

# PEKING REVIEW

8

February 21, 1969

北

京

周

報

## **Comrade Lin Piao Warmly Greet 8th Anniversary of Unification Of South Vietnam P.L.A.F.**

### **How to Look at Intellectuals Correctly**

Workers' commentary.

### **Thai People's Armed Struggle Develops Swiftly and Vigorously**

# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line, and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

\* \* \*

Revisionism is one form of bourgeois ideology. The revisionists deny the differences between socialism and capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is in fact not the socialist line but the capitalist line.

*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's  
National Conference on Propaganda Work  
(March 12, 1957)*

\* \* \*

If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?

## Comrade Lin Piao Warmly Greet 8th Anniversary of Unification Of South Vietnam P.L.A.F.

- Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people and P.L.A. resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.
- All the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are doomed to fail. Persevering in protracted war, the Vietnamese people will surely win final victory.

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on February 14 to Tran Nam Trung, Head of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, most warmly greeting the 8th anniversary of the unification of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam. The message reads in full as follows:

The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation,

Tran Nam Trung, Head of the Commission:

On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the unification of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam, I extend, on behalf of the Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the warmest greetings to the fraternal south Vietnamese people and all the comrades-in-arms of the People's Liberation Armed Forces who are fighting at the forefront in the struggle against U.S. aggression.

The heroic South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces are a people's armed force which was born and have grown strong amid the raging fires of the struggle

waged by the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. Under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and with the support of your compatriots in the north, you have over the past eight years mobilized the people, relied on them and carried out people's war; you have fought heroically under extremely difficult conditions, dealt heavy blows to the U.S.-puppet and vassal troops, and won great victories.

U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat in Vietnam. With the tacit understanding of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and close co-ordination by it, U.S. imperialism is intensifying the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military adventure and political deception in its death-bed struggle. But in the face of the Vietnamese people who have been tempered in protracted struggles against imperialism, all the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are doomed to fail. We are deeply convinced that, under the leadership of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh and persevering in protracted people's war, the 31 million Vietnamese people will surely drive out all the U.S. aggressors from Vietnam and achieve the great goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify their motherland.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has pointed out: "We are neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. Our two peoples are brothers sharing weal and woe. The fraternal south Vietnamese people and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people can rest assured that their struggle is our struggle. The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will certainly follow Chairman Mao's teachings and resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

Final victory will definitely belong to the heroic Vietnamese people!

Long live the militant friendship between the peoples and the armed forces of China and Vietnam!

Lin Piao,

Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China.

February 14, 1969  
Peking

## 8th Anniversary of Unification Day of South Vietnam P.L.A.F. Warmly Celebrated

Nguyen Van Quang, head of the Permanent Mission to China of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, gave a banquet in Peking on the evening of February 13 to warmly celebrate the 8th anniversary of the Day of Unification of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces.

Present at the banquet were Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, and Colonel Tran Van Banh, Military Attache of the D.R.V. Embassy in China.

Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Wu Fashien and Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff of the P.L.A., were also among those who attended.

In his speech at the banquet, Nguyen Van Quang pointed out that, under the wise leadership of the National Front for Liberation, the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam, in the spirit of "rather die than be enslaved," had repeatedly frustrated the military plans of the enemy and won great victories over the past eight years. He said that U.S. imperialism would never change its nature and that it remained unwilling to give up its aggressive ambition. It paid lip service to peace but actually continued to intensify the war in south Vietnam, and at the same time continued to encroach upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

He declared that as long as U.S. imperialism did not give up its aggressive ambition against south Vietnam, the south Vietnamese people would respond to the call of President Ho Chi Minh and the call of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, resolutely persevere in fighting, defeat U.S. imperialism in its aggressive war, overthrow the Vietnamese traitors' clique, seize back the entire political power into the hands of the people, and fulfil their own sacred duty, that is, liber-

ate the south, defend the north and reunify the motherland.

In their vigorous struggle over the past eight years, he continued, the armed forces and people of south Vietnam had always received powerful support and very valuable and effective aid from the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army—**both comrades and brothers** who are under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao. In his message of congratulations to President Nguyen Huu Tho on December 19, 1967, Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and the respected and beloved friend of the Vietnamese people, said: **"The fraternal south Vietnamese people and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people can rest assured that their struggle is our struggle. The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** In their December 19, 1968 message of greetings on the 8th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou En-lai highly appraised the victory won by the people of south Vietnam in their valiant struggle and reiterated that **"the 700 million Chinese people resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!"** These had greatly encouraged the armed forces and people of south Vietnam, Nguyen Van Quang added.

Wang Hsin-ting said in his speech that the South Vietnam People's Lib-

*(Continued on p. 20.)*

### Spokesman of Chinese Foreign Ministry Information Department Issues Statement

Following is the full text of the statement issued on February 19 by the spokesman of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China:

On February 6, 1969 the spokesman of the Information Department

of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement, sternly condemning the U.S. Government and lodging a strong protest with it against the grave anti-China incident it has deliberately engineered in collusion with the Netherlands Government, in which a former member of the Chinese diplomatic mission in the Netherlands Liao Ho-shu was incited to betray his country and carried off to the United States by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. This undeniable crime against China committed by the U.S. Government has aroused the boundless indignation of the entire Chinese people.

However, far from restraining itself in the least, the U.S. Government has thereafter become even more unbridled in carrying out its anti-China schemes. Ignoring the Chinese Government's strong protest and refusing to accept the Chinese Government's just demand, it has continued to slander China and make shameless denials. What merits particular attention is that the U.S. Government is plotting, in collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, to send Liao Ho-shu to Taiwan with a view to creating further anti-China incidents. All this once again enables the people of China and the rest of the world to see clearly the vicious features of the Nixon Administration of the United States, which has inherited the mantle of the preceding U.S. Governments in flagrantly making itself the enemy of the 700 million Chinese people.

In this regard, the spokesman of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China is instructed to state formally: The Chinese Government considers that in the current anti-China atmosphere which is solely created by the U.S. Government, it is obviously most unsuitable to hold the 135th meeting of the Sino-U.S. ambassadorial talks on February 20 as scheduled.

Chen Tung, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Poland, has already conveyed the above notification in a letter to the U.S. Ambassador to Poland Walter Stoessel, Jr.

# How to Look at Intellectuals Correctly

by KUNG CHUN and CHAO HUI

From the Workers' and P.L.A. Men's Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team  
Stationed at the Peking Polytechnic College

**T**HE first problem our propaganda team came up against upon entering the college was how to look at intellectuals. Seeing the many unhealthy things among the intellectuals, some comrades lumped them together as being all the same. Therefore, there was a big question mark in these comrades' minds as to whether the intellectuals could really be remoulded or not.

This way of looking at intellectuals as "all the same" is wrong.

In his extremely important work *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work* [March 12, 1957], Chairman Mao made a penetrating analysis of the intellectuals in our country, pointing out that they are in three different states — left, intermediate and right: **Those who take the firm stand of the proletariat — "they are a minority"; "the number of intellectuals who are hostile to our state is very small"; "the majority have the desire to study Marxism and have already learned a little, but they are not yet familiar with it. Some of them still have doubts, their stand is not yet firm and they vacillate in moments of stress. This section of intellectuals, constituting the majority of the five million, is still in an intermediate state."**

Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis has been fully proved by the political showing of the intellectuals in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and by the actual situation of the intellectuals with whom we have come into contact in our work. The left wing of the intellectuals stand comparatively firmly on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The right wing, including a handful of renegades, enemy agents, and diehard capitalist roaders, are hostile to the great proletarian cultural revolution and resist and sabotage it. Among the intermediate section of the intellectuals there is the aspect of wanting to make revolution, as well as the aspect of vacillation. Because of long periods of bourgeois education and poisoning by the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line of the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, their

world outlook is fundamentally bourgeois. Both the left and right wings are in the minority. Our work among the intellectuals today is mainly to help the overwhelming majority, who are in an intermediate state, to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers and to change their bourgeois world outlook. Therefore, we must adopt a policy of uniting with this overwhelming majority and educating and remoulding them.

