.S. imperialism to oppose China."

In accordance with decisions taken by the Chinese department concerned, Ponomarchuk and Kosyakov were deported from China and were forbidden to enter any Chinese port again, the Soviet ship *Komsomolets Ukrainy* left the port under armed escort, and the camera and the negatives which Ponomarchuk used in his criminal activities were confiscated.

### **Governments of China and Mauritius Agree to Establish Diplomatic Relations at Convenient Date**

At the invitation of the Government of Mauritius, Ambassador Huang Hua attended the independence celebrations of Mauritius as representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China and paid a friendly visit to that country from March 10 to 17. He was accorded a friendly and warm reception by the Government and people of Mauritius.

During the visit, Ambassador Huang Hua held friendly talks with Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam of Mauritius on the development of friendship and co-operation and trade relations between China and Mauritius. Both sides agreed to develop relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

They also agreed that diplomatic relations will be established at a date convenient to both Governments.

The Government of Mauritius decided to invite a trade delegation of the People's Republic of China to visit Mauritius.

### **U.S. Imperialism Brazenly Sends Squadron of Tanker Planes To Taiwan**

Hopelessly bogged down in the quagmire of the war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists have brazenly sent a squadron of KC-135 tanker planes to an air base in central Taiwan, thereby further turning Taiwan, which is China's territory, into their military base for expanding the war of aggression against Vietnam and a springboard for invading China's mainland.

Robert Castricone of the command of the U.S. aggressor troops in Taiwan admitted in Taipei on March 25 that the U.S. air force authorities had dispatched 15 KC-135 tanker planes and U.S. air force personnel to an air base in Taichung a month earlier. He also conceded that the stationing of U.S. tanker planes in Taiwan was "in connection with" the series of criminal activities of U.S. imperialism in extending its military adventures in the Far East. Reports by Western news agencies revealed that the U.S. imperialist squadron of KC-135 tanker planes was stationed in Taiwan to refuel B-52 bombers in flight which took off from Guam and Okinawa to slaughter the people in Vietnam. The intrusion of the U.S. imperialist tanker planes aroused great indignation among the masses of compatriots in Taiwan.

To meet their needs in expanding the war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists, in league with the Chiang Kai-shek traitors' clique, have expanded military ports in Kaohsiung, Keelung, Hualien and other places, expanded or built military airfields, and are operating military equipment plants and arms repair works. Meanwhile, U.S. military and political ringleaders frequently go to Taiwan for conspiratorial activities. The Chiang Kai-shek gang's press reported that, from March 15 to 18, William F. Bringle,

Commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, went to the port of Keelung on board the *Providence*, the fleet's flagship, to take part in conspiratorial activities.

Since occupying China's territory of Taiwan, the U.S. imperialists have not just wildly carried out political, economic and cultural aggression there, enslaved and exploited the people on the island and turned it into a U.S. colony. They have also intensified their military aggression against Taiwan and openly made it into a military base for expanding the war of aggression against Vietnam and a springboard for invading China's mainland. This absolutely cannot be tolerated by the people of China, Vietnam and the rest of Asia. U.S. imperialism will surely meet with due punishment. The Chiang Kai-shek traitors' clique, U.S. imperialism's faithful flunkey which obstinately serves as an accomplice in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam, will be buried together with its master.

### **Strong Protest Against Burmese Government's New Persecution of Patriotic Chinese Nationals**

In a note to the Burmese Government on April 4, the Chinese Embassy in Burma lodged a strong protest against the new wave of arrests of patriotic Chinese nationals by the Burmese Government.

Before dawn on March 19, the Burmese Government once again sent police and special agents to make surprise arrests of large numbers of patriotic Chinese nationals residing in Rangoon and other parts of Burma under the pretext of "making domiciliary inspection" and "checking identity cards." Arrests are still continuing in various parts of Burma, and the personal freedom and safety of the broad masses of overseas Chinese are seriously threatened.

The Chinese Embassy's note pointed out: Such unbridled persecution of patriotic overseas Chinese by the Burmese Government is a frenzied provocation against the Chinese people and a grave step

(Continued on p. 31.)



# Revolutionary Committees Show Great Vitality

*The spring breeze of Mao Tse-tung's thought has reached every corner of China. Full of vigour and with great vitality, the revolutionary committees which have come into being stand like red flags flying proudly in the wind. To date, revolutionary committees have been established in 18 provinces and municipalities and in one autonomous region. Vast numbers of units at the grassroot levels too have set up their own revolutionary committees which are revolutionary and representative and enjoy proletarian authority. Here we give readers a brief introduction about how the revolutionary committees at various levels are carrying on their work since their establishment and what new atmosphere they have brought about. — Ed.*

## **Of All the Thousands of Things, Grasp The Basic One**

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles. Unless this is done, the Party cannot accomplish any of its political tasks."**

From the very first day it was founded, the Revolutionary Committee of the Rear Hanghin Banner, a county in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, has explicitly set itself this basic task: the study, propagation, implementation and defence of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the arming of all the 200,000 people of the banner with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything and making a success of the revolutionization of the people's thinking are the kernel of politics, the very soul, the very core. When this key link is grasped, the basis of all work is grasped.

On its establishment, the revolutionary committee faced various tasks. It firmly placed at the head of all other work the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. One day last October, after the Preparatory Group of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region's Revolutionary Committee had relayed to them the latest instructions given by Chairman Mao during his inspection tour of north, central-south and east China, members of the Rear Hanghin Banner's Revolutionary Committee went into action immediately and organized the rural cadres and the mass of commune members to hear these instructions broadcast throughout the banner. That same night, the revolutionary committee also held a meeting attended by its standing committee members to discuss how to carry out these instructions. The following day,

the banner's radio hook-up was used to hold a mobilization meeting. This was followed by a four-level cadres' conference attended by more than 1,400 people. This called on cadres of the towns and rural areas and all commune members throughout the banner to study Chairman Mao's latest instructions sentence by sentence. Members of the revolutionary committee then took the lead in organizing many Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams. These were composed of more than 700 cadres from government organizations and enterprises in the banner. They went deep into the rural areas to propagate and implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Running study classes is a good method. You can arrive at a solution of many problems in these classes."**

Now Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in Rear Hanghin Banner are among the best places for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, for the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and for promoting the revolutionization of the people's ideology. When problems crop up, the masses willingly bring them to the study classes for solution. In the classes, everyone studies Chairman Mao's teachings and uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to distinguish between what is right and what is wrong and clarify their understanding of things. Many problems have thus been rapidly solved.

With **"fight self, repudiate revisionism"** as their guide, the study classes have carried out education in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines among the broad mass of commune members so that they have quickly raised their level of class consciousness and their understanding of the struggle between the two lines.

The broad revolutionary masses have thus made a big stride forward on the road of ideological revolutionization. The idea of devotion to the public interest has been given full play and it has now become a new common practice for everyone to work wholeheartedly for the public good. A great change has been brought about in the people's outlook and everywhere a revolutionary atmosphere of vigour and enthusiasm reigns.

## **"Remain One of the Common People While Serving as an Official"**

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Every one of us must**

**be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses. So long as we do not divorce ourselves from the masses, we are certain to be victorious."**

The members of the Kweiting County Revolutionary Committee in Kweichow Province consist of workers, people's commune members, cadres, young revolutionary Red Guard fighters, revolutionary teachers and medical workers. Ever since they became members of the committee, they have remained at their original posts, maintained close ties with the masses and regularly gone deep among them. They are on the most intimate terms with the people and are completely at one with them.

Climbing mountains and crossing rivers, travelling mostly on foot and carrying their own baggage, members of the leading group go where hardships are great. Wherever they go, they live together with the poor and lower-middle peasants or the militiamen; together, they study Chairman Mao's works and start up campaigns of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. On learning that the Dingnan People's Commune was hard hit by hail, Lan Chien-min, vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, just back from a 40-li journey, immediately hurried off again through the night to the stricken area. There, using the thought of Mao Tse-tung, he helped boost the morale of the commune members in carrying on production to battle the disaster. The local people commented: "Our leader arrived just at the moment when leadership was needed."

In order to gather the opinions of the masses more extensively, Kweiting County's leading group makes it a rule to hold a meeting every month with responsible members of the revolutionary mass organizations so that the latter can air their views. They handled letters and callers from among the masses themselves and have made the mass reception station an effective channel for keeping contact with the people. Chairman Ho Pao-ching and Vice-Chairman Lan Chien-min of the revolutionary committee come to the reception station every night to get acquainted with all the suggestions sent in. In 1967, they handled 950 such letters or callers, making sure that every case was tackled and every question answered. As a result, 90 per cent of the questions raised were settled. This has effectively strengthened their links with the masses and served to draw wisdom and strength from them.

#### **Participation in Physical Labour Forges Closer Cadre-Mass Relations**

Chairman Mao teaches: **"In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable."** After repeatedly studying this teaching, members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking General Paper Mill have gained a still better understanding of the importance of maintaining close contact with the masses. So, with the exception of a few who stay behind to take charge of the day to day work, all the more than 70 members of the mill's rev-

olutionary committee have joined work teams or shifts as full-time workers. Members of the standing committee who are unable to work full time at least devote one or two days each week to manual labour.

In doing so, they are teaching by example. Any problem which crop up is settled in timely fashion through consultations with the masses. Wang Chung-pu, member of the Qianjin Paper Mill Revolutionary Committee is a case in point. Together with the workers he successfully made a coal pulverizer out of old materials. This was done by boldly overcoming difficulties and by self-reliance and without stopping the boilers. This saves the state more than two tons of coal every day and lessens the workers' manual work. The revolutionary committee chairman of the Fifth Mill took the initiative in studying together with the mill's cooks the advanced experience of some naval units in the use of coal. They improved the mill's furnaces and saved large quantities of coal.

In doing physical labour, the committee members work as common labourers and are one with the workers. This helps to forge closer links between the cadres and the masses. It also brings about a fundamental change in emotions and feelings on the part of the cadres.

#### **Strike Deep Roots Among the Masses**

Chinghai's Huchu Tu Autonomous County formed its revolutionary committee in November last year. Ever since its establishment, the committee has attached major importance to work in the countryside. Going deep among the poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary committee members have struck roots among the masses.

Carrying copies of Chairman Mao's works and with knapsacks on their backs, the committee members travelling on foot, climbed mountains and crossed rivers to visit the people's communes, production brigades and teams. There, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants they studied Chairman Mao's works, fought self and repudiated revisionism, and tackled the major issue of how to hold and exercise power effectively for the proletariat. They ate, lived and worked alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants. The moment they arrived, they helped their hosts by carrying water for them and sweeping their courtyards, paying great attention to carrying forward our Party's glorious traditions and learning from the P.L.A.'s "three-eight" working style. They arrange with the local Hsinhua bookstore to supply them with many copies of Chairman Mao's works and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. These they take along with them on their visits to the countryside for the commune members to buy. Fearing neither hardships nor fatigue, they go where the hardships are great. The Xiahe Production Brigade of the county's Jiading People's Commune is tucked away in a deep valley amid high mountain, some



300 li away from the seat of the county revolutionary committee. In the past, not a single cadre had ever come down from the county to visit this brigade. Shortly after the establishment of the county revolutionary committee, however, the committee chairman and two other comrades came here, bringing Xiahe's poor and lower-middle peasants the treasured revolutionary works of Chairman Mao, his latest instructions, and his concern and solicitude for them.

### Having "Better Troops and Simpler Administration"

With the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, the Revolutionary Committee of Peking's Foreign Languages Printing House has always maintained a firm orientation in the struggle and carried on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth. At the same time, it has resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's directive on having "better troops and simpler administration." On the surface, the streamlining of administrative structures seems to be merely a question of cadres, but at bottom it is a question of overturning the revisionist management system. This task cannot be fulfilled unless the masses are fully aroused to unfold a mass campaign of revolutionary criticism and repudiation. In November last year, when the administrative structures in the printing house were to be streamlined, the revolutionary committee there mobilized all the cadres, workers and members of the staff to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon in exposing and denouncing vigorously the revisionist management system and the serious harm caused by an unwieldy organization and a swollen staff. As their political consciousness was heightened and their ideological problems solved, the cadres all demanded that they go down among the rank and file workers. The original more than ten departments were simplified into three offices and half the cadres went to the forefront of production. As a result, the cadres' working style and spiritual outlook took on a new look and a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevailed.

Following the streamlining, output went up steadily and reached a new high without parallel in history. In 1967, this printing house overfulfilled the state plan by printing nearly 10 million copies of Chairman Mao's works in scores of foreign languages, a figure surpassing the aggregate total of foreign language editions of Chairman Mao's works printed in the last 16 years since the printing house went into operation. In this way, it supplied the revolutionary people in over 140 countries and regions with this spiritual atom bomb of incomparable power.

### Old and New Cadres Learn From Each Other

Veteran cadres and young new cadres working together in the revolutionary committees learn from and

help each other so that, as Chairman Mao teaches, **the veterans are not divorced from the masses and the young people are tempered.** When the revolutionary committee was established in the Peking Municipal Motor Transport Company, some revolutionary young fighters were elected to the committee. Full of vigour and vitality and fired with tremendous enthusiasm and drive, they were daring in shouldering heavy tasks, worked with great fervour and made great contributions in both revolution and production. But due to lack of experience, some of the new cadres who were accustomed to rough and ready methods, were not good at doing meticulous, painstaking ideological-political work. Others did not have much faith in the old cadres. At the same time, the old cadres were not bold enough in their work and refrained from criticizing the shortcomings that emerged in the work of the new cadres.

After earnestly studying the relevant writings of Chairman Mao, both the veteran and new cadres fostered the revolutionary sentiment of respecting and learning from each other and of helping each other overcome their own weaknesses by acquiring other's strong points.

Whenever Wang Yu-hsiu, chairman of the company's revolutionary committee, ran up against difficulties, the new cadres all gave him encouragement and support in doing his job well. On one occasion, when the company was assigned the task of helping transport in other places, Wang Yu-hsiu was afraid that, as he had only just stepped forward to make revolution, the masses might not listen to him. But to his surprise, as soon as he explained the situation, a new cadre volunteered to take the lead personally in carrying out the assignment and he set out with the transport convoy. Wang Yu-hsiu was deeply moved by the way the new cadres and the revolutionary masses firmly implemented Chairman Mao's cadre policy and actively responded to Chairman Mao's great call to "**grasp revolution and promote production.**" Since then he has worked with greater initiative and a higher sense of responsibility, and co-operated satisfactorily with the new cadres.

When Pu Yu-jun, a worker of Shenyang's Dongfanghong Wood Processing Plant, was elected vice-chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee and put in charge of production, he did not have the least idea of how to do his new job, and especially how to work out the 1968 production plan. At this juncture, Hsing Yu-chi, former first deputy director of the plant and now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, took the initiative in helping Pu Yu-jun. With his enthusiastic help, Pu Yu-jun aroused the masses and together with them quickly worked out the year's production plan.

# Closely Follow Chairman Mao in Carrying the Revolution Through to the End

*The following describes how a revolutionary leading cadre of Shanghai's Yangpu District experienced the mighty storms of mass struggle in the great cultural revolution and the process that brought about a change in his ideology. For a period of time he carried out the bourgeois reactionary line put forward by China's Khrushchov but, thanks to the enthusiastic help given him by the masses, he practised self-criticism and returned to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. — Ed.*

**P**AYING little attention to remoulding his own world outlook, Chang Ching-piao, formerly the first secretary of the Yangpu District Party Committee in Shanghai, carried out the bourgeois reactionary line put forward by China's Khrushchov and suppressed the revolutionary mass movement during the early stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Then, when the revolutionary masses started to criticize and denounce his mistakes, he was very unwilling to admit them. He thought: "We are the people who took over the country, you can't pull me down!"

Later, Shanghai's revolutionary masses launched a fierce campaign of mass criticism and repudiation and a mass struggle against China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai such as Chen Pi-hsien and Tsao Ti-chiu. They removed the lid which covered the class struggle in Shanghai. This angered and shocked Chang Ching-piao awake. "When on earth did I fall for the pernicious idea of the 'dying out of class struggle' spread by China's Khrushchov and become addled, burying my head in construction work to the exclusion of all else? At this crucial moment of the great decisive battle concerning the future of the Party and the state, I even adopted a bourgeois standpoint and became a tool for a counter-revolutionary comeback!" He felt deeply that he had done wrong, that the revolutionary masses' criticism and rejection of himself were completely justified.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "we Communists ought to face the world and brave the storm," Chang resolved to face the wide world of mass struggle and its tempests.

This was his first step on his return to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He went to dozens of plants, schools and shops to receive the masses' criticism and denunciations. The masses' attack was fierce. Revolutionary rebels of the state organs and

Red Guards organized meetings of mass criticism and repudiation against him, each time concentrating on one specific subject. This really made him sweat. The young Red Guard fighters and revolutionary rebels went into every part of his history and work. This helped him truly understand the power of the mass movement. "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." His outlook changed. From having faith only in himself he began to have faith in the masses.

At that time, he started to realize how he had failed to live up to the training and education given him by Chairman Mao and the Party over so many years. On the other hand, he grew closer in feeling to the Red Guards and the revolutionary rebels. Seeing what detailed investigations and studies they had made, what a wealth of material they had mastered and how deeply and reasonably they had criticized his mistakes, he was happy at heart to see what fine successors to the proletarian revolution Chairman Mao had trained in this big storm of class struggle. The more they denounced him, the closer he felt to the revolutionary rebels and the more he acknowledged the serious nature of his mistakes. But in this change from complete justification of himself to complete negation of himself, Chang Ching-piao was weighed down by his own mistakes. Could he stand up? And how could he do so?

## Advance or Retreat?

Closely following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and following his teaching that we "should consider his [a cadre's] life and work as a whole," the revolutionary masses after deep-going investigations and study concluded that Chang Ching-piao was a revolutionary cadre. With the broad-mindedness of proletarian revolutionaries determined to liberate the whole of mankind, they resolved to help him stand up.

They and he together dug deep to discover the class and historical root causes of why he had made mistakes. A genuine revolution took place in the innermost soul of the veteran fighter Chang Ching-piao.

He was born in a poor-peasant family in Shantung Province. His father died when he was only eight years old. When his younger sister had to be sold into another family, she clasped her mother's legs crying and screaming, and those heart-broken cries still sounded

clearly in his ears. . . . He became a cowherd for a landlord. Starvation sapped his body's strength. The skin on his little hands cracked with the winter cold as he dug up sweet potato roots with his hands in the frozen soil. The landlord's whip curled around his body like a venomous serpent. He still wears those scars. . . . He came to Shanghai and became a child labourer when he was 12. He suffered cruel exploitation working 20 hours a day and often dozed off from tiredness while standing beside his machine. He was alone in the world and liable to be thrown on to the streets by the capitalists at any moment. It was at that time that he found the Communist Party. From then on he took part in revolutionary work and was tempered during the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Liberation War. After the nationwide victory he returned to Shanghai. Gradually he forgot Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"There may be some Communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must guard against such a situation."** He concentrated all his attention on production.

The nonsensical theory that "class struggle has basically ended and the class enemies have been basically eliminated" spread by China's Khrushchov penetrated his mind unconsciously. He held higher positions, lived in bigger rooms, rode in automobiles and so kept far from the masses.

Hitting the nail squarely on the head, the young Red Guard fighters pointed out to Chang: "In the sharp and complex class struggle, you have been hit by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. You forgot the warning which Chairman Mao long ago gave at the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee: **'After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us.'** You lay back and rested on your past achievements; you chased after comfort and stood farther and farther from the working people. You forgot the fundamental duty of a Communist. Your revolutionary ideas have grown dim, your revolutionary enthusiasm has slackened, and you have wavered in your class stand. You would not hear the voice from the proletarian headquarters, but were glad to carry out the orders issued by the bourgeois headquarters."

This shocking picture of peaceful evolution became increasingly clear to him over the months of his repeated ideological struggles and through the many chats he had with the Red Guards and revolutionary rebels.

His thought was deeply touched. He decided to stand up and carry on the revolution. But where could he get the strength to stand up? The great leader Chairman Mao gave him strength and so did the revolutionary masses armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Red Guards and Chang together went to study the big-

character posters put up by the masses, and took part in meetings to struggle against the capitalist roaders and in other activities of mass criticism and repudiation. . . . These stirred his fiery militancy and rejuvenated his revolutionary spirit. In this present great proletarian cultural revolution that decides the future of China and the world, should he continue to follow Chairman Mao and go forward to carry on the socialist revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat or should he become a shameful deserter? This question sharply confronted him.

Middle-school Red Guards wrote an open letter to him and in comradely terms encouraged him to stand up and make revolution. Again and again he read the paragraph from the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* which had constantly inspired him to go forward: **"Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!"** Through his mind there passed one after another the images of his unforgettable comrades-in-arms who had given their lives for the revolution. There beside the martyrs he vowed to "closely follow Chairman Mao and carry the revolution through to the end." Should he step back just because the revolution had touched himself? He wanted to stand up! And he should stand up!

### **A Communist Should Fight On Until His Last Breath**

Chang Ching-piao wanted to step forward but he also feared to do so because revolutionary "duty was too heavy" and he was afraid of making serious mistakes again.

There were setbacks to Chang's thinking. But, following the teachings of the great teacher Chairman Mao, the revolutionary masses were understanding about these setbacks. They patiently waited for him and helped him to stand up and make revolution.

It was at this time that our great teacher Chairman Mao issued his series of important instructions about "emancipating" the cadres and calling for the holding of cadres' study classes.

Chairman Mao with solicitous attention gave the instruction: **"The veteran cadres made contributions in the past but they must not rest on their laurels. They should strive to temper and remould themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution and make new contributions."**

This instruction is full of meaning and every word of it is weighty. It hit directly at Chang Ching-piao's heart. He asked himself: "What indeed are my contributions?" The great victory of the Chinese revolution is a victory of the leadership of Chairman Mao, and it is a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Chang felt then that he had no laurels to

rest upon. Chairman Mao, nevertheless, still encouraged him with such concern to stand up and make revolution! With what warm expectancy did Chairman Mao look upon the veteran fighters!

The young Red Guard fighters and the revolutionary rebels pointed out to him that if he did not make new contributions he could not maintain his proletarian revolutionary integrity in his late years. Here then was a cardinal issue of whether he could carry the revolution through to the very end or not and whether he was loyal or not to Chairman Mao. With the question raised to such a high level, Chang was abruptly awakened. When he had first gone to the revolutionary base area, the first lesson he learnt from his political instructor in the New Fourth Army was: "The working class makes revolution." Communists have only one duty — that is to make revolution, and they should never leave the battlefield.

During the war years, when the army command asked: "Can the fortress we face be taken?" Chang had never said "No!" Now Chairman Mao was pointing out the new battle tasks which confront us: Carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; constantly make revolution against our class enemies as well as against ourselves; prevent the enemies who wave "red flags" to oppose the red flag from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state; prevent the restoration of capitalism; build China into a powerful base area for the world revolution, and hold power firmly in the hands of the proletariat. Chang is a son of the working class and a veteran

revolutionary fighter. Shouldn't he closely follow Chairman Mao and fight on?

The all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung lights every step of the road forward for Chang Ching-piao. At the meeting that announced his "emancipation" and his new post — chairman of the Yangpu District Revolutionary Committee, there was warm and prolonged applause. This was for the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his cadre policy. It was also for the veteran fighters like Chang Ching-piao who had won through to new heights in the revolution. Standing on the platform, Chang could not hold back the tears from his eyes. He silently resolved that from that day on, with the education given him by Chairman Mao he would follow the examples of the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies in the past, rearrange his pack, put on his marching sandals and follow Chairman Mao to make revolution throughout his life. After a few moments, he firmly spoke the following words: "Even at the cost of my life, I will continue to follow Chairman Mao and carry the revolution through to the end."

The ideological changes which have taken place in Comrade Chang Ching-piao profoundly manifest how deeply people's souls are being touched in the great proletarian cultural revolution which is being carried out on the land of China. This greatest and deepest change, unparalleled in the history of mankind, has reared, educated and tempered for Chairman Mao an army of staunch veterans and fine successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. Such are the great historic achievements of the revolutionary mass movement.