Chairman Mao recently taught us: **"The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line, and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers."** This great teaching of Chairman Mao's has pointed out a clear orientation for our work of re-educating the intellectuals. The "majority" and the "vast majority" Chairman Mao referred to are those intellectuals whom he analysed as being in an intermediate state in his *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*. Towards these people, we must firmly believe that they want to make progress, want to remould themselves and can be remoulded. There is no cause for lack of confidence in the fact that intellectuals can accept re-education. One important political task for our propaganda team in entering the college is to use the great thought of Mao Tse-tung to re-educate the intellectuals. We must work hard to shoulder this heavy task, and not fall short of our great leader Chairman Mao's expectations.

There are three different attitudes towards the work of re-educating the intellectuals. One is to be impatient for quick success. The second is to sit and wait passively. The third is to proceed from the present condition of the intellectuals and actively re-educate them so as to help them gradually achieve ideological revolutionization.

The attitude of impatience will not do. Comrades who have this attitude want to remould the intellectuals overnight. This is an unrealistic way of thinking. We must be active in re-educating intellectuals, but being active does not mean being impatient. The change in the intellectuals' world outlook is a revolution. They must undergo a long and even painful process of tempering. The obstinacy of bourgeois ideas determines that giving re-education will be an arduous job. We **"must not attempt to change people's ideology, which has been shaped over decades of life, by giving a few lectures or by holding a few meetings."** The qualitative change of things comes after a number of partial qualitative changes resulting from the accumulation of quantitative changes. To ignore quantitative changes, to neglect long-term, patient and painstaking work among the intellectuals will inevitably result in raising unrealistically high demands and in doing things in an oversimplified and stiff way which produces results contrary to what one desires.

The sit and wait attitude is wrong. Comrades with this attitude have actually relinquished their responsibility to actively promote the remoulding of the intellectuals. The practice of struggles in the great proletarian cultural revolution has clearly proved that the intellectuals cannot bring about their ideological remoulding by relying solely on their own efforts. Internal causes are decisive in the ideological change of intellectuals, but external causes are also indispensable. **". . . External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and . . . external causes become operative through internal causes."** This condition is that **"they must . . . be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line."** How well we do our work of re-education determines the speed and effectiveness of the intellectuals' ideological remoulding. We must consciously realize that the working class has the historical responsibility of transforming the old world, and must never take the passive sit and wait attitude towards the re-education of the intellectuals.

Only the third attitude, that of actively promoting the ideological remoulding of the intellectuals, is correct. Most of our comrades have adopted this attitude. This means that, with respect to the whole, we firmly believe that the vast majority of the intellectuals can be remoulded and that Mao Tse-tung's thought can remould them. But in concrete work, we must proceed from the actual situation, take practical steps and use effective methods to do painstaking ideological-political work, and actively promote the ideological revolutionization of the intellectuals. We must organize them to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, guide them to actively throw themselves into class struggle, encourage them to fight self and repudiate

revisionism conscientiously and remould their bourgeois world outlook. Towards those who make comparatively fast progress, we must, in the spirit of uninterrupted revolution, help them continue their advance along the revolutionary road pointed out by Chairman Mao. Towards those who make rather slow progress, we **"should not slight or despise them, but should befriend them, unite with them, convince them and encourage them to go forward."** We must do our work among different people according to their different characteristics. Towards the bourgeois reactionary academic authorities, too, we must carry out the proletarian policy of **"giving a way out."** After full criticism and repudiation, they should be given a way out. Although we have been doing all this for not too long a time, preliminary results are already evident. The intellectuals have already taken a gratifying step forward on the road of receiving re-education and integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers. The unhealthy atmosphere among the intellectuals of the Peking Polytechnic College has changed markedly. The students say: **"With the arrival of the propaganda team, people's thinking has changed and so has the college, which has taken on a new look."**

Re-education of the intellectuals is fraught with contradictions and struggles between the two world outlooks. In this process, there is bound to be reversals. When we meet with such reversals, we must not lose heart or waver, but must persist in the work of re-education. We must allow for reversals. Reversals are not necessarily a bad thing. **"In given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results. . . ."** Old ideology will be conquered and new ideology developed in the course of repeated struggles. So long as we do ideological-political work well, each reversal will be followed by a step forward. On the question of conquering the influence of bourgeois factionalism alone, we have seen reversals by some students four or five times since our propaganda team entered the college. There also were a number of reversals in some classes. But after this process, these students finally realized the harm of bourgeois factionalism, and raised their political consciousness. The revolutionary great alliance in these classes also gradually became consolidated. Facts have proved that when guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so long as we take an active attitude and overcome impatience and passivity and make unremitting efforts, we can certainly do the work of re-educating the intellectuals well. As for the very few among them whose thinking is ossified and who cling to a reactionary stand and remain obdurate, that does not matter very much. They merely serve as teachers by negative example for the proletariat.

*(Originally published in "Hongqi,"  
No. 2, 1969. Slightly abridged.)*

*Peking Review, No. 8*



# Transforming Towns in Socialist Direction

WITH the assistance of the People's Liberation Army men helping the Left, the Revolutionary Committee of Tienchuangtai Town in the Panchin Reclamation Area, Liaoning Province, and the local revolutionary masses, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and following our great leader Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive\*, have step by step transformed their consumer town into a revolutionized town with Mao Tse-tung's thought in command in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This town now combines industry, agriculture, commerce, education and military affairs; its agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries are being developed in an all-round way. It is gradually becoming self-sufficient in grain and non-staple food.

Tienchuangtai is a small junction of land and river transport with a history of more than 1,000 years. Commerce and handicraft industry are fairly well developed in the town. It is a trading centre for manufactured goods and farm produce. The town has a population of more than 14,000. Out of a work force of nearly 6,000 people, more than 2,800 were individual labourers including handicraftsmen working in their own homes and small tradesmen and pedlars, and more than 500 were not taking part in productive labour. Before the great cultural revolution, all the grain, vegetables and meat needed by the inhabitants were supplied by the state.

Such a consumer town ran counter to our great goal of building socialism and therefore required thorough transformation.

In 1966, the revolutionary masses in Tienchuangtai made a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive. Warmly responding to Chairman Mao's great call, they decided to change the state of affairs in which they were consumers but not producers. On their own initiative, they immediately discussed ways and means for reclaiming wasteland to plant crops and resolutely took the road of engaging in both industry and agriculture.

They began to reclaim wasteland and build irrigation ditches in the spring of 1967. They borrowed rice seeds to breed seedlings. After overcoming all sorts of difficulties, they transplanted the seedlings to more

than 1,000 *mu* of paddyfields. That autumn they harvested more than 400,000 *jin* of rice. By their concrete actions, they refuted the fallacy spread by a handful of capitalist roaders that it is not the "business" and "orientation" for town dwellers to go into farming.

The revolutionary masses showed still greater enthusiasm in reclaiming land in 1968. They extended their irrigated land to 1,700 *mu* and reaped 800,000 *jin* of rice.

From their own practice in the past two years and more, the revolutionary masses have come to a deep realization that the orientation for transforming and developing the town lies in acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive and taking the road of engaging in both industry and agriculture.

During the high tide of the great struggle-criticism-transformation, the town revolutionary committee and the revolutionary masses have followed Chairman Mao's teaching that "there is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution." Holding high the great banner of revolutionary criticism and repudiation, they mercilessly repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi. More than 200 Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types were organized and more than 2,200 repudiation meetings were held by the town's establishments and neighbourhood revolutionary committees.

Through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses soared to a new high. Their confidence and determination in thoroughly transforming Tienchuangtai Town in accordance with Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive grew. They relied on the working class, united with the other labouring people, applied the experience of the People's Liberation Army in building the army politically, gave prominence to proletarian politics and resolved to turn the town into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought which engages in both industry and agriculture.