## Tso Chia-fa — An Example of the Communist Spirit

*Tso Chia-fa, whose wife was tragically killed in an auto accident, is a cadre in an air force hospital in Shanghai. When the accident occurred, Tso acted according to the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao to "be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself," and "fight self and repudiate revisionism." He selflessly put aside personal grief and wholeheartedly implemented Chairman Mao's series of latest instructions for carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution. He did not harbour any personal animosity against the driver responsible for the death of his wife but, on the contrary, showed profound proletarian feeling for this class brother whom he helped and encouraged politically. This fully shows his boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao. It expresses the breadth of vision and lofty communist spirit of revolutionary fighters armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. And it reflects the new, high level*

*attained by the masses of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army in creatively studying and applying the thought of Mao Tse-tung, in fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism and in revolutionizing their ideology. — Ed.*

AT about 11 o'clock in the morning of December 15 last year, Tso Chia-fa was at a meeting when a comrade ran in shouting: "Old Tso! Your wife has been knocked down by a lorry!"

This was a bolt out of the blue. He rushed to the casualty ward. The political commissar of the hospital was there with the doctors who were already working to save Tso's wife.

What should he do in the face of this disaster? He recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: "Our point of departure is . . . to proceed in all cases from the interests of the people and not from one's self-interest or from the interests of a small group. . . ." Yes,

thought Tso, no matter how great is the misfortune one may meet, it is a small thing when compared to our revolutionary cause — and in dealing with this disaster, I must not start from self-interest, but from the interests of the people.

An anxious crowd had gathered outside the emergency ward, waiting — leaders of the revolutionary mass organizations of the lorry team involved in the accident and responsible comrades of the lorry depot, the transport company and the communications and transport bureau.

Tso Chia-fa was very moved by the concern shown by these proletarian revolutionary comrades. They had many heavy responsibilities at this stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Yet, here they were so worried about his wife and himself. He felt uneasy in his mind.

When they grasped his hands and said, "We're terribly sorry for . . ." he interrupted them. "Thank you, all," he said. "I promise you that I'll never let this mar the relations like those of fish to water that exist between the army and the people. Let us all act as Chairman Mao teaches us." He opened his *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and together they read the passage: "**We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective.**" These words made Tso Chia-fa and all the other comrades feel very close.

Then a nurse came out. "Comrade Cheng Yu-chih (Tso's wife) is. . . ." She could not finish the sentence.

Tso Chia-fa and Cheng Yu-chih were comrades very close to each other and had been married for nearly ten years. Her death was a great shock to him but at this moment of grief Tso Chia-fa recalled Chairman Mao's great teaching: "**A Communist should . . . be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself.**" He thought of Norman Bethune, whose utter devotion to others without any thought of self had always been a source of inspiration to him. He remembered the last words of the heroic platoon leader Li Wen-chung: "Don't worry about me. Save the Red Guards!"\* As these thoughts flashed through his mind, Tso Chia-fa felt full of new strength. "Don't feel sorry for me," he said. "Our most important task at the moment is to devote all our energy to following closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. No matter what happens we must always be loyal to Chairman Mao, we must be thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionaries."

\* See P.R., No. 52, p. 21, 1967.

He added: "What's happened has happened, and nothing can alter it. Don't blame the driver too much. He must be very upset, and so must those comrades over at the depot. I'll go and see them soon."

He took out of his pocket some shining badges with the portrait of Chairman Mao and pinned one on each comrade's chest.

All were moved to tears by this veteran revolutionary fighter armed by Mao Tse-tung's thought, who was utterly devoted to others without any thought of self. With tears in their eyes, they all shouted: "Long live the great Chinese People's Liberation Army!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

The lorry driver, Lo Chang-kuei, was a member of a revolutionary rebel organization. He had been born in a family that suffered bitter oppression before liberation. After the accident, he felt the deepest sorrow and remorse and went to the public security bureau in person to ask for punishment.

When Tso Chia-fa learnt of this, he said to himself: "Not only my wife and daughter, but all proletarian revolutionaries, are near and dear to me. And Comrade Lo Chang-kuei is one of them. Through carelessness he knocked down my wife. But it was a single momentary fault. I should help him draw the lessons from his fault so that he can serve the people better in the future. On no account should I treat a class brother as an enemy."

At home that night Tso sat looking through his wife's copies of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. She had read them so often. . . . He was torn with emotion. He recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: "**All people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other.**" Suddenly he knew what he should do — he should take these treasured books to Comrade Lo Chang-kuei tomorrow as a gift.

Early the next morning, through the freezing winter air, he went straight to the depot of the Shanghai transport company. The revolutionary staff and workers thronged around and showered expressions of sympathy on him. A meeting was called to "hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and learn from the People's Liberation Army."

Amidst loud applause, Tso Chia-fa spoke. "Comrades," he said, "I have lost one dear to me and my heart is heavy, but we must not let that affect us in carrying on the struggle against the handful of capitalist roaders inside the Party. Comrade Lo Chang-kuei and other proletarian revolutionaries and I are all revolutionary fighters educated by the great leader Chairman Mao. Army and people, we must unite to form a Great Wall of steel, follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end." Then

he pressed the treasured books into the hands of Lo Chang-kuei and said to him: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is as essential to a revolutionary as the steering wheel is to a driver. My only wish is that you will creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, fight self and repudiate revisionism and follow Chairman Mao in making revolution all your life!"

Words failed Lo Chang-kuei. He wept as he embraced Tso Chia-fa. After a long while he said: "I'm grateful to Chairman Mao, grateful to him for bringing up a noble man like you. I'll always remember the lesson I've learnt from this tragic accident, and creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works. I'll fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism and try to be a model in grasping revolution and promoting production."

The two class brothers, both of whom had suffered deeply in the old society, again fell into silence. Words could not express their deep class feeling for Chairman Mao and for each other. The whole meeting burst into cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" and the one thousand people present sang with great emotion,

*Great as are the heavens and earth, what we owe  
to the Party is greater.*

*Dear as are father and mother, Chairman Mao is  
dearer.*

*Fine as many things are, socialism is finer.*

*Deep as the rivers and oceans are, proletarian love  
is deeper.*

The next day, Tso Chia-fa and his daughter, the only child, went to see Lo Chang-kuei and gave him a portrait of Chairman Mao.

The whole Lo family was deeply moved. Lo said: "How can I show how grateful I am to you. . . ." Before he had finished, Tso Chia-fa broke in: "Don't thank me but our great leader Chairman Mao who taught me what to do. We are class brothers. We will help each other in the future in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. We must follow Chairman Mao in revolution all our lives."

Gratitude to Chairman Mao filled the hearts of not only the two class brothers, but also of the many neighbours who had heard the story and came to see them.

A grey-haired woman said: "In all my 70 years and more I have never seen the likes of this! We have to thank Chairman Mao for his leadership. The P.L.A. men taught by him are truly the sons of the people."

Young Red Guards said that they would resolutely learn from the P.L.A. and always bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings.

## U.S. Imperialist Chieftain Johnson Tries New Fraud — "Partially Stopping Bombing" to Induce "Peace Talks"

**I**N a televised speech on March 31, U.S. imperialist chieftain Lyndon Johnson came up with a so-called "peace talks" programme of "partially stopping the bombing" of the northern part of Vietnam. This is a new big fraud by the Johnson Administration at a time when it is suffering serious defeats in its war of aggression against Vietnam and is beset by crises at home and abroad.

In his speech, Johnson ranted that the United States was "prepared to move immediately toward peace through negotiations." To this end, he said, he was "taking the first step to de-escalate the conflict," and announced that U.S. aircraft and naval vessels will "make no attacks on north Vietnam, except in the area north of the demilitarized zone." He added quite plainly that he hoped "this action will lead to early talks." In a word, Johnson wants to use the "stop bombing" manoeuvre to cajole and coerce the Vietnamese people

to lay down their arms and bend their knees and surrender to the U.S. aggressor.

It is to extricate U.S. imperialism from the dire straits which it is in both at home and abroad that Johnson is staging this manoeuvre.

U.S. imperialism's war of aggression against Vietnam has turned out to be a great debacle. Of late, it suffered another devastating blow, more serious than ever before, in the early spring offensive of the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces. There is no way out for the U.S. aggressor in the Vietnamese theatre of war. Ever increasing expenditures on the war of aggression against Vietnam has inflated the enormous U.S. financial and international payments deficits, aggravated its extremely grave financial crisis and caused a steady drop in the value of the U.S. dollar. U.S. imperialism's "supremacy" in the capitalist world is shaky. Domestically, class contradictions are sharpen-



ing daily. The American people's mass movement against the war of aggression in Vietnam is in flow. Afro-American armed resistance to violent suppression is surging ahead unabated. The internal strife within the U.S. ruling clique is becoming fiercer and fiercer. Johnson is finding the going tougher and tougher.

In trotting out the new fraud of "stopping bombing" to induce "peace talks" at this time, Johnson's aim is obviously to gain a breathing space on the Vietnam battlefield so as to further expand the war. At the same time, by his empty talk about "de-escalation" in the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, he wants to reassure the public, stabilize the position of the U.S. dollar, cope with the pressure from public opinion at home and abroad, and allay the class contradictions in the United States as well as the quarrelling within its ruling circles.

To make his new fraud of "stopping bombing" to induce "peace talks" more effective in deceiving and making others believe that his "peace talks" formula was not put forth for the sake of electioneering, Johnson "tearfully" declared that he would not accept the nomination as presidential candidate. However, anyone with a discerning eye can see that this disgusting performance by Johnson is nothing but the clumsy trick of a bourgeois politician.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao teaches us: **"... all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."**

Johnson's televised speech itself has bared his so-called "bombing halt" and "peace talks" as out-and-out war blackmail and a political swindle. While proclaiming a "bombing halt," he bellicosely clamoured: "I cannot . . . stop all bombing . . . whether a complete bombing halt becomes possible in the future will be determined by events." Swearing that the U.S. "resolve is unshakable" in regard to the aggression against Vietnam, he declared at the same time that the United States will send more than 13,000 additional aggressor troops to south Vietnam in the immediate future, increase its appropriations for the aggressive war in Vietnam by 5,100 million dollars in this and the next fiscal year and "accelerate the re-equipment" of the south Vietnamese puppet troops.

Even more, immediately after Johnson's televised address, the United States carried out barbarous and indiscriminate bombing attacks on northern Vietnam, in which more than 100 raids were made in a single day. Meanwhile, the Johnson Administration made public its intention to call up 50,000 reservists for intensifying its war of aggression against Vietnam. Speaking at the SEATO council meeting on April 2, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk made things even more plain by his threat that the United States would go

in for "more hard fighting," if the plot of "stopping bombing" to induce "peace talks" fell through.

These facts amply show that despite its new garb the "peace talks" fraud served up by Johnson this time is still essentially a smokescreen for covering up expansion of the war.

Johnson's new fraud to induce "peace talks" was concocted in collaboration with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Taking their cue from the Johnson Administration, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the British Labour government, U.N. Secretary General U Thant and their like have recently been running errands in many places, vigorously trying to peddle the U.S. "peace talks" fraud. In his television speech, Johnson openly asked the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the British Labour government, in their capacity as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, "to do all they can" to push the new U.S. imperialist scheme of inducing "peace talks" through a "bombing pause." According to the Western press, the United States had divulged Johnson's plan beforehand to the Soviet Union and Britain. At the same time, in addition to appointing Averell Harriman as U.S. representative to the negotiations, Johnson has specially asked Llewellyn Thompson, U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who recently returned to the United States "for consultations," to join Harriman in the talks. Obviously, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has once again played the despicable role of No. 1 accomplice in the new plot hatched by Johnson.

The nature of U.S. imperialism will never change, nor will U.S. imperialism renounce its aggression against Vietnam of its own accord. Not long ago, Johnson raved that the United States is going to "win" the war of aggression in Vietnam, "hopefully at the negotiating table, but on the battlefield if we must." This reveals in all its nakedness the tactics of U.S. imperialism, that whatever changes it may make, it will never depart from its fundamental purpose, namely, to partition Vietnam permanently and occupy south Vietnam for ever. Therefore, the Vietnam question can be solved only by completely defeating the U.S. aggressor on the battlefield and driving it out of south Vietnam.

President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, has recently pointed out: **"Justice is on our side; our compatriots and fighters are of one mind, courageous and resourceful, determined to fight and win; . . . we shall win complete victory!"** The Vietnamese people will certainly be able to drive the U.S. brigand-aggressors, every single one of them, out of their sacred land if they persevere in fighting and fight on to the end. Confronted by the heroic Vietnamese people, U.S. imperialism can in no way save itself from the fate of complete extinction on the battlefield in Vietnam, no matter how desperately it may struggle and whatever manoeuvres it may try.

*(Hsinhua Correspondent, April 5)*

The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged  
only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

## Laotian People Ride the Waves of Victory

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

**H**EARTENING news of victories keeps coming in from the battlefield in Laos. The patriotic armed forces and people of Laos, displaying the spirit of fearing no fatigue and fighting continuously, have scored impressive successes in their extensive raids on the enemy following their big victory at Nam Bac. Their heroic actions, which dealt heavy blows at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, have brought about a new situation in the Laotian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Over and over again in the past few years, U.S. imperialism has widened its war of aggression in Laos. It made a big effort to groom and equip the army of the Laotian Right-wing, assumed direct command of the war of aggression by moving in large numbers of military personnel and sending pirate aircraft to bomb the liberated areas in Laos. Undaunted and growing stronger with each battle, the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos rolled back successively the attacks by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. Since the beginning of this year, they have done magnificently in a series of battles and liberated many important posts. They have smashed the enemy scheme to "nibble" away at the liberated areas, and have thus greatly consolidated and expanded these areas.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "... in the course of this long and cruel war guerrilla warfare will demonstrate its immense power; it is indeed no ordinary undertaking." This truth has been eloquently borne out by the splendid victories won by the people of Laos in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In 1967, the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos wiped out nearly 16,000 enemy troops in more than 1,800 actions. In the first two months of this year, they engaged the enemy in over 100 actions and annihilated or routed more than 5,000 of his troops. In this way the Laotian people have been eliminating the enemy bit by bit, bringing into full play the immense power of guerrilla warfare. If they persevere

in long-term warfare and accumulate small successes to add up to big victories, they will gradually be able to change the relative strength of the enemy and theirs and will finally and thoroughly defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

As on the Vietnam battlefield, where it faces its doom after suffering defeat after defeat, U.S. imperialism in Laos, too, is in a hopeless plight — one in which it is being badly and continually mauled on the battlefield. But still not reconciled to failure, it is putting up last-ditch struggles. To extricate itself from its predicament on the Laotian battlefield and to reverse the failure of its war of aggression against Vietnam, the Johnson Administration is working feverishly to step up its military adventure in Indo-China by planning to commit U.S. troops to Laos and have the Thai reactionaries send more troops for the invasion of Laos. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, is collaborating still more closely with the Laotian reactionaries in a vain attempt to strangle the revolutionary struggle of the Laotian people and the people of Indo-China as a whole. But all these death-bed struggles of the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs can only hasten their doom.

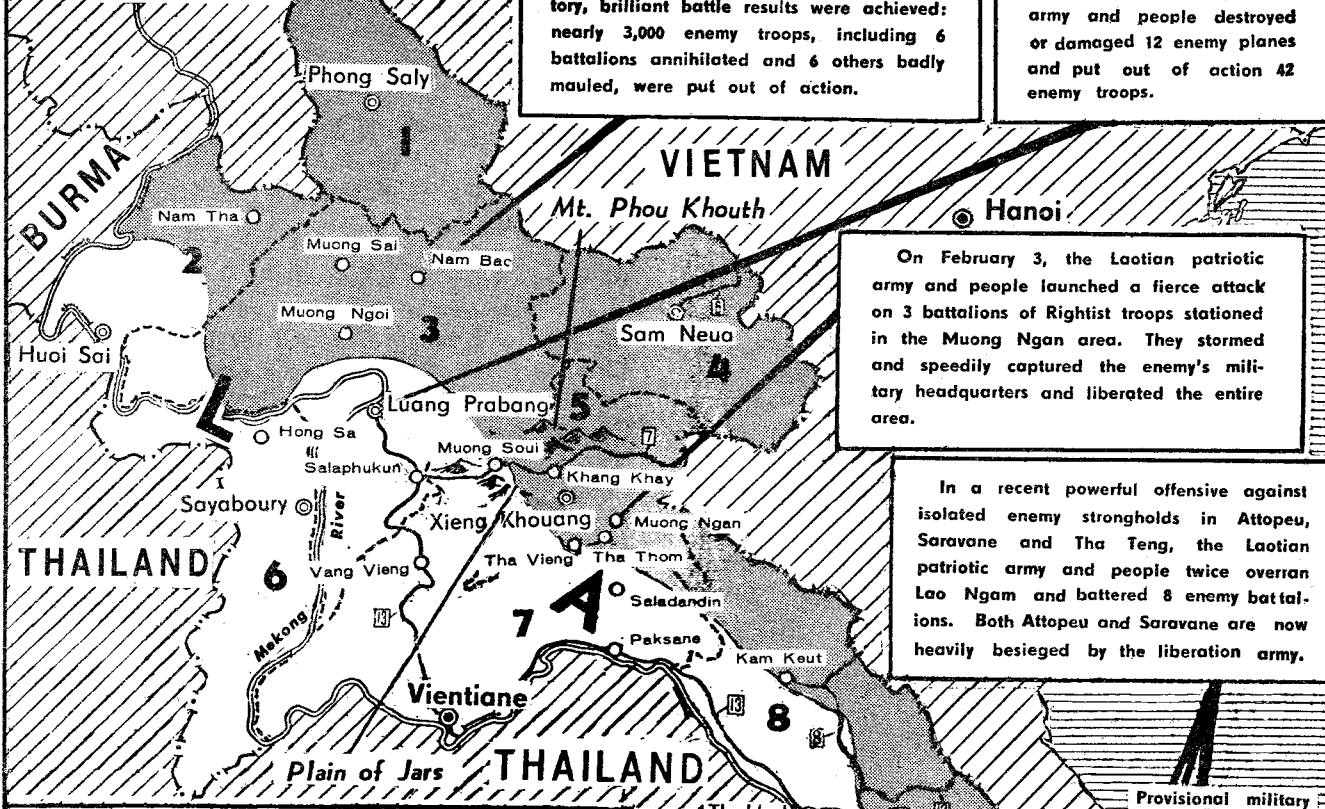
The Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat recently issued a solemn call which says, "People of all nationalities of Laos should grasp the present excellent situation, follow up their victories and wipe out the enemy." The heroic Laotian people will surely win final victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation provided that they fight still harder, and fight on to the end. The 700 million Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought provide powerful backing for the Laotian people. They firmly support the Laotian people to carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end and to fulfil the great cause of national liberation!

(March 27)

**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

Strategic Nam Bac was liberated by the Laotian patriotic army and people on the night of January 14. In this major victory, brilliant battle results were achieved: nearly 3,000 enemy troops, including 6 battalions annihilated and 6 others badly mauled, were put out of action.

During a January 14 night raid on the Lueng Prabang airfield, the Laotian patriotic army and people destroyed or damaged 12 enemy planes and put out of action 42 enemy troops.



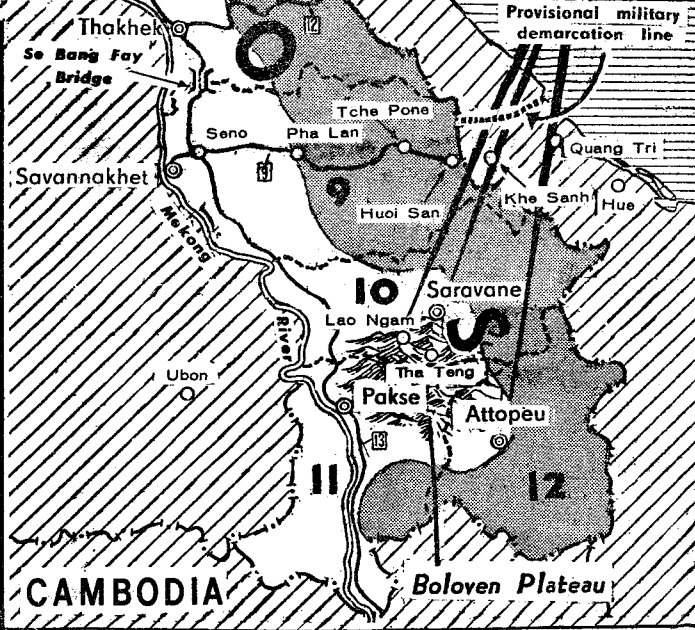
On February 3, the Laotian patriotic army and people launched a fierce attack on 3 battalions of Rightist troops stationed in the Muong Ngan area. They stormed and speedily captured the enemy's military headquarters and liberated the entire area.

In a recent powerful offensive against isolated enemy strongholds in Attopeu, Saravane and Tha Teng, the Laotian patriotic army and people twice overran Lao Ngam and battered 8 enemy battalions. Both Attopeu and Saravane are now heavily besieged by the liberation army.

**Outstanding 1967 Battle Successes of the Laotian Patriotic Army and People**

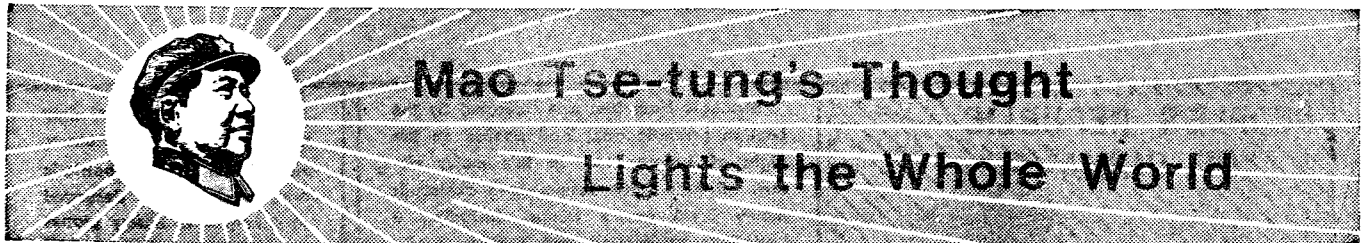


- Nearly 16,000 enemy troops annihilated.
- 287 enemy planes shot down or destroyed on the ground.
- 48 enemy military vehicles captured or destroyed.
- 82 enemy launches or powered boats sunk.



The numbers on the map indicate the provinces as follows:  
 1. PHONG SALLY 2. HUOI SAI 3. LUANG PRABANG  
 4. SAM NEUA 5. XIENG KHOUANG 6. SAYABOURY  
 7. VIENTIANE 8. KHAM MUON 9. SAVANNAKHET  
 10. SARAVANE 11. PAKSE 12. ATTOPEU

**Major Liberated Areas**  
 - - - - - Provincial Boundaries  
 [Symbol] Highway No.



## A Single Spark Will Start a Prairie Fire Over the World

— Foreign friends visit the Museum of the National Institute of the Peasant Movement

**T**HE former site of the National Institute of the Peasant Movement in Kwangchow, which was under Chairman Mao's direction, is where the revolutionary people of the whole world long to visit. Many foreign friends who go to Kwangchow have come with boundless respect to this place, where Chairman Mao sowed the seeds of revolution in his youth, to study the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao's great theory on the peasant movement.

The National Institute of the Peasant Movement, which was directed by Chairman Mao in 1925-26, was the great nurturing ground for training cadres in China's peasant movement. With his outstanding genius, our great teacher Chairman Mao creatively developed Marxism-Leninism and found the only correct way to solve the Chinese peasant problem. His brilliant thought has attracted the attention of the world's revolutionary people. In the past year, a greater number of foreign friends have visited here. They have said that the revolutionary road travelled by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao is a glorious and correct road, one that all the oppressed nations in the world today will take to achieve complete liberation.

**People of Asia, Africa and Latin America will follow China's road.** Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: "The



The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung blazes with the radiance of truth. Latin American friends wholeheartedly study the treasured red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

**Chinese revolution is essentially a peasant revolution,"** and "80 per cent of China's population are peasants. So the peasant problem becomes the basic problem of the Chinese revolution and the strength of the peasants is the main strength of the Chinese revolution." Foreign friends have paid high tribute to Chairman Mao's brilliant theory in solving the peasant problem in China and his great practice in leading the peasant movement. They have said that Chairman Mao not only solved the basic problem of the Chinese revolution, but also creatively developed Marxism-Leninism and set a splendid example for the revolutionary people all over the world.

Revolutionaries in one African country under French colonial rule had waged several armed struggles for national liberation but had failed. Not long ago, some young revolutionaries from this country, who came to China after surmounting all kinds of difficulty and danger to seek the revolutionary truth, visited the museum. Understanding the importance of the peasant problem, they said with emotion: "90 per cent of the population of our country are peasants. So the peasant problem is a basic one for the revolution in our country. When we go back the first thing we must do is to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and organize the masses of the people, especially the peasants, in struggle."