In the autumn and winter of 1968, the town started an upsurge in rural water conservancy construction. A mighty army of more than 1,000 people set out every day. Holding aloft red flags and carrying Chairman Mao's works, they braved cold winds and walked through ice and snow to reclaim more than 3,400 *mu* of wasteland and build canals and ditches with a total of over 17 kilometres. They plan to reclaim an additional 900 *mu* of land this spring so as to expand the cultivated area to a total of 6,000 *mu*. They

\* The "May 7" Directive refers to Chairman Mao's great call to the people throughout the country, which was contained in his letter of May 7, 1966 to Comrade Lin Biao. Chairman Mao called on the people to turn their respective trades and professions into great revolutionized schools engaging in both industry and agriculture, both study and military affairs.

will reap enough grain to meet half of the town's needs and grow vegetables on 530 *mu* so as to basically meet the local demand. They also plan to raise 1,000 pigs.

They plan to extend the farmland to 10,000 *mu* by 1971 so that six million *jin* of grain can be reaped. The cultivation of vegetables and the breeding of pigs, poultry and fish will also develop accordingly. Their aim is to become self-sufficient in grain and non-staples.

Through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the workers and staff in the state- and collectively-owned enterprises and undertakings relentlessly destroyed such capitalist ideas of management as "putting profit in command" and "material incentives." They changed irrational rules and regulations and have vigorously fostered the idea and working style of serving proletarian politics, serving the development of socialist production and serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Through revolutionary mass criticism and fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism, the individual producers, small tradesmen and pedlars have greatly raised their socialist consciousness and they vied with

each other to apply for taking part in collective productive labour. Following Chairman Mao's policy on the socialist transformation of individual economy, the town revolutionary committee has been organizing them step by step. To date, more than 700 of them in the town have joined collective production.

The town revolutionary committee has also energetically organized educated young people, the dependents of the farm workers and staff who lived in the town, and other town dwellers who were not engaged in productive labour to settle down in the countryside. More than 570 senior and junior middle school graduates and other young people have already gone to live and take part in labour in the rural people's communes where they are being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Extensive activities to learn from the People's Liberation Army have also been carried out. This has promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking.

The revolutionary masses of Tienchuangtai Town are advancing with giant strides along the bright road indicated by our great leader Chairman Mao in his "May 7" Directive!

---

**If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?**

**— MAO TSE-TUNG**

---

## **Stories About Supporting the Army and Cherishing the People**

*The army cherishes the people and the people support the army; the relationship between the army and the people is as close as fish to water. Following are some stories about "supporting the government and cherishing the people" and "supporting the army and cherishing the people." From them, readers can clearly see the flesh-and-blood ties between the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the people who are as inseparable as fish and water. — "P.R." Ed.*

### **Sending Charcoal in Snowy Weather**

**T**HE 4th company was turning out its first kiln of charcoal early one morning.

A piercing wind howled amid falling snow. Thinking of his comrades on duty, fighter Little Ho anxiously

told the squad leader: "The weather is bitter cold. Let's hurry and send charcoal to the comrades!" Actually, squad leader Chiu Chi-kang was more anxious than anyone else. He not only thought of the comrades on duty, but also the people in the Ching kang Mountains. Remembering Chairman Mao's teaching that "wherever our comrades go, they must build good relations with the masses, be concerned for them and help them overcome their difficulties," he said: "We are cold, so are the masses in the Ching kang Mountains. Chairman Mao teaches us that the greater the difficulties, the more essential it is for us first of all to think of the masses and help them overcome difficulties. When our dear Chairman Mao was leading the revolutionary struggle in the Ching kang Mountains, at a time when living conditions were most difficult, he gave his only cotton-padded



coat to the poor and lower-middle peasants. He set a brilliant example for all of us. In my opinion, we should send this kiln of charcoal first to the masses in the Ching Kang Mountains."

Hardly had the squad leader finished than a lively discussion started among the fighters. Another comrade, Little Lo, suggested: "Send the charcoal to the revolutionary committee as a token of our boundless love and resolute support for it and our determination to defend it with our lives!" "I think," Little Chiang said, "we should send the charcoal to the home of respect for the aged so that the revolutionary elders can study Chairman Mao's writings still better and follow Chairman Mao in making revolution all their lives!"...

After a while, the deputy company leader together with several fighters rushed up the mountain, carrying baskets to get the charcoal. The squad leader told him: "Deputy company leader, we have just had a lively discussion and decided to send the charcoal first to the masses in the Ching Kang Mountains." Smiling, the deputy company leader said: "We think exactly the same!" It turned out that having learnt that the charcoal would have been made and ready for use that day, the comrades at the foot of the mountain raised the demand to the Party branch that the charcoal be sent to the people in the Ching Kang Mountains. They said: "It doesn't matter if we feel a bit cold, but we should not let the people there suffer from the cold." Speaking highly of the fighters' deep feeling of cherishing the people, the Party branch appointed the deputy company leader to bring the charcoal to the people.

Led by the deputy company leader, a group of fighters, holding red flags, beating gongs and drums and singing *If the Army and the People Are United As One, Who in the World Can Match Them?* a song of Chairman Mao's quotation set to music, presented this kiln of "Cherishing the People" charcoal to the revolutionary committee, the home of respect for the aged and the poor and lower-middle peasants respectively. Upon receiving the charcoal, everyone was moved to tears. Cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" rang over the Ching Kang Mountains.

## Tempering Revolutionary Red Hearts in Snowstorm

ONE day when a howling wind and a fierce snowstorm swept the Chakuola mountain area in Tibet, the tents of the herdsmen were crushed by heavy snow and their yak and sheep flocks were dispersed. Deputy political instructor Wu Pang-chi and fighters of the "Red Detachment of Frontier Guards on the Highland" formed a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team. Holding aloft the portraits of Chairman Mao and carrying with them the red-covered treasured works of Chairman Mao, they set out in search of the stricken herdsmen, with medicine in their bags.

February 21, 1969



The fighters walked in the vast sea of snow for eight hours but failed to find a single herdsman. It was getting dark and the snow became heavier, the fighters' faces turned white from the cold and their feet became numb. No difficulty, however, could deter the heroic fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They finally found the Tibetan herdsmen the next day.

With profound proletarian sentiments, the fighters brought the more than 50 poor herdsmen back to their barracks. Everyone was overjoyed to see the homecoming herdsmen. Some of them put their clothes on the herdsmen, others offered their own cotton-padded quilts. They also studied together with the herdsmen Chairman Mao's great teachings on daring to struggle and daring to win, thus greatly strengthening the latter's confidence in overcoming the elements and protecting the animals.

But the dispersed flocks still had to be found. Following Chairman Mao's teaching to serve the people "wholly" and "entirely," the commanders and fighters set out again with picks and fodder in the teeth of wind and snow, climbing snowy mountains and crossing frozen rivers. When they were hungry, they ate *tsamba* (barley flour) mixed with snow. As night fell, they bivouacked in the snow. When they got tired, they studied Chairman Mao's great teachings, overcame difficulties and continued their advance by digging through the snow. After four days and nights of hard struggle, they finally found the 300 yaks in the valley of a towering snowy mountain. Other fighters from the frontier defence units also brought back the more than 70 sheep.

To protect the animals in winter, the frontier guards also helped the herdsmen move their herds to new pastures.

## Rescuing Kith-and-Kin in the Grasslands

**A** STORY about the Tibetan herdsmen supporting the army is being spread in the vast grasslands of Chinghai Province.

One evening in early winter last year, Wang Chun-cheng, a fighter in the 4th Transport Company of a P.L.A. unit stationed there, drove a flock of sheep back to his company. An 8-force wind suddenly blew up and the sheep bolted. Neglecting hunger and cold, Wang Chun-cheng took off his heavy fur boots and, braving the violent wind, gave chase to the flock for a whole night and finally caught up with it.

Intent on chasing the flock, Wang Chun-cheng lost his bearings the next day. Though he was exhausted, he still drove the flock on in order to find water for the sheep. At this difficult moment, he thought of Chairman Mao's teaching: **"This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on."** This gave him added courage. It was not until that evening that he found a spring. The sheep had a good drink, but Wang Chun-cheng himself fainted and fell on the sand as a result of fatigue, hunger and cold.