After visiting the site of the institute a young Japanese said that Chairman Mao had studied the peasant problem long ago. He is the great Marxist-Leninist who has correctly solved this problem. The Japanese peasants, the visitor said, were in the same position now as the Chinese peasants had been. They were ruthlessly oppressed and had untold suffering. They constituted a powerful revolutionary force.

A Latin American friend wrote in the visitor's book: "For us from Latin America, where the population is basically the peasantry, it is highly instructive to visit the Museum of the National Institute of the Peasant Movement. It shows the oppressed labouring people the way to complete liberation. The history of the struggle in the countryside attests to the validity of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thought."

A visitor from Indonesia said that the revolutionaries there had learnt much of value from the revolutionary

---

## Stories About Treasured Books

**Determined to defend Mao Tse-tung's thought with my life.** A teacher at an agricultural institute in Albania was overjoyed to receive a copy of the long-awaited red-covered book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. He kissed it again and again and said with intense emotion, "I'll dedicate my life to the defence of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his thought."

**"The most cherished treasure."** A Ghanaian student studying in the Democratic Republic of Germany leapt for joy when he got a copy of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. He told his friends: "You just can't realize how excited I am. I've got the treasure I cherish most. I'll always carry this book with me and always study it. One can't work for the revolution without studying the works of Mao Tse-tung."

**Three dearest wishes.** "There are three things I wish for most in my life," said a Guatemalan student. "They are: one, a Chairman Mao badge; two, a copy of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*; and three, a visit to China, to its capital Peking, to see our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung with my own eyes."

**Chairman Mao has spoken our minds.** People in the Xieng Khouang liberated area of Laos are eagerly studying Chairman Mao's works. A batch of his writings in pamphlets arrived at a place in the area. As they were too few to satisfy the demand of the people, it was decided that ten families share one copy. By turn, a copy came into the hands of an elderly woman of the Meo nationality. The more she read it, the more she derived strength from it. She was so interested in it that she refused to part with it. So she de-

cidied to copy it down. She also copied a passage from the pamphlet and pasted it up on a door. She told other people, "Now I have a copy of my own and I can read it every day. Chairman Mao has spoken the minds and sentiments of our Meo people."

**Family heirloom.** A tutor in Pakistan who had obtained several books by Chairman Mao decided to make these treasured books his family heirloom. He perused them at all hours, sometimes late into the night. When he had finished his reading, he passed them on to his children, telling them to study the books in earnest. He later lent them to his relatives and friends. Ever since he began studying Chairman Mao's works, this Pakistan tutor felt that his scope had broadened. He told his friends: Chairman Mao is the greatest man in the world. All revolutionary people in the world will follow the road traversed by the Chinese people.

**The happiest day.** A Moroccan friend was overwhelmed with joy after receiving a long-desired copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* from a Chinese friend. He said: "This is the happiest event in my life. To me, this day is more memorable than any holiday. It is my happiest day." Expressing his sincerest love for Chairman Mao, this Moroccan wrote back to his Chinese friend: "Chairman Mao is our great leader as well as yours. He is the helmsman of the world revolution and the never-setting, radiant sun whose light is illuminating the path of world revolution. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful ideological weapon in the arsenal of the revolutionary people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism."

---

struggle in China. Asia, Africa and Latin America should follow the Chinese road, he said. Mao Tse-tung's thought was the source of the success of the Chinese revolution and would be the source of success for the people's revolution in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

**"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** Foreign friends pay great attention to the actual objects which the institute used in military training and to the photos on exhibit in the museum.

Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: "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." This great truth expounded by Chairman Mao arouses warm feelings in the revolutionary people of Asian, African and Latin American countries who are now fighting for national liberation.

A revolutionary from Angola, where the people are carrying on armed struggle against Portuguese colonialist rule, warmly praised this great truth of Chairman Mao: "Only with guns can the whole world be transformed." He said that Chairman Mao is the teacher of the world's revolutionaries. Every revolutionary should learn from him. He said that when he re-

turned home he would follow this teaching of Chairman Mao's still better in making revolution and fighting for liberation.

A group of revolutionaries from Haiti wrote in the visitor's book: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung teaches us: **'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.'** Without people's war, the people of the whole world can never achieve liberation. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is the powerful weapon which all the revolutionaries should master to overthrow the domination of the world by imperialism and its lackeys. Can we establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in Asia, Africa, America or even in Western Europe without smashing imperialism, modern revisionism and all their lackeys? No, absolutely not!"

**A single spark will start a prairie fire all over the globe.** Revolutionaries were greatly encouraged when they saw the inscription of this wise thesis by Chairman Mao: **"A single spark can start a prairie fire."** They could see their future and the prospects for the world from the victory of the Chinese revolution.

Comrades in a New Zealand Communist Party delegation said in the visitor's book: "The thought of Mao Tse-tung provides inspiration and guidance for the rev-

olutionary peoples of the whole world. From his exhaustive experience commencing with his participation in and leadership of the peasant uprisings of 1927, his profound analysis of the class structure of feudal China to his successful leadership of the anti-Japanese war and the war of liberation and his present leadership in solving the most profound problems confronting the dictatorship of the proletariat, we can say without fear of contradiction that Mao Tse-tung is the greatest living Marxist-Leninist, that he has extended the revolutionary theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism to the era of the victory of the proletarian socialist revolution on a world scale."

A friend from fighting Africa visited the museum with a strong desire to learn Mao Tse-tung's thought and made detailed notes during his visit. Citing Chairman Mao's statement: **"A single spark can start a prairie fire,"** he said that the international situation at present was that Asia, Africa and Latin America constituted "the rural areas" of the world revolution, while Europe and America could be called "the cities" of the world revolution. The revolution was developing in the direction of encirclement of the cities by the rural areas. "A single spark will start a prairie fire over the whole world," he added.

## Fight On, Heroic Afro-American Brothers!

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

**A** GIGANTIC storm — the Afro-American struggle against racial oppression — is sweeping the United States with unparalleled fury. The Black masses in scores of cities have risen up and are engaging in heroic armed resistance to violent suppression. Defying brute force, they have attacked the reactionary troops and police and set fire to shops run by the racists. U.S. imperialism's reactionary order has been shaken to its foundations. The U.S. ruling circles are panic-stricken in the face of this great storm.

The current massive Afro-American struggle was touched off by the assassination by white racists of Martin Luther King, an Afro-American clergyman. However, the incident was only the spark that set off the fire. The explosive situation in the Afro-American struggle at this time is a concrete reflection of the unprecedented aggravation of the class contradictions in America. Any spark can start a conflagration in the United States where the tinder is piled high.

Martin Luther King was an exponent of non-violence. He had persistently tried to lead the Afro-American movement on to the path of non-violence. But still he fell a victim to the bloody violence of the U.S. white racists. This is a very useful lesson for the broad masses of the Afro-Americans and the Ameri-

can revolutionary people. It will further convince them that, in order to achieve genuine emancipation, they must oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. Since the enemy with sword in hand is out to kill, the oppressed people must also take up their swords. The broad masses of the Afro-American people are today awakened more than ever before. They are neither cowed by the most brutal suppression nor deceived by honeyed words. It is inevitable that the Afro-Americans' armed resistance to violent suppression will rise to a new high tide.

Now U.S. imperialism has met with repeated and serious defeats in its war of aggression against Vietnam, and its financial-monetary crisis is getting ever more acute. Under these circumstances, the vigorous development of the struggle of the Afro-Americans has inevitably landed the Johnson Administration in a real fix and enmeshed it still more deeply in insoluble contradictions. In order to continue its war of aggression against Vietnam and save itself from defeat on the battlefield, U.S. imperialism will intensify its oppression of the people at home; it will shift its financial and economic difficulties on to the working people in order to ease the dollar crisis. All this will certainly aggravate class contradictions in America. And the



In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

## Armed Violence Against Tyranny

# Afro-American Struggle Batters U.S. Imperialism

IN the United States, the new wave of armed violence staged by the Afro-Americans against racial oppression on April 4 spread rapidly to scores of cities, including Washington, New York and Chicago. Crowds of angry Afro-Americans, men and women, old and young, poured into the streets, shouting slogans opposing racial discrimination and demanding Black power. Defying bloody suppression by troops and police, they trampled underfoot the "law and order" which upholds the interests of monopoly capital. This scared the wits out of the white racists and exploiters. Urgent telegrams for help streamed into Johnson's office from the reactionary authorities of many cities. Johnson was kept on tenterhooks in the White House.

For the three days ending on April 6, the violent struggle against racial oppression waged by the Afro-American masses in Washington continued with great intensity. Filled with great hatred for the white racists' atrocities, the Black Americans burnt down shops owned by them in the business centre with petrol and incendiary bottles. In the morning of April 6 alone, more than 250 of the shops were set ablaze and in some quarters row after row of buildings went up in flames.

At the same time, courageous Black snipers fired at the spying helicopters hovering low overhead. The snipers were even active near the heavily guarded White House and Congress, shooting at the reactionary police and troops.

In Chicago, the second largest city in the United States, the wave of the violent struggle against racial oppression swept over the whole city. By April 6, there had been 1,000 fire alarms in the city. The fires burnt fiercely in 250 places. Black snipers shot at the troops and police from the roof tops or from behind doors and windows. As a result, police cars on night patrols dared not turn their lights on.

In Detroit, the fifth largest city in the United States which last summer witnessed the biggest Black

violent struggle against racial oppression in American history, the Black masses threw bricks and rocks at cars driven by white racists and set fire to stores run by white exploiters. Snipers shot at and wounded two police officers patrolling a ghetto district.

In Baltimore, the sixth largest city of the United States, the Black masses on April 6 fiercely carried on their violent struggle against racial oppression for five hours on end. Again and again, crowds of Black youth demonstrated in the city and set fire to stores run by white exploiters. Ten policemen were beaten up by the angry Black masses.

Frightened by the Afro-Americans' courageous struggle, the Johnson Administration has mobilized large numbers of paratroopers and marines to join the army, police and "National Guards" to carry out bloody suppression of the Black masses. Up to April 6, 12,500 regulars, including the 82nd Airborne Division which has taken part in massacring the Vietnamese people abroad and suppressing popular struggle at home, had been thrown in. On the 6th alone, two to three thousand Afro-Americans were reported to have been arrested.

The Afro-Americans' struggle also hit Boston, Memphis, which a week earlier had just witnessed another Afro-American struggle, Miami, Birmingham, Jackson and other major cities.

The courageous and stubborn fight by the broad masses of the Black people in the American cities once again demonstrates their awakening and their great latent potentiality. Once again, too, the death from white racist violence of Martin Luther King, the exponent of non-violence, shows to the Black masses the bankruptcy of the doctrine of non-violence. As Stokely Carmichael, a young Afro-American leader, has correctly stated: "What we need now are guns and more guns."

sharpening of class contradictions at home and the development of the Afro-Americans' struggle will in turn aggravate U.S. imperialism's crises in the military, political, financial-monetary and other fields. Thus, the war of aggression against Vietnam, the dollar crisis and the Afro-Americans' struggle have become nooses round the neck of U.S. imperialism. All these nooses getting tighter and tighter will hasten U.S. imperialism's steps towards its doom.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people."

Fight on, heroic Afro-American brothers! Victory will certainly be yours!

(April 7)

# Badly Split Imperialist Bloc Nears Its End

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE meeting of finance ministers of ten capitalist nations, held in Stockholm, capital of Sweden, ended in discord after fierce wrangling between the U.S. and French delegates. The meeting shows that the crisis of the capitalist financial-monetary system with the dollar as its pivot is irremediable and that the further decline of U.S. imperialism is inevitable. It also shows that in the process of the total collapse of imperialism the contradictions and in-fighting among the imperialist countries are intensifying daily and that the imperialist camp is further disintegrating.

To give the collapsing dollar something to cling to, U.S. imperialism tried to force through the so-called "special drawing rights" at the meeting. France, on the other hand, wanted to use the meeting to undermine the position of the dollar and bring about a change in the capitalist world's financial-monetary system based on the dollar. This was an important round in the currency war among the imperialist countries for financial hegemony. Although the United States was able by hook or by crook to line up some West European countries behind it, France still persisted in its opposition and demanded a change in the existing monetary system. What is more, the agreement by some other West European countries to the exercise of "special drawing rights" does not mean they agree with the hegemony of the dollar. Though the "special drawing rights" so badly sought by the United States was included in the communique of the meeting, there will still be many difficulties in their implementation. The currency war between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the West European countries represented by France on the other will not be eased but will become more and more intense.