Passing by, vice-chairman Dazangthar of the Revolutionary Committee of the Hsiakakang commune and poor herdsman Tseringgyitso found the unconscious Wang. They immediately put him on a camel and drove the sheep back to their tents. They put Wang on a bed and fed him hot milk tea.

On hearing this, the Tibetan herdsmen living nearby all hurried in to ask after their kith-and-kin, the People's Liberation Army man.

When Wang Chun-cheng came to, the herdsmen attending him were elated. In order to enable Wang to recover sooner, they offered him their best butter and milk tea. Remembering the People's Liberation Army's Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention\*, Wang declined with thanks. No matter how many reasons Wang gave, the herdsmen just did not give in and insisted that he eat all they offered him.

\* The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention were the rules of discipline laid down by Chairman Mao for the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army during the Second Revolutionary Civil War. They were reissued by the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on October 10, 1947.

The Three Main Rules of Discipline are:

1. Obey orders in all your actions. 2. Don't take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses. 3. Turn in everything captured.

The Eight Points for Attention are:

1. Speak politely. 2. Pay fairly for what you buy. 3. Return everything you borrow. 4. Pay for anything you damage. 5. Don't hit or swear at people. 6. Don't damage crops. 7. Don't take liberties with women. 8. Don't ill-treat captives.

When Wang Chun-cheng wanted to pay for his meals on his departure, the herdsmen declined. Patiently explaining the People's Liberation Army's glorious tradition of not taking a single needle or piece of thread from the masses, he finally succeeded in persuading the herdsmen. With great admiration, the masses said: "The army led by Chairman Mao is fine indeed!" They also sent some people to accompany Wang together with his flock back to his company.

## Deep Feelings Expressed in An Umbrella

**L**ATE one night, there was a heavy rain and a piercing wind. Carrying an umbrella, poor-peasant commune member Chang Hai-kuan anxiously ran along the muddy path leading from the 12th Production Team of the Hungwu Production Brigade of the Nanhu commune in Chiahing County of Chekiang Province to where a P.L.A. unit was stationed.

This is the story of what happened. Ever since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a P.L.A. unit has been helping the poor and lower-middle peasants run an evening school where the P.L.A. men propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought every day.

That day, when fighter Chu Po-shun came to the evening school, there was no rain. But when the class was over, the sky suddenly became overcast and a downpour was in the offing. Poor-peasant member Chang Hai-kuan noticed that this P.L.A. comrade had not brought his raincoat, so he ran home to fetch an umbrella. When he came back, the P.L.A. comrade had gone.

This caused Chang great anxiety. Looking at the pitch-dark night and the pelting rain, he thought: It is because our kith-and-kin the People's Liberation Army men, who braved wind and rain to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought, that the bright sunshine of the red sun lights up our poor and lower-middle peasants' hearts. It grieves us poor and lower-middle peasants to see a P.L.A. man getting wet in the rain! He said to himself: "I must bring the umbrella to our dear one." Heading for the barracks, he determinedly ran after Chu Po-shun.

The rain became heavier and Chang ran faster. He fell many times, but he immediately got up and pressed on. While running he thought of how the P.L.A. men, since their arrival, had transplanted rice seedlings and harvested rice crops and studied Chairman Mao's works together with the poor and lower-middle peasants all year round, and of what deep proletarian feelings had been fostered between them! Brushing away the rain from his face, Chang ran faster and faster and finally caught up with the P.L.A. comrade and handed him the umbrella.

Taking the umbrella and seeing the mud-covered elderly poor peasant, Chu Po-shun was so moved that he was unable to say a single word for a long time.

# “The Engineers and Technicians Sent by Chairman Mao Are Excellent!”

— Report on Chinese agricultural, land reclamation and water conservancy engineers and technicians in Mauritania

CHINESE agricultural, land reclamation and water conservancy engineers and technicians are helping the Mauritanian people in developing the M'Pourie Plain in the Rosso Region in the lower reaches of the Senegal River, south Mauritania. They are making preparations to set up an experimental farm there for growing paddy rice. By relying on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and with the solicitude and support of the Mauritanian Government and people, the Chinese engineering and technical personnel have overcome various difficulties and succeeded in the trial cultivation of paddy rice on small plots. They are now busily engaged in the construction of water conservancy projects. Their spirit of devotedly serving the Mauritanian people and their work attitude have won warm praise from the masses of the Mauritanian people who said, “The engineers and technicians sent by Chairman Mao are excellent!”

## Success in Trial Cultivation of Paddy Rice

Long years of colonial rule had prevented Mauritania's economy from developing. Not self-sufficient in grain, the country has to use a great amount of foreign exchange annually to import rice. At the request of the Mauritanian Government, the Chinese Government sent the first group of agricultural and land reclamation technicians to Mauritania in August 1966 to help the Mauritanian people cultivate paddy rice. The Chinese technicians were warmly welcomed by the people in the Rosso Region north of the Senegal River wherever they were conducting surveys. The inhabitants gave them all kinds of detailed data and voluntarily brought them tea and food. One villager said, “All of us in the village want to learn to reclaim land and grow paddy rice from you.”

After field surveying, the Chinese agricultural, land reclamation technicians found that the vast fertile alluvial soil of the Senegal River — the M'Pourie Plain near Rosso City — is entirely fit for paddy rice. They decided to experiment on small plots there as a start. Just at that time, an “agronomist” from an imperialist country who had been in the Rosso Region for years without achieving anything spread the lie that “there is no way of overcoming salinization in grow-

ing paddy rice on the M'Pourie Plain; it is impossible to reclaim the plain because of the long periods of floods.” The Chinese technicians, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, were resolved to repudiate this nonsense with facts. They were determined to follow our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: “Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.” They set about opening up the waste land after selecting a spot for their experiment. Working against time, they did not even rest on Sundays. When the experimental plots were surrounded by flood waters, they waded to the plots. Their sun-burnt skin peeled and their feet became swollen after long hours in the water. But they still stubbornly went on with the battle. Deeply moved, many local inhabitants took up tools and joined the Chinese technicians in the work. An old worker said with great emotion, “Only China's assistance is genuine. The Chinese have really come to help us. The so-called ‘aid’ of the imperialists is only meant to rob us more quickly and ruthlessly.”

Thanks to the industrious labour of the Chinese technicians and the vigorous support of the local inhabitants, green rice seedlings sprang up for the first time on the M'Pourie Plain. The good news filled the local people with great joy. To help the rice shoots grow healthily, the peasants in four nearby villages voluntarily contributed more than 10,000 kilogrammes of farmyard manure. Afraid that the cattle grazing near by might trample on the young shoots, a watchman pitched a tent near the plots and moved his whole family there to keep watch day and night. At harvest time, the peasants in the vicinity came in groups to help gather and thresh the rice. An old peasant picked up a few heavy ears of rice in his hands and examined them over and over with great feeling. Moktar, the technicians' driver, selected some 20 ears of rice and made a special trip of more than 200 kilometres to the capital, Nouakchott, to report the good news to his friends and relatives. News of the success of the experiment spread far and wide. Peasants came from some 30 kilometres away to ask for rice seeds. Many Mauritanian friends came to congratulate the Chinese technicians. The success of

growing paddy rice on the M'Pourie Plain has smashed the shameless lies of the imperialist "specialists."

### **Working Against Time Before the Floods Come**

After the successful experiment, the Chinese Government undertook to help Mauritania in projects of land reclamation and farm building on the M'Pourie Plain according to the China-Mauritania Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation signed in Peking in February 1967. The first project in opening up the M'Pourie Plain was to build a flood-prevention dyke 13 kilometres long and more than 2 metres high. It had to be completed before the flood season in mid September 1968, otherwise the other projects would have been held up. There were only a little more than four months left before the floods, and it usually takes more than six months to complete such a project. Could they meet difficulties head-on and finish the work of more than six months in four, or would they run no risk and just wait till next year when all the flood waters receded? The Chinese water conservancy engineers and technicians, who have been tempered in China's great proletarian cultural revolution, decided to make war on the difficulties. Guided by the brilliant thinking of Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*), they threw themselves into the battle of dyke building together with the Mauritanian workers in late April. When construction was at its height, many of the Chinese personnel worked nearly 30 hours at a stretch. Even those who were ill refused to rest but kept on working.