The bitter financial and currency war among the imperialist countries is no accident. The balance of forces among them has undergone a change in the twenty or more postwar years. U.S. imperialism's position of "strength" has been considerably weakened whereas that of the West European countries represented by France has been correspondingly reinforced. Inevitably, this leads France and other West European countries to challenge the U.S. hegemony and to demand a share of this hegemony in accordance with the altered "strength." At the same time, under the impact of the storm of the world revolution, the entire imperialist system is rapidly collapsing and an economic crisis of the capitalist world is fast approaching. Every imperialist country is trying to drown its competitors and crawl to safety itself. In these circumstances, the contradictions and in-fighting among the imperialist countries are bound to become more acute than ever before. The present offensive against the United States launched in the field of finance and currency by West European countries represented by France is

an important indication of the sharpening contradictions among the imperialists.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung teaches us: **"Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."**

Although U.S. imperialism has knocked together a communique on the adoption of the "special drawing rights" at the Stockholm meeting, this cannot solve its

---

## The "Special Drawing Rights"

The proposal for the establishment of the so-called "special drawing rights" by the "International Monetary Fund" is a fraud painstakingly hatched by U.S. imperialism. The aim is that while the privileged position of the dollar is left intact, the monetary system of the Western world with the dollar as its centre is to be patched up in some way with a view to coping with the strong pressure from France and other West European countries which have repeatedly demanded a thorough change in the present monetary system of the West and an end to the privileged position of the dollar and pound as "reserve currencies."

The U.S. proposal was first dished up in November 1965. According to the U.S. design, the so-called "special drawing rights" are units for settling payments among the member states of the "International Monetary Fund," each unit being equivalent to one U.S. dollar. They will be distributed as reserves among the member states in accordance with their shares in the "Fund" and used to pay off their debts in case of adverse balance of international payments. In other words, the "special drawing rights" are "paper gold" of large denominations calculated in units of the dollar, to be issued by the U.S.-dominated "International Monetary Fund." They will rank with gold and the dollar as international monetary reserves and a means of payments settlement for the West. This kind of "paper gold" will directly help the United States which has a large share in the "International Monetary Fund" to make good its deficits in international payments. In addition, according to the U.S. intention, the "paper gold" will lay the foundation for the future introduction of a new Western international monetary system which will be independent of gold and still have the dollar as its mainstay. The U.S. proposal for the "special drawing rights" has been strongly opposed by France.

difficulties at home and abroad. Like a big family whose ill-gotten fortune is quickly vanishing, U.S. imperialism, though it manages to put up a false front, is in fact on the verge of bankruptcy. In the face of the rapid development of the world revolution, the change in the balance of forces among the im-

perialist countries has made it inevitable that the imperialist bloc will further disintegrate and that the U.S. position of hegemony will crumble. The imperialist system is inevitably heading faster and faster for total collapse.

(April 3)

### The Disintegrating Imperialist Bloc

## Franco-U.S. Currency War Is Intensifying

**T**HE imperialist countries, in the throes of the financial crisis rocking the capitalist world, are locked in more and more intensified overt or covert struggles to extricate themselves from their dire straits at each other's expense. Outstanding in this currency war which is accelerating the disintegration of the badly split imperialist camp is the open contest between the United States and France.

U.S. imperialism's worldwide pursuit of its policy of aggression and war, and particularly its frantic prosecution of the war of aggression against Vietnam, has increased its inflationary pressure and led to huge balance of international payments deficits. Thus, its financial and economic capabilities have become weaker than ever before and the dollar is shaky.

France, now rivalling the United States in every field, believes that the present crisis affords a golden opportunity for it to topple the dollar which has dominated the capitalist world in the 20 odd years since the end of World War II, and thereby further undermine the influence of the United States.

The mad rush to buy gold with the dollar, which swept the capitalist world recently, forced Washington to a decision which leaves the dollar at the mercy of the money-bags in the free market. Soon after that, French President de Gaulle declared that the present monetary system of the West which is based upon the privileges of the dollar and the pound as reserve currencies "is not only inequitable but henceforth also inapplicable." He called for the "renovation" of this system and the establishment of a new monetary system based on gold, in which France would have a bigger say. Otherwise, he declared, France would reserve its "freedom of action." In other words, the French President believes that the dollar is reaping the whirlwind of its own sowing and that its crash is inevitable. And the earlier it crashes, the better for the other parties which, in that case, would be saved from the trouble now tormenting them. De Gaulle's statement made it clear that he had made up his mind to do everything in his power to deny the dollar the privileged position it has been enjoying so far.

France's challenge to the privileged position of the dollar is nothing new. It demanded the reform of the U.S.-controlled "International Monetary Fund" as early as September 1962. Beginning from early 1965, France put out a formal challenge by raising a number of

proposals aimed at overthrowing the hegemony of the dollar. Among the proposals were the following: The Western countries should use gold to settle their international payments; countries holding dollar reserves should claim gold from the United States; the price of gold should be raised and a new "international currency" to replace the dollar should be established for the capitalist world. From then on, de Gaulle, at almost every one of his half-yearly press conferences, attacked the privileged positions of the dollar and the pound in order to shape public opinion in support of him. Meanwhile, France has steadily claimed gold from the United States against its huge dollar holdings. Some other capitalist countries, too, followed suit. This accelerated the dwindling of U.S. gold reserves and the decline of the confidence in the dollar. In mid-1967, France withdrew from the "gold pool" which had been established to "defend" the dollar. This too was a heavy blow for the United States.

All this shows that the currency war plays an increasingly important role in France's challenge to U.S. hegemony in the capitalist world, in Western Europe in particular. To end the privileged position of the dollar has become one of de Gaulle's definite objectives. The U.S. hegemony in Western Europe has two main props. One is U.S. political and military control over Western Europe through NATO while the other is U.S. control over the economy of Western Europe. De Gaulle has withdrawn from the unified NATO military command, thus seriously undermining the first prop. But if the other prop is not attacked, U.S. hegemony cannot be completely toppled, and the attack on the privileged position of the dollar is pivotal to the attack on U.S. economic hegemony. The French magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur* said in an article on March 20: "In the struggle against U.S. hegemony . . . de Gaulle has slowly come to see that the monetary front is essential. Without victory in this field all political successes are illusory."

According to de Gaulle's calculations, once the privileged position of the dollar is defeated, the monetary system of the capitalist world re-organized and the dollar no longer the means of reserve for the Western countries, U.S. ability to manipulate, control, and infiltrate into other countries economically will be greatly reduced. Hence a corresponding weakening of its political and military hegemony. The sum total of the

gold reserves held by the Common Market Six headed by France has exceeded the U.S. gold reserve and the Six always have a surplus in their international payments. Therefore, their position and influence in the capitalist world may possibly be strengthened relatively and may further change the balance of forces between the West European countries and the United States.

It was precisely out of such "strategic" considerations that France withheld from granting any loan to Britain when the pound was in peril last winter and allowed it to be devalued, thus stripping the dollar of its protective shield. During the latest rush for gold, French papers revealed that when the London bullion market was closed on March 15 at the request of Washington, the Governor of the Bank of France, in a flurry of alarm, came near deciding to follow suit and close the Paris gold market too. But de Gaulle gave orders to the contrary and even rebuked his subordinate: "Is the Governor of the Bank of France going to play into the hands of the Americans?" On the same day, gold price rose to a record 44 dollars per ounce on the Paris bullion market.

At present, the Franco-American contest is going on round two issues. One is the question of a pre-schedule unilateral tariff cut by the West European countries in favour of imported U.S. goods. The other is the establishment of the facility for "special drawing rights" in the International Monetary Fund, favourable to the United States.

The recent "Kennedy round" agreement reached between the United States and many other capitalist

countries on mutual tariff cuts was scheduled to go into effect in 1972. But in order to shift the dollar crisis on to others, the United States has now insisted that the West European countries lower their import taxes on U.S. goods ahead of the scheduled time, while the United States will not lower its import taxes on West European goods until 1972 as stipulated by the original agreement. This would increase U.S. exports and reduce its balance of international payments deficit. A number of West European countries have given in to the U.S. pressure and have agreed, at least in words, to the U.S. demands. But France is firmly opposed to it. French Finance Minister Michel Debre declared that the United States should not always count on West European countries making unilateral "sacrifices" while itself refraining from taking really effective measures.

The "special drawing rights" painstakingly worked out by the United States to alleviate the dollar crisis was flatly rejected by France at the Stockholm meeting of the finance ministers of the ten principal capitalist countries which ended on March 30. France did not even care to sign the final communique of the meeting. The struggle between the United States, which is out to preserve the dollar's privileged position, and France, which is determined to put an end to this position, will continue and intensify.

The French-U.S. financial and currency war, which reflects the depth and complexity of the current financial crisis of the capitalist world, is in turn aggravating the crisis and making it more desperate.

## Economic Crisis Looming Large in Capitalist World

# The Imperialist System Heads Fast for Total Collapse

AS the imperialist camp sinks deeper and deeper into a general political and economic crisis and the imperialist system fast heads towards total collapse, a financial crisis, the most serious and deep-going in 40 years, has recently broken out in the capitalist world. At the same time, danger signals are flashing everywhere in the domestic economies of the imperialist countries and the spectre of economic crisis is looming large. This has left the U.S.-led imperialist countries little room for manoeuvre in coping with their financial crisis; and, with the further development of this latter crisis, it will also probably hasten the outbreak of the crisis of over-production which has long been brewing in these countries.

Against this background, spokesmen and mouthpieces of the monopoly capitalist groups in the imperialist countries are alike deeply pessimistic about the bleak prospect of a crisis of over-production coinciding with the financial crisis. Sick at heart, they are contemplating the advent of an economic disaster of the

type which engulfed the whole capitalist world in 1929-33.

### U.S. Industrial Production Stagnant, Economy In Serious Trouble

In the United States, which is bearing the brunt of the Western world's current financial crisis, the stagnation in industrial production has become very apparent. Last year, production in a series of important industries registered a sharp drop. In the auto and steel industries, the so-called "mainstays" of the U.S. economy, annual output dropped by 13.8 and 6 per cent respectively as compared with 1966. And the situation has by no means improved this year. Industrial production indices in January and February were both lower than last December.

What worries the U.S. monopolies most is the sharp downward trend in the January figures for new factory orders. Those for durable goods were down 7.1 per cent from the previous month, the sharpest drop in 11

**This enemy has a weak and fragile foundation, he is disintegrating internally, he is alienated from the people, he is confronted with inextricable economic crises; therefore, he can be defeated.**

**— MAO TSE-TUNG**

years; while those for machine tools dipped to the lowest level in four years. This bleak picture with new orders foreshadows a further decline of industrial production in the coming months of this year.

All this demonstrates that despite the fact that the U.S. monopolies have used tens of billions of dollars in military orders for their war of aggression against Vietnam to "stimulate" the U.S. economy, they have not been able to reverse the slow-down or downward trend of the whole of industry resulting from poor sales. This is because the mounting expenditures for their war of aggression against Vietnam have led to worsening inflation, soaring prices and increasing taxation at home, thus further reducing the already limited purchasing power of the broad masses of American working people, and aggravating the relative over-production. At the same time, with the shrinking of the capitalist world market, the struggle for export markets has become increasingly fierce among all the imperialist countries where economic deterioration is universal and the sale of U.S. commodities abroad has met with mounting resistance.

Because imports have been increasing faster than exports, the U.S. foreign trade balance has been steadily falling. Although the volume of exports still exceeded that of imports last year, the favourable balance was nevertheless the lowest since 1960. This trend has worsened this year. The trade surplus for January and February in terms of annual rates is only half of last year's. This is another heavy blow to the U.S. ruling circles which have always relied on foreign trade surpluses to meet some of the U.S. international payments deficits.

According to the latest estimates in Paris financial circles, the U.S. international payments deficit may reach \$2,000 million in the first quarter of the year. If this rate continued, the deficit would reach a record high of \$8,000 million in 1968, double the amount of last year's deficit. It will inevitably accelerate the collapse of the dollar and land U.S. imperialism, which is already being buffeted by the storms of the financial crisis, in an even more perilous position.