The plain which was overgrown with weeds in the past became a scene of humming activity with machines rumbling day and night. Citizens of Rosso City which is 7 or 8 kilometres away often came by twos and threes at night to visit the construction site. They told the Chinese engineers and technicians, "The 'specialists' from imperialist countries never did anything with their own hands; they only ordered others about. They complained about the heat even while shutting themselves up in their air-conditioned offices. If they go anywhere, they go by car. But you work day and night in such hot weather. We have never seen good foreigners like you."

After more than three months of intense battle, the dyke was completed more than 20 days ahead of schedule.

### **Happiness Comes to Dieuk Village**

Not far beyond the flood-prevention dyke is Dieuk, a bigger village with 250 households of more than 1,000 people on the M'Pourie Plain. The villagers' main occu-

pation is farming (growing sorghum in particular) with weaving straw mats, fishing, etc., as their side-lines. But as a result of the flood damage, agricultural production there has remained stagnant for a long time. Every year, during the flood period of the Senegal River, the inhabitants found it impossible to engage in production.

When the dyke under construction reached the vicinity of the village, the Chinese engineers and technicians decided to help it reinforce a dyke guarding it, so as to end the flood menace. The completion of the flood-prevention dyke itself will enable the villagers to open up more land for paddy rice in addition to guaranteeing harvests from the 300 hectares of land, already reclaimed by them behind the dyke, against both drought and flood. The whole village was astir with the news that the engineers and technicians had now volunteered to reinforce the village dyke too. Many people shouted with emotion: "Long live Chairman Mao!" In no time, the villagers set about removing garbage from around the village dyke so that the engineers and technicians could effectively operate their excavators and bulldozers. In six days and nights, more than 10,000 cubic metres of earth were added to the more than 2,000-metre-long village dyke, greatly increasing its height and width. A road more than 170 metres long was also built between the village dyke and the big dyke to facilitate transport and travel for the villagers. As a result, they can enter or leave the village freely during the flood season. When the village dyke was being reinforced, many Mauritanian friends frequently came to the work site to sing and dance for the Chinese technical personnel. One evening, the three oldest peasants in the village (one 90 years old, the others both 88) paid a special visit to the site. They enthusiastically praised China for its disinterested aid to Mauritania. They were so excited that they forgot to take a rest and chatted with the Chinese personnel till the following morning. They said, "Our whole village of Dieuk and all the people of Mauritania are grateful to China for its disinterested aid! The Chinese technical personnel have not only helped us reclaim the plain and develop our economy, but have also trained our own technical personnel." They shouted with great emotion, "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Recalling the moving facts they had seen or heard, many Mauritanian friends praised the Chinese technical personnel. An old man from Rosso City said, "You Chinese work hard and lead a simple life; you treat others as equals. We regard you as our brothers!" The Mauritanian friends said in praise, "The engineers and technicians sent by Chairman Mao are excellent!" Many shouted enthusiastically: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

# Thai People's Armed Struggle Develops Swiftly and Vigorously

**O**UR great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "War is the continuation of politics by other . . . means." When politics develops to a certain stage beyond which it cannot proceed by the usual means, war breaks out to sweep the obstacles from the way." "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

Integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with revolutionary practice in Thailand, the Communist Party of Thailand has led the people of all nationalities in the country in winning tremendous victories in the revolutionary armed struggle. In the past three years or more, it has resolutely carried out the revolutionary line "to mobilize the masses of the peasants, establish rural bases, persevere in people's war, encircle the cities from the countryside and finally seize state power in the country." The areas of armed struggle have rapidly expanded and the people's armed forces have constantly grown in strength. The founding of the Thai People's Liberation Army on January 1 this year will certainly hasten a still more extensive and swift development of the revolutionary armed struggle.

The people's revolutionary armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Thailand has handed the reactionary rule of the U.S. aggressors and the traitorous Thanom-Praphas clique a heavy blow, thus bringing about an important change in the Thai political situation in favour of the revolutionary people and giving the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of all countries of Indo-China and Southeast Asia powerful support. Tested in the raging flames of the revolutionary armed struggle, the Communist Party of Thailand has become the core of the leadership of the people of all nationalities in Thailand.

## Single Spark of People's War Has Become A Prairie Fire

Since November 1965 when the heroic Thai people founded their first unit of the people's armed forces, like a prairie fire, the single spark of people's war has rapidly spread across the length and breadth of Thailand. The area of operations by the people's armed forces increased from 6 provinces in 1965 to 13 in 1966 and, then very swiftly, to 28 in 1967. The people's revolutionary armed struggle is now spreading in 33 of Thailand's 71 provinces. The people's armed forces are operating in the extensive mountain areas and countryside in more than a hundred districts of northeast, north, central and south Thailand.

Relying on the support of the masses and developing flexible and mobile guerrilla warfare, the people's

armed forces led by the Communist Party of Thailand have smashed the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns one after another, and on their own initiative have mounted surprise attacks to wipe out the enemy's effectives. In the past three years or more, they have annihilated more than 2,400 reactionary troops and police of the traitorous Thanom-Praphas clique in addition to a number of U.S. military personnel.

Last year, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Thailand smashed a large-scale "encirclement and suppression" campaign by the U.S.-Thai reactionaries in the dry season. In this counter-revolutionary campaign lasting more than six months, the U.S.-Thai reactionaries sent more than 60,000 reactionary troops and police equipped with various U.S.-made modern weapons, but the campaign ended in a fiasco. According to incomplete statistics, from January last year to the end of November, the people's armed forces fought more than 580 battles, putting over 1,000 enemy troops out of action, capturing large quantities of weapons and materiel and destroying or damaging 11 enemy aircraft.

Beginning last November 20, the people's armed forces started fierce attacks against the U.S.-Thai reactionaries in Phitsanulok, Phetchabun and Loey provinces in north Thailand and won resounding victories. According to incomplete figures, by the middle of January the people's armed forces had wiped out about 300 reactionary troops and police of the U.S.-Thanom clique, shot down or damaged 25 enemy aircraft of various types, destroyed four enemy posts, three armoured cars and some 30 military vehicles, burnt down three bridges and captured a quantity of war supplies. In addition, the U.S.-Thanom clique's Pu Lom Lo concentration camp was destroyed. These victories have stimulated the development of the revolutionary situation in Thailand and struck another heavy blow at the U.S.-Thanom clique's reactionary rule. They also show that the people's armed forces have grown ever more powerful with every battle and raised their fighting skill to a new level.

## Daring to Use Revolutionary Violence to Defeat Counter-Revolutionary Violence

Situated in the central part of the Indo-China peninsula, Thailand has a population of 30 million. For a long time now, vicious U.S. imperialism has used every conceivable means in shoving its aggressive claws into the country which it regards as one of its military bases for aggression against Asia. The United States gained control of Thailand by engineering a coup d'etat around

---

## The Face of a Traitor

**T**HE strong demand for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressor forces from Thailand recently voiced by Thai people of various strata has badly frightened the Thanom clique. Chieftains of this reactionary clique hurriedly blared that the U.S. forces should by no means be withdrawn. Behold the face of a traitor!

One Thanom clique bigwig brazenly declared that U.S. troops should not be withdrawn because the reactionaries of Thailand could not "defeat the Communists with their own strength." Only those impervious to shame could have the effrontery to make such a shameless statement. This is in fact an open admission that the reactionary rule of the Thanom clique is completely propped up by the bayonets of U.S. imperialism, without which it could not carry on for a single day. This is truly a flunkey's confession.

This Thanom clique big bug even acted as if this clique is the master of Thailand, saying that the U.S. aggressor forces had been invited by it to "help" cope with the revolutionary forces of Thailand. In fact, it is clear to all that Thailand has long been reduced to a colony of U.S. imperialism and that Thanom and his breed are merely a bunch of lackeys fed by U.S. imperialism, lackeys whose sole task is to act as tools of U.S. imperialist aggression against and enslavement of the Thai people. It is indeed ridiculous to say that the master is "helping" his slave when it is obviously the slave taking orders from his master!

Like those in other countries, the Thai reactionaries believe that U.S. imperialism is exceedingly strong and that so long as they rely on it and hire themselves out to it, they will be able to deal with their country's revolutionary people and save themselves from doom. However, violently pounded by the surging tide of the world revolution, U.S. imperialism itself has been severely battered and has no way out of its impasse. Just as the reactionaries of all countries cannot save U.S. imperialism, it cannot save them either. The U.S. imperialist aggression against Thailand and the Thai reactionaries' treachery in bringing in the wolf can only further awaken the Thai people and spur the development of their revolution. Despite the fact that U.S. imperialism has stationed heavy forces in Thailand and set up military bases everywhere in the country and that the Thai reactionaries get all kinds of "assistance" from U.S. imperialism, the flames of the Thai people's armed struggle are raging more and more furiously. Facts have shown that it is not the U.S.-Thai reactionaries but the Thai people who are really powerful.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"A flunkey who allows himself to be led by the nose by U.S. imperialism will only end up in the same grave as his master."** A mob of loyal flunkeys of U.S. imperialism, the traitorous Thanom clique will be no exception.

*("Renmin Ribao" commentary, January 25)*

---

1950 to squeeze out British imperialist forces which dominated the country at that time. In 1962, U.S. imperialism sent troops to carry out a naked military occupation of Thailand. It has built more than 60 air, naval, logistics and rocket bases on Thai territory and linked them up by a vast network of strategic highways. The number of U.S. aggressor troops now stationed in Thailand is nearly 100,000.

The U.S.-Thai reactionaries have imposed a most ruthless fascist rule over the Thai people. They arrest and slaughter en masse innocent people and drive large numbers of peasants into the mountains and forests. As a result of the shocking exploitation the peasants are subjected to, landless and land-poor peasants have gone up to 85 per cent of the total number of peasants in the country, land rent is 80 per cent higher than before and the land tax has risen several hundred times. The Thai people are living in the depths of misery and poverty.

The Communist Party of Thailand has pointed out in good time the correct road of liberation for the suffering people of all nationalities in Thailand. In its appeal to the people throughout the country it says: "The only revolutionary road in our country is to seize

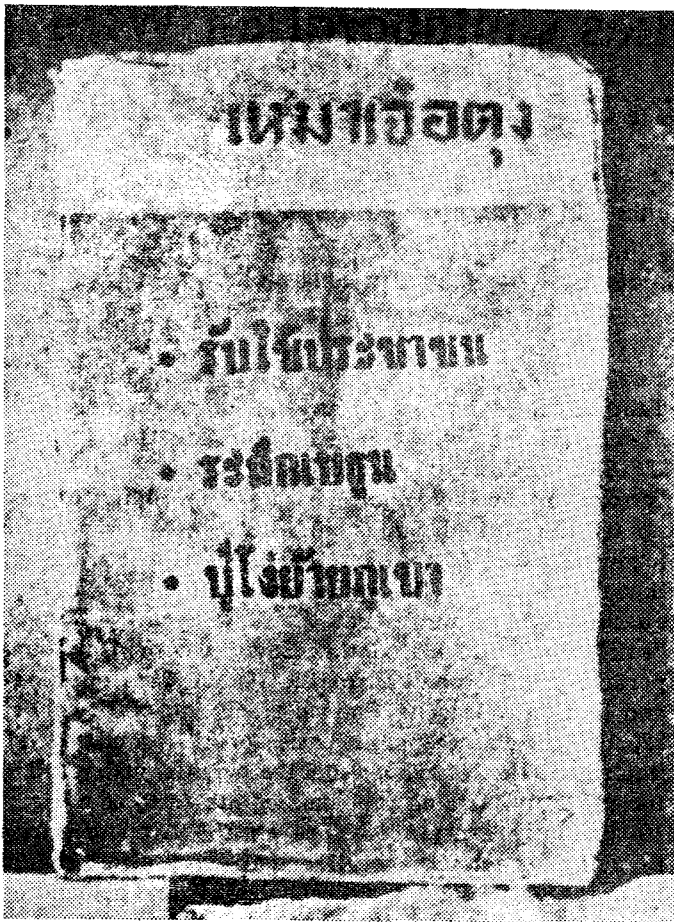
political power by means of the people's armed struggle. Only by daring to use revolutionary violence to resolutely resist, oppose and defeat counter-revolutionary violence can the people's sufferings be brought to a complete end and the country saved."

The Communist Party of Thailand has led the Thai people in resolutely carrying out armed struggle and heroically striking at the U.S.-Thai reactionaries. Dismayed by the excellent situation in which the people's armed struggle is growing swiftly and vigorously, these reactionaries have carried out wanton military suppression on the one hand and resorted to unscrupulous political deception on the other. They promulgated a bogus constitution and staged a phoney election in a futile effort to gull the people into abandoning their correct road of armed struggle. But, holding their guns firmly in their hands, the Thai people's armed forces are launching still fiercer attacks against the enemy. The political schemes of the U.S.-Thai reactionaries have all resulted in humiliating failures.

### **Rapidly Increasing Their Strength by Relying on the Masses**

Giving prominence to proletarian politics, closely relying on the masses and correctly employing the





This is a copy of the Thai language edition of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's brilliant works — the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune, and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*). Treasured by the fighters in the patriotic Thai people's armed forces and passed from hand to hand in the marches across mountains and rivers or during battles, it has inspired them to be brave in killing the enemies and fighting for the Thai people's liberation.

strategy and tactics of people's war, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Thailand have rapidly developed and increased their strength.

The Communist Party of Thailand has on several occasions adopted resolutions calling on all Party members, fighters in the people's armed forces and revolutionary people "to launch both extensively and intensively the movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's works, thoroughly remould their world outlook, use the standpoint, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, in their work and in earnestly solving various problems, concentrate their attention on studying Chairman Mao Tse-tung's military writings, so that the bright light of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung will shine all over Thailand."

Responding to this call, the Thai people's armed forces use *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*

and the "three constantly read articles" as their basic study material. They put special emphasis on political and ideological work and have unfolded the movement for pouring out grievances against the old society and the reactionaries on an extensive scale. Nurtured by the Communist Party of Thailand, fighters in the people's armed forces have a high level of political consciousness; fearing neither hardship nor death, they have performed many heroic deeds in battle.

The people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Thailand do not confine themselves to fighting, but also shoulder the tasks of doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses, arming them and helping them to establish revolutionary political power. They often organize armed propaganda teams to go to the countryside to do work among the masses, help the peasants suppress traitors and despots, and put to death those reactionaries who have committed towering crimes so as to rid the people of their sufferings. They have laid down ten rules of discipline for strict adherence by all the members; these include obeying orders in all their actions and not taking a single needle or piece of thread from the masses. Wherever conditions permit, they produce some of the grain they need, thereby relieving the people of part of their obligation. From all this stems the close kinship between the people's armed forces and the masses. Since they enjoy the wholehearted support of the broad masses who send their children to join the army, provide grain and help carry out reconnaissance and liaison work, the people's armed forces have become invincible.

The people's armed forces pay great attention to carrying out Chairman Mao's famous military principles: "You fight in your way and we fight in ours; we fight when we can win and move away when we can't." Relying on the support of the masses, they concentrate superior forces to destroy the enemy's effectives by ambushing or launching surprise attacks against them. As most of these engagements take place on hilly terrain or in jungles, the armed forces of the reactionaries, though equipped with aircraft, tanks and artillery, are unable to make full use of their fire-power. In smashing the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, the people's armed forces, apart from using the modern weapons captured from the enemy, have demonstrated their great might by using mines, pitfalls, bamboo sticks and other local-made weapons in co-ordination with their guerrilla tactics.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionaries are paper tigers." This truth has been vividly borne out by the rapid development of the people's revolutionary armed struggle in Thailand, which is under military occupation and tight control by U.S. imperialism. Though the Thai people still will meet all kinds of difficulties and obstacles in their armed struggle, they will surely win final victory.