Though quite aware of the fact that the American economy is riddled with crises, the Johnson Administration, terribly anxious to pull itself out of the present vortex of the financial crisis, is forcing through a series of measures to "deflate" the domestic economy irrespective of all consequences, and is frantically directing its attack against the American working people. Quite a few American financial figures have however expressed misgivings about the U.S. Government's meth-

ods, which are like "drinking poison to quench thirst," noting that they will not only be futile in trying to extricate the country from the financial crisis but will also immeasurably sharpen the inherent contradiction in the capitalist system between the blind expansion of productive forces and the shrinking demand of the market. This will in turn hasten the arrival of a crisis of over-production. This is the inevitable result of a further cutting down of the meagre purchasing power of the broad masses of the working people, plus the intensified struggle among the imperialist countries in the foreign trade and financial fields.

### **British Economy Fast Deteriorating, Danger Signals Everywhere**

With British imperialism's accelerated decline, its industrial production has been marking time for many years. There was again stagnation in 1967, even a drop in certain sectors. Many key industrial departments have fared worse and worse from year to year. Steel smelting last year dropped by 11.5 per cent compared with 1965. The auto industry was in a worse state. The output of cars fell to the lowest point since 1962, and that of commercial vehicles slumped by 13 per cent as compared with 1966, reaching the lowest level since 1959. The coal and textile industries also registered production decreases, while the machine-building and ship-building industries were stagnating.

Along with the stagnation and decline in production, investments also diminished. According to estimates made by the British Board of Trade on March 1, industrial investments in the country, as compared with 1966, dropped by 7 per cent in the fourth quarter of last year and 3 per cent for the whole of 1967. This has caused particular anxiety to the British bourgeoisie because the fall in investments spells even gloomier prospects for British industry.

To avoid any losses to themselves as a result of the declining industrial production and to squeeze out the highest possible profits, the British capitalists have been vying with one another in making the workers the victims and dismissing them. This has seriously worsened the problem of unemployment. According to official figures, the number of unemployed in Britain throughout the year 1967 was around 500,000 to 600,000, nearly double the number for the first half of 1966. And these figures do not include Northern Ireland where unemployment is especially serious. The capitalists also compete in raising prices and cutting wages. The British press reports that, especially after the devaluation of the pound sterling in November last year,

prices have been skyrocketing and that more than 3,000 commodities have been marked up.

Meanwhile, the Labour government, the tool of British monopoly capital, has repeatedly taken ruthless measures at the expense of the people in order to prolong the precarious existence of the pound. But, far from bolstering up the pound's crumbling position abroad, these measures only quickened the deterioration of the ailing British economy and speeded up the arrival of a combined financial and economic crisis. The financial crisis in the capitalist world following the devaluation of the pound once again landed the tottering pound in a fix. In this perilous situation, the Labour government recently announced a "crisis budget" to redouble its efforts to squeeze the people and subsidize the capitalists, in a futile attempt to strengthen the competitive capability of British goods in the capitalist world market, to put an end to the big international payments deficits recurring year after year and to avoid another devaluation of the pound.

Signs have shown, however, that the capitalist world market offers no hope for saving the rotten British economy from collapse. With the further development of the financial crisis in the capitalist world, there will probably be big chaos in the capitalist world market. In the meantime, the United States and other major imperialist countries, in order not to be engulfed by the crisis, will certainly do everything in their power to benefit at the expense of one another and push the burden of the crisis on to each other. In such a free-for-all fight, the decaying British economy will be inevitably defeated.

#### **French Economy at a Standstill, Prospects Gloomy**

France is fighting for hegemony in various fields with the United States, but the French economy is not faring well either.

Industrial production last year was the worst since 1959 when a partial economic crisis struck all West European countries. In order to shift the difficulties on to the people, French monopoly capital took measures in 1967 which resulted in the highest unemployment figure in more than 20 years and imposed the biggest rise in commodity prices since 1963 when France deflated its currency.

French industrial production stood still for a long time last year, but was "stimulated" artificially by the expansion of government spending in the last few months of that year. Nevertheless, the annual increase in industrial production was only 2.2 per cent, less than half the average annual increase from 1959 to 1966. Production in the auto industry, France's principal new industrial department, fell by 2 per cent last year. Steel output has stagnated four years in succession. Production in the metallurgical, coal and most of the consumer goods industries dropped last year. It is predicted that French industrial production will not be much better in the first half of this year. To further "stimulate" production, the French Government was compelled to announce on January 24 a series of pump-priming

measures for investing about another 3,000 million francs in industry.

The stagnation of industrial production in France is mainly attributed to the steadily diminishing purchasing power of the working people, the shrinking home markets and sharper competition among the imperialist countries in the international markets. Statistics show that sales at home of industrial products last year were lower than in 1966 and 1965. The trade deficit with countries outside the franc zone, which are the main countries trading with France, exceeded 5,200 million francs last year, an increase of more than 700 million francs over 1966. France is now facing a still more bitter battle in foreign trade because of the pound's devaluation, further U.S. steps to save the dollar at the expense of its "allies" and the forthcoming complete abolition of the tariffs among the six member nations of the "Common Market."

In such circumstances, the French monopolies are trying to "stimulate" production with increased government spending. Far from bringing benefits, this measure has only piled up the budgetary deficits of the French Government. France's actual budget deficit last year increased to 7,200 million francs. This meant in effect the failure of France's deflationary programme instituted several years ago. All this adds to the French monopolies' great alarm about the prospects of the French economy.

#### **Decline in Production, Sharp Increase of Unemployment in West Germany**

West Germany, which has long been considered to have a position of economic "strength" in the Western world, is also finding its economic situation going from bad to worse. Following an absolute drop in industrial production last year, developments in January this year presage a more difficult and tough year in 1968.

Sluggish sales and a decrease in production were reported last year in all West Germany's important branches of industry. In spite of the manifold measures taken by the Bonn government, including easier "time payment," in a vain attempt to galvanize production and stave off the crisis, industrial production in 1967 showed an absolute decline over the preceding year, something unheard of in West Germany since 1949. Production in the coal, ship-building, machine-building and consumer goods industries in West Germany steadily deteriorated last year, while the construction and auto industries which played an important role in the economic "boom" showed a sharp drop, resulting in a heavy blow to the entire economy.

Unemployment has become increasingly more serious as a result of the desperate efforts of the West German capitalists to shift the burden of the decline in production on to the working people. According to Western press reports, nearly one million workers have been laid off by the capitalists since the autumn of 1966. Of this number, more than 520,000 were West German workers, an increase of over 100 per cent in

*(Continued on p. 28.)*



# ACROSS THE LAND

## **Chinese P.L.A. Vigorously Helps Spring Farm Work**

By following Chairman Mao's teaching "**grasp revolution and promote production,**" the units and Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of the Chinese People's Liberation Army assigned to help agriculture, with the coming of spring, have gone deep into the villages to support spring farm work. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with Chairman Mao's latest instructions as the key, the masses of P.L.A. commanders and fighters vigorously help commune members in conducting Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. They mobilize commune members on an extensive scale to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and raise their consciousness in class struggle, and help grass-roots units establish and improve their leading groups as well as grasp revolution and promote production. With the assistance of commanders and fighters, vigorous and lively scenes in both revolution and production have appeared.

After the Spring Festival, P.L.A. commanders and fighters who had made tremendous contributions to the work of helping agriculture started strenuous preparations to support spring farm work. The Communist Party committees of many units carried out special studies and made arrangements for this task and designated certain people to take charge of the work of helping spring farming. As soon as the time arrived, the commanders and fighters immediately set out for the villages. The units under the Lanchow Command sent more than 15,000 of their cadres and fighters to form more than 500 Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams which went deep into the people's communes and production teams of more than 110 counties. The Shenyang and Tsinan Commands each

sent more than 10,000 commanders and fighters to reinforce their support-agriculture forces.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." The first thing the commanders and fighters do after arriving in the villages is to disseminate Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung among the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. Of all the support that can be given, they say, the greatest is to help the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres master Mao Tse-tung's thought, and of all the important things the most important is to put the great thought of Mao Tse-tung in command of production. In various forms, they organize the commune members to study Chairman Mao's works and relevant decisions and notices issued by the Party Central Committee. With a view to solving existing problems in spring farm work, they help the masses conduct different types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Some units also helped the communes conduct respective study classes for the people's militiamen and cadres so that they can better fulfil their role as the shock force and backbone in spring farming.

In the course of helping spring farming, the commanders and fighters, together with the masses, constantly do farm work, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, and take part in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. With the bitter history of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society as teaching material, personnel from a certain unit of the air force and masses together criticized and repudiated the fallacious theory that "exploitation has its merits" spread by China's Khrushchov. Through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have deepened their initiative in creatively studying and applying

Chairman Mao's works and raised their production enthusiasm.

In helping spring farm work, the commanders and fighters give tremendous help to the communes and production brigades in establishing and improving their leading groups. Together with the cadres, they study Chairman Mao's works and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instructions on giving prominence to proletarian politics, and work in the fields. Through their explanations and concrete examples, they teach the cadres how to do political and ideological work and put the great thought of Mao Tse-tung in command of production.

In supporting spring farm work, the commanders and fighters also vigorously mobilize the peasants to respond to Chairman Mao's great call: "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai.**" They widely publicize how the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Brigade raise the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought high, and their revolutionary spirit of keeping the interests of the country and those of the world at heart and of forging ahead by their own strenuous efforts. An upsurge by the masses in taking the Tachai road, learning from the people of Tachai and fostering the Tachai style of work now prevails in the countryside.

In addition, the P.L.A. units have also supplied large amounts of manpower and materials to the forefronts of farm production. By helping the production teams repair farm machines and tools and sending trucks and pumps to help the local water conservancy works, they have greatly speeded up this year's spring farm work.

## **Kwangtung's Spring Farm Work: Faster and Better**

Resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's great policy to "**grasp revolution and promote production,**" the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and the rural revolutionary cadres in Kwangtung Province have set off an upsurge in spring farm work. Spring planting and sowing have neared their conclu-

sion in most parts of the province and transplanting early rice is now in full swing. On Hainan Island, where spring comes earlier than in other regions of Kwangtung, some 70 per cent of the early rice has been transplanted.

The main feature of this year's spring farm work in Kwangtung consists in energetically giving prominence to proletarian politics and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command production and spring farming. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "running study classes is a good method; you can arrive at a solution of many problems in these classes," and taking the busy farm work into consideration, various places in the province have enthusiastically conducted different types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. This has turned the forefronts

of spring farm work into a big class for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's latest instructions and a battlefield for fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism. By such studies the masses have greatly raised their consciousness and revolutionary zeal. As a result, spring farm work has proceeded rapidly.

A major task in all the study classes is to help the cadres bring about the revolutionization of their thinking. The classes stick to educating the cadres in Mao Tse-tung's thought, and encourage them to go boldly to the forefronts of revolution and production and strive to make new contributions to the people.

With Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and

revolutionary cadres in various places during spring farming are carrying on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation further and, closely linked with the local situation, are energetically repudiating the reactionary fallacious theories spread by China's Khrushchov and wiping out the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung has penetrated still deeper into the people's hearts, the socialist position in the rural areas has become still more consolidated, and the socialist enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants has been raised to a still higher level. Taking Tachai Brigade as their example, commune members in many places are forging ahead by their own efforts and are energetically developing their collective economy.

---

(Continued from p. 26.)

less than one and a half years, while about 350,000 foreign workers were sacked and forced to leave West Germany.

In addition to mounting unemployment, prices keep soaring all the time and the purchasing power of the working people keeps falling accordingly. Consequently, the domestic markets have become ever more sluggish. A sure sign of this is the noticeable drop in the volume of wholesale and retail trade, which fell by 24.9 and 41 per cent respectively in January 1968 as compared with the previous month.

West Germany's foreign trade is deteriorating in the midst of the bitter fight for markets among the imperialist countries. West German papers have lamented that West Germany's export trade has decreased by 10 per cent as a result of the pound's devaluation last November. The U.S. Government's "emergency measures" to salvage the dollar are likely to strike a still harder blow at West Germany as its foreign trade is closely linked with the United States.

In the face of all this, West German monopoly capital is trying to increase taxes, cut wages under various guises, and use all sorts of tricks to shift the burden of its troubles arising from the worsening economy on to the working people. As a result, class contradictions are being greatly aggravated in West Germany.

### **Capitalist System on Its Last Legs and Collapse Hastened**

While the economic situation is steadily worsening in the United States, Britain and other major imperialist countries, stagnant industrial production, mounting

unemployment and inflation have also been reported in the other capitalist countries in Western Europe.