# Soviet Revisionism Intensifies Collaboration With U.S. Imperialism in Betraying the Arab People

- Soviet revisionists openly peddle fraud of "political solution" of Middle East question at "international conference" in Cairo.
- Delegates of many Arab countries see through Soviet revisionist scheme, pointing out "political solution" of Middle East question can only mean new Munich.

THE delegates of Soviet revisionism made quite a spectacle of themselves at the so-called "Second International Conference in Support of the Arab People" in Cairo recently. Sometimes, they hysterically quarrelled with the Arabs for no reason; sometimes, they were gloomy and silent as the grave. They were enveloped, as one pressman described their contemptible behaviour, in a "mood of uncontrollable surprise and indignation."

Why were they so perplexed and embarrassed? It was because they had a guilty conscience, and so whatever their tricks they could not cover up the criminal plot of the Soviet revisionists in selling out the Arab people.

## A Carefully Planned Conference

The conference was plotted by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique with the sinister design of peddling its carefully prepared "five-point plan" for the "settlement" of the Middle East question, a "plan" which hypocritically supports but actually betrays the Arab people. It was the aim of the conference to impose a fraud of the so-called "political solution" of the Middle East question on the Arab people. Preparations for it were started several months before by the "World Council of Peace" and the "Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization" which are controlled by the Soviet revisionists. Fifteen "international organizations" under the aegis of the Soviet revisionists sent "delegates," and persons like India's Krishna Menon were also brought there — all for the purpose of creating so-called "world opinion" on the Middle East question. The Soviet revisionists even brought some of their followers in the revisionist parties in Western Europe and the Americas in order to have the conference under their thumb. Although the conference, by putting the voting machine into operation, adopted certain resolutions "supporting" the Soviet revisionists' policy of a "peaceful solution" of the Middle East question, the counter-revolutionary line of betraying Arab interests pushed by them there met the strong opposition of delegates from Palestine and some other Arab countries.

## "Political Solution" Means Liquidation of Palestine Liberation Cause

The main disputes at the conference reflected the struggle between two lines on the Middle East issue: the line of compromise and capitulation and the line of

persisting in armed struggle. At the conference, F.A. Tabeyev, head of Soviet revisionism's delegation and Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., vigorously peddled the U.N. Security Council "resolution" on the Middle East question jointly cooked up by the United States and the Soviet Union. He made no secret of the fact that the general outline of Soviet opinion on the settlement of the Middle East question was to implement the U.N. Security Council "resolution." He blared that Soviet revisionism "supports a political solution of the Middle East question" and that "the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967 is an acceptable basis for this solution, the implementation of which could provide a just solution for the main burning problems of the Arab countries." He blatantly exerted pressure on the Arab countries by going all out in advocating that every effort should be in the service of a "political solution" and demanding that the conference contribute to bringing about a "political solution."

It must be pointed out that while chanting "peace" and a "political solution," this Soviet revisionist did not utter a single word about the Palestine question. This was by no means an omission through negligence, for the crucial point of the Soviet revisionists' "political solution" is to liquidate the Palestine liberation cause completely and to stamp out the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle.

## Flattery From a Lackey

The Soviet revisionist delegation's attempt to sell out the Middle East people was supported by some lackeys at the conference. The head of the Indian delegation feverishly lauded the counter-revolutionary stand of the Soviet revisionists. Disregarding the opposition of the delegates from Palestine and some other Arab countries, he brazenly said that the conference should "welcome" the initiative taken by the Soviet Union on this question so as to implement the Security Council "resolution" step by step. He also asked the conference to devise a so-called "bold strategy of peace" to "live with Israel." He babbled: "Israel is now a member of the United Nations and if we take a realistic view of the situation, the Arabs will have to live with it, whether one likes it or not."

This lackey of Soviet revisionism openly made the slander that the Palestinian people's struggle against imperialism and aggression stemmed from the "mood

---

## Soviet Revisionism's Notorious "Five-Point Plan" on Middle East Question

**I**N its joint manoeuvres with U.S. imperialism to push through the plot of a "political solution" of the Middle East question, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has dished up a notorious "five-point plan." The gist of it was made public in a signed article in the Soviet revisionist paper *Pravda* on January 25. Notwithstanding all the Soviet revisionists' tricks to cover up its substance, it is not difficult to see that this plan is a big betrayal of the Arab people's interests.

The Soviet revisionists' plan consists of a foreword and five points for execution. The foreword starts out by stressing the necessity to execute the U.N. Security Council November 1967 "resolution." This "resolution" which sacrifices the interests of the Arab people has long been rejected and spurned by them.

In their "five-point plan," the Soviet revisionists have proposed a "package deal" for a "political solution" of the Middle East question. Feigning impartiality, they want the Arab countries and Israel to deposit "documents" with the United Nations on "ending the state of war" and on "respect for and recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of each state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized frontiers." This really amounts to depriving the Arab people of their right to wage the just struggle to safeguard territorial integrity and sovereignty, shielding the U.S. imperialist base for aggression, Israel, and thus forcing the Arab countries to give Israel de facto recognition while they are in a disadvantageous position militarily. In this regard, the Soviet revisionists have also specifically proposed the establishment of "demilitarized zones" and other measures as "guarantees." Isn't all this directed especially against the Palestinian guerrillas?

The Soviet revisionist formula calls on Israel and the Arab countries to reach "agreement" on "secure and recognized frontiers." This is an open and flagrant support for the expansionist ambitions of the Zionists. The formula also calls for guaranteeing the "freedom of navigation through international water-

ways in the area." This means keeping the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran open to Israel so as to enable Israel to attain the objective it has dreamt of for years.

The Soviet revisionist plan openly calls for the entry of "U.N. troops" into the Middle East and a U.N. Security Council "guarantee" for the "frontiers" between the Arab countries and Israel. It points out in particular that this "does not exclude a guarantee by the four permanent members of the Security Council" (meaning the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France). To put it bluntly, this means letting U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the United Nations, a tool under their manipulation, control the Middle East and dominate the destiny of the people in that region. The so-called "U.N. troops" are an army of occupation and an international gendarme under U.S. and Soviet control for carrying out the tasks of suppressing the national-liberation movement in the Middle East, oppressing and intimidating the Arab people and pushing the power politics of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

It is particularly noteworthy that the Soviet revisionist formula does not mention a single word about the rights of the Palestinian people. Instead, it proposes in ambiguous terms "a just settlement of the refugee problem." This is a vicious attempt to negate the existence of the more than one million Palestinian people who are engaged in valiant struggle, ignore their rights and demands, and to "settle" them as "refugees," thereby writing off the Palestine question at one stroke, liquidating once and for all the Palestine liberation cause and stamping out the raging flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle. Meanwhile, the Soviet revisionists have also tried their utmost to coerce the Arab countries into accepting humiliating terms which forfeit the interests and dignity of the Arab people in exchange for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from part of the Arab territory they have occupied. This fully reveals the ferocious features of the Soviet revisionists as betrayers of the Arab people's interests.

---

of desperation" of refugees. He then proposed that the United Nations, a tool controlled by the United States and the Soviet Union, work out another "plan of action to settle the problem of Palestine refugees" so as to eliminate the Palestinian people's armed struggle. The duet performed by the master and flunkey at the conference fully revealed the despicable objective of the Soviet revisionists in plotting the conference.

### Severe Condemnation by Arab Delegates

Many Arab delegates were deeply angered by the scheme for selling out the Arab people. The delegate of Al Fatah (the Palestine National Liberation Movement) expressed categorical rejection of the U.N. Security Council resolution, the Soviet and U.S. proposals or any other form of a peaceful solution. He stressed:

"Our people will never lay down their arms until Palestine is liberated and our rights restored."

Intended for the Soviet revisionist delegates, the head of the Syrian delegation said that he had noticed that some persons who had spoken were under the impression that the British draft resolution approved by the Security Council in November 1967 could be considered as the popular demand of the Arab masses and could therefore solve the problem under discussion. He said that he felt duty-bound to point out that that resolution "does not and cannot fulfil the aspiration of our people and will never lead to a correct solution. In fact, the British resolution rewards aggression and ignores the basic problem which has always been the main source of tension and the focus of continuous

(Continued on p. 23.)

# ACROSS THE LAND

## Big, Modern Steel Rolling Mill Completed

CHINA'S new big, modern steel rolling mill — the steel rail-beam mill of the Paotow Iron and Steel Company in north China — was recently completed and put into operation one year ahead of schedule.

This is a tremendous victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and it is another rich fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is a contribution by China's working class, which is boundlessly loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao, to greet the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

The successful completion and operation of the steel rail-beam mill marks a new stage in production and construction in the Paotow Iron and Steel Company. The company will turn out large quantities of steel rails and beams to aid China's socialist construction.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the building workers, holding aloft the great revolutionary banner of Chairman Mao's "It is right to rebel against reactionaries," launched fierce attacks on the big renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical field and seized back that portion of power they had usurped. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching to "grasp revolution and promote production," they showed great production enthusiasm which had burst forth during the great cultural revolution and greatly speeded up construction of the mill. Encouraged by one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions "The working class must exercise leadership in everything" and the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, they revised their work schedule four times to shorten the construction period. As a result, the mill went into successful trial operation on December 26, 1968, 12 months ahead of schedule. The workers took only some four months to complete the in-



Representatives from all over China see how production is going on in a workshop in the rail-beam mill of the Paotow Iron and Steel Company.

stallation of over 10,000 tons of various kinds of equipment, creating a record in the speed and quality of installation.

Helped by the P.L.A. men supporting the Left, the revolutionary workers and staff held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of construction. They turned the construction site into a big classroom for creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought. They organized various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and used Mao Tse-tung's thought to command their thinking and actions. They sharply criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "philosophy of worshipping everything foreign," "going at a snail's pace" and "relying on the specialists to run factories" spread by Liu Shao-chi and his agents. They launched a mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution and successfully created many new techniques up to advanced national or world standards.

The revolutionary workers and staff transformed irrational rules and regulations. Displaying the spirit of extensive communist coordination, they took the initiative in supporting and co-operating with each other. This effectively guaranteed that the project would be completed ahead of time. Many fraternal factories, mines and enterprises in other parts of the country also helped a lot by giving the mill priority allocation of building materials. This helped overcome many difficulties.

Reviewing the militant course in completing the mill ahead of schedule, the building workers say with pride: "With the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, we can perform all kinds of wonders!"

## Liuchow Highway Bridge Built in Kwangsi

IN the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, bridge builders in Liuchow, Kwangsi, recently completed a new-type, long-span balanced suspended cantilever bridge of pre-stressed reinforced

concrete, the Liuchow highway bridge.

Construction began on March 15, 1966. The whole bridge is 608.19 metres long and with only one pier in the river, the long span being 124 metres. There were many difficulties encountered in building this new-type, long-span highway bridge. But the bridge builders and revolutionary engineering and technical personnel, using the thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, were determined to surmount every difficulty and to rely on their own resources to build the bridge well.

During construction, the workers solved one technical difficulty after another. Without making investigations and study, several so-called experts and authorities drew up a plan for constructing the pier in the river by sinking steel-covered caissons. The method they proposed would have meant a long time for preparatory work, the processes involved were complicated, the design was unrealistic and a great deal of building materials would have been wasted. In compliance with our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, **"We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace,"** the workers fiercely repudiated the big renegade Liu Shao-chi's "philosophy of going at a snail's pace" and other revisionist rubbish which led to few, slow, poor and expensive results. After repeated discussions with the revolutionary engineers and technical personnel, the workers suggested a plan in which open timber caissons were used for pouring concrete under water. Disregarding the winter weather and icy water, the bridge builders finally laid the caissons firmly at the bottom of the river after a three months' hard, successive battle and the underwater concrete project went ahead without a hitch. Inspection showed that the quality of the pier greatly surpassed what the design called for and the construction method used saved the state more than 300 tons of rolled steel and 450,000 yuan.

## A Simple Method to Produce Saccharified Pig Feed

**R**EVOLUTIONARY scientific and technical personnel of the Institute of Genetics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and poor and lower-middle peasants have jointly created a simple method of producing saccharified pig feed.

This pig feed is made by crushing corncobs, stalks of maize and sorghum, and peanut and sweet potato vines, all of which are roughage that is plentiful in the countryside, and then fermenting and saccharifying them with a fungus called *Aspergillus niger*.

Since the feed is nutritious, fattens pigs quickly and increases their disease-resistance and dung (farmyard manure) excretion, it is welcomed by the peasants and is being popularized rapidly. Used to replace concentrates, it saves much grain and money.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-chi and his agents pushed the revisionist line in scientific research, divorcing it from proletarian politics, reality and the workers, peasants and soldiers and making it crawl behind imperialism and revisionism at a snail's pace. They peddled the sinister trash of what they called "high-grade, precision and most up-to-date" and only allowed a few people to do test-tube research work in well-equipped laboratories. As a result, they made the saccharification of feed a very complicated process which the poor and lower-middle peasants could not master. Neither could it solve practical problems.

During the great cultural revolution, the revolutionary scientific and technical personnel at the Institute of Genetics relentlessly repudiated the revisionist line in scientific research, and came to realize that scientific research must serve the socialist revolution and construction and workers, peasants and soldiers.

While carrying out deep-going investigations and studies in the rural areas, they were inspired by the high political enthusiasm and revolutionary drive of the poor and lower-middle peasants in implementing Chairman Mao's great directive con-

cerning the all-round development of animal husbandry centring on pig-raising and in developing it rapidly in China. They resolved to work with the poor and lower-middle peasants to develop saccharified pig feed and make it really serve the cause of building socialism.

Comrades in the institute firmly believed that the poor and lower-middle peasants armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung had inexhaustible creativeness and, with their support and help, this project would surely be crowned with success.

The revolutionary scientific and technical personnel neither put blind faith in equipment nor yielded to difficulties. Learning modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, they worked and undertook experiments along with them and finally worked out in a short time a very simple and easily-operated method to produce saccharified pig feed.

Breeding *Aspergillus niger* requires a fixed temperature and humidity. In the laboratory, various apparatuses are needed. Displaying revolutionary creativeness, the poor and lower-middle peasants broke with old conventions and used locally available simple equipment to replace the usual apparatuses. They put a coal stove in the breeding room and hung a wet piece of gunny bag over the stove to maintain the required temperature and humidity. Since fermentation of the feed requires ventilation, they used a wooden board with a hole in the middle and put it in a big jar to separate the feed from the lower part of the jar and inserted a hollow sunflower stalk in the feed. This provides ventilation and reduces the fermentation time by one half.

This method has produced good results ever since it was popularized. A production team on the outskirts of Peking by itself built a room for breeding *Aspergillus niger* on its pig farm. An old poor peasant who is head of the team's stockbreeding group is in charge of all the work there. The amount of fungus bred daily is enough to ferment feed for 500 pigs.



The Revolutionary Committee of the Institute of Genetics and the poor and lower-middle peasants recently held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and on-the-spot meetings to popularize saccharified pig feed. Within a few months, this feed was being widely used in suburban Peking and many places of Hopei and Shantung Provinces. The joyful poor and lower-middle peasants said: "By getting out of their laboratories and carrying on vigorous scientific experiments with us, the scientific and technical personnel are acting completely in accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings. Their action is in line with our wishes and the road they have taken is correct."

### **Major Technical Revolution in China's Printing Industry**

**W**ORKERS in China's plastics, paper and printing industries have made a major technical