Take for instance Belgium's major industrial departments — the coal and metallurgical industries. They have been crisis-ridden in recent years and many enterprises have been closed down. In Sweden, many medium-sized and small enterprises have been shut down, and the unemployment rate at the end of 1967 was the highest since World War II. In Finland, too, the number of unemployed has now reached a record figure for recent years. In Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Luxemburg, inflation has reached really alarming proportions and commodity prices have shot up drastically. The deflationary policies adopted by the ruling cliques of these countries as a last resort are leading to greater industrial stagnation. In the face of these sombre economic prospects in the Western world, *Fortune* magazine, mouthpiece of American monopoly capital, noted with concern that the capitalist world is going through "the most prolonged and consequential economic difficulties" it has experienced since World War II.

With the vigorous rise of the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and the steadily deepening general political and economic crisis of capitalism, the rickety economy of the imperialist countries is bound to decline still further and head for collapse. No matter how desperately the imperialist countries headed by the United States may struggle, they cannot escape the economic crisis to which they are doomed. As Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the world proletariat, has taught us, "The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis. . . ."

# ROUND THE WORLD

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

— MAO TSE-TUNG

ARMED STRUGGLE IN "PORTUGUESE" AFRICA

## New Victories

In their stepped-up assaults on the Portuguese colonial troops, the revolutionary people of Mozambique, "Portuguese" Guinea and Angola have scored victory after victory this year. This is a hard blow both for Portuguese colonialism and for its bosses, U.S. and British imperialism.

In Mozambique in East Africa, the Portuguese colonial troops have had a trouncing almost daily since the beginning of this year. Recently, the guerrillas, with the support of the local people, launched successive raids and ambushes in Niassa and Cabo Delgado Provinces in North Mozambique. In these attacks they wiped out more than 80 enemy troops, destroyed two enemy outposts, shot down an enemy plane and captured large quantities of arms and ammunition. In the raid on the Sipaki post in Cabo Delgado Province alone, the guerrillas annihilated all the defending troops and captured one mortar, one heavy machinegun, three light machineguns, sixteen rifles, three radio transmitters and one radio receiver.

To force the enemy into dispersing his troops in order to strike at him more effectively, the guerrillas have opened up a new front in Tete Province in West Mozambique where they have killed 16 Portuguese colonialist troops and wounded 12 in recent skirmishes.

In "Portuguese" Guinea in West Africa, the patriotic armed forces, while continuing to batter the colonial troops who are tied down and besieged in the north and south, have intensified their offensive against

those entrenched in the eastern areas. Since February, they have struck again and again at the main enemy positions there. In an encounter near Bissassema village, they killed 18 Portuguese colonialist troops and captured three.

The patriotic forces have extended the fighting to Bissau, the main lair of the colonialists in "Portuguese" Guinea. On February 28, a commando unit launched a mortar and

**Riding roughshod everywhere, U.S. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself. . . . The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories.**

— MAO TSE-TUNG

RISING ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

## Japanese Workers, Peasants And Students Form Revolutionary Torrent

Aroused as never before, the Japanese people today are waging a courageous struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the reactionary Sato government. Workers, peasants, students, all have joined hands to fight this government which is actively serving the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam.

On March 28, more than 2,000 workers and students demonstrated in Tokyo against the establishment of a new U.S. army field hospital in the northern part of the city. A willing lackey, the Sato government brazenly called out 3,000 armed policemen to attack them.

This police atrocity greatly incensed the citizens. More than 20,000

rocket assault on Bissau airport, a Portuguese air base 12 kilometres from the city centre. It demolished the tower and three hangars, destroyed two planes and damaged a number of aircraft.

In Angola, southwest Africa, guerrillas operating from their jungle bases have made frequent attacks on Portuguese army barracks and patrols. More than one hundred Portuguese colonial troops were wiped out by the guerrillas in the Cabinda area in February, including 46 killed in a battle on February 16.

Guided by the brilliant thought of Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, that "**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun,**" the armed struggle of the people in "Portuguese" Africa will continue to advance and win final victory.

of them joined the demonstrators and they surrounded and threw stones at the fascist police. They also seized truncheons from the latter's hands and destroyed several armoured cars. Badly mauled, the police were forced to retreat.

During the struggle, a column of the demonstrators bravely broke through the barbed-wire barricade of the U.S. field hospital. They occupied part of the building and smashed up installations before they withdrew. Another column, supported by more than 1,000 citizens, demonstrated before the front entrance of the hospital for two hours.

On April 1, there was another rally and demonstration of workers and students in Tokyo. They called for a persistent struggle until all U.S. imperialist troops were driven out of Japan and all of Asia. Speakers at the rally exposed the U.S. imperialist

"peace talks" swindle in Vietnam and stressed that keen vigilance must be maintained against the cunning enemy.

The Sato government again called out massive armed police to brutally suppress the demonstrators. Tens of thousands of citizens came to the latter's support. Together they encircled the police and fought them with sticks and stones.



Demonstrators in Sanrizuka holding aloft red banners with the inscription "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought."

**If the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups persist in pushing their policies of aggression and war, the day is bound to come when they will be hanged by the people of the whole world. The same fate awaits the accomplices of the United States.**

#### — MAO TSE-TUNG

ANTI-U.S., ANTI-DICTATORIAL STRUGGLE

### Student Demonstrations Sweep Brazil

April 1, fourth anniversary of the pro-American reactionary military coup in Brazil, witnessed in many cities massive demonstrations by university and secondary school students

Earlier, on March 31, some 2,500 peasants, workers and students, holding aloft red banners inscribed with the slogan "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought," held a rally in Sanrizuka to protest against the plan to construct a "new Tokyo international airport."

Following the rally, the demonstrators marched 10 kilometres to Narita City where, braving baton charges and water barrages, a worker-peasant contingent fought shoulder to shoulder with the patriotic students against the police, broke through the barbed-wire entanglements and barricades and entered the municipal government premises. While this was going on, 5,000 Narita citizens gathered round the building in support of the peasants, workers and students.

All this shows that the Japanese people's patriotic struggle is advancing wave after wave, dealing heavy blows against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' policies of aggression.

against U.S. imperialism and dictatorial rule.

In Rio de Janeiro, the university students fearlessly held a street demonstration in defiance of the ban announced by the reactionary authorities. They fought the fully armed police with stones and sticks. Amidst angry cries of "Down with the dictatorial regime!" the demonstrators

set fire to a dozen cars and hurled a bomb at the U.S. "aid" mission building.

In Goiania, capital of Goias State, several thousand students battled with clubs and stones against the police sent to suppress them. Similar demonstrations were held in Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul State, in Sao Paulo, in Curitiba, capital of Parana State, in Belo Horizonte, in Recife, capital of Pernambuco State, in Fortaleza, capital of Ceara State, in Brasilia, capital of the United States of Brazil and other major cities. These demonstrations were directed not only against the pro-U.S. dictatorship but also against U.S. imperialist cultural infiltration and aggression. Both in Porto Alegre and Fortaleza, the offices of the "U.S. Information Service" were attacked.

On April 4, 5,000 students in Rio de Janeiro again took to the streets. They fought bitterly with the armed troops and police and attacked the local "U.S. Information Service."

On March 29, more than 10,000 students held a demonstration in the same city to protest against the killing of a secondary school student the day before. The student was murdered by the police while participating in a demonstration opposing cultural infiltration by U.S. imperialism and demanding better conditions for students. Students in over a dozen states and in various major cities have held strikes and demonstrations in support of the Rio de Janeiro students.

Since 1964, when the pro-U.S. reactionary military coup took place, the Brazilian "Gorillas" have increasingly exposed themselves as U.S. imperialism's agents for slaughtering the Brazilian people. They have thus drawn on themselves the deep-rooted hatred of the masses. The students held the large-scale demonstrations on and around the fourth anniversary of the military coup precisely to push forward the just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime.

(Continued from p. 6.)

aimed at further worsening relations between China and Burma.

Only recently, the note continued, the Burmese Government has unreasonably expelled the staff members of the Hsinhua News Agency in Rangoon and has carried out a series of illegal trials and passed illegal sentences on arrested patriotic overseas Chinese. And now, the Burmese Government has again made mass arrests of innocent overseas Chinese, while the Burmese press, abetted by the government, has stepped up the anti-China propaganda campaign, viciously slandering China and instigating anti-Chinese sentiments among the people. It is evident that the Burmese Government is engaged in a well-planned and phased scheme of stirring up a new wave of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese. As in the past, the purpose is to meet the requirements of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and to intensify its suppression of the people at home.

The note said: In order to camouflage its criminal acts of unjustifiably persecuting the overseas Chinese, the Burmese Government has again resorted to its shopworn practice of slanderously charging the arrested patriotic overseas Chinese with "violation of Burmese laws" or "indulging in activities detrimental to the security of the state and the welfare of the people of Bur-

ma." These slanders are absolutely unfounded. The patriotic overseas Chinese in Burma have consistently followed the teachings of the Chinese Government to abide by Burmese laws, respect the customs and habits of the Burmese people and live in amity with them and work for the promotion of friendly relations between the Chinese and Burmese peoples. They have given vigorous support to the Burmese people's struggle for attaining and preserving national independence. These are well-known facts which the Burmese Government will not be able to erase by means of slanders. In slandering the overseas Chinese, the Burmese Government will only further expose its reactionary features of arbitrarily and unjustifiably opposing China and persecuting the overseas Chinese.

The note said in conclusion: The Chinese Embassy demands in all seriousness that the Burmese Government immediately release the scores of patriotic overseas Chinese illegally arrested in Rangoon, immediately release all the patriotic overseas Chinese illegally arrested and convicted in other parts of Burma and immediately stop all acts of persecution against the overseas Chinese and opposition to China. If the Burmese Government ignores the repeated warnings of the Chinese Government and obdurately clings to its policy of hostility towards

China, it must bear full responsibility for all the serious consequences arising therefrom.

According to reports from Rangoon, patriotic Chinese nationals in Burma, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, demonstrated their indomitable and fearless spirit when they were unwarrantedly arrested. The police and special agents could scarcely utter a word in reply when some of the overseas Chinese sternly demanded an explanation from them for savagely breaking into their houses. When the arrested Chinese were taken from the police station to prison, they shouted protests all the way in the police van. They also shouted in both Chinese and Burmese the following slogans: "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples!" "Long live the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Many pedestrians on the streets expressed tremendous indignation at the reactionary Burmese Government's brutalities and great admiration for the indomitable spirit of the overseas Chinese. When they were thrown into prison, the arrested Chinese defied the threats of the reactionary police, troops and special agents, loudly sang Chairman Mao's quotations set to music and shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!" and other slogans.

## PEKING REVIEW

April 12, 1968  
Vol. 11, No. 15

Published in English, French, Spanish,  
Japanese and German editions

### IN THIS ISSUE

<b>THE WEEK</b>	5	<b>Lootian People Ride the Waves of Victory — Renmin</b>	
Chinese Leaders Receive P.L.A. Airmen Who Have Performed Meritorious Service		Ribao Commentator	16
<b>ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS</b>		<b>Mao Tse-tung's Thought Lights the Whole World Fight On, Heroic Afro-American Brothers! — Renmin</b>	18
<b>Revolutionary Committees Show Great Vitality</b>	7	Ribao Commentator	20
Closely Follow Chairman Mao in Carrying the Revolution Through to the End	10	<b>Afro-American Struggle Batters U.S. Imperialism Badly Split Imperialist Bloc Nears Its End — Renmin</b>	21
Tso Chia-fa — An Example of the Communist Spirit	12	Ribao Commentator	22
<b>U.S. Imperialist Chieftain Johnson Tries New Fraud — "Partially Stopping Bombing" to Induce "Peace Talks" — Hsinhua correspondent</b>	14	<b>Franco-U.S. Currency War Is Intensifying The Imperialist System Heads Fast for Total Collapse</b>	23
		<b>ACROSS THE LAND</b>	24
		<b>ROUND THE WORLD</b>	27
			29

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW, Peking (37), China  
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address: Peking 2910  
Printed in the People's Republic of China

April 12, 1968

31

# WORKS BY MAO TSE-TUNG

*In pamphlet form*

A selection of his works written between 1926—1937

—English Language Edition—

Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society

Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan

Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?

On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party

A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire

Oppose Book Worship

Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to  
Methods of Work

On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism

Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War

The Tasks of the Chinese Communist Party in the Period of Resistance  
to Japan

On Practice

On Contradiction

*In half-cloth or paper cover*

*Also pocket-size paper cover edition*

Published by FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

Distributed by GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

*Order from your local dealer or write direct to the*

**Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China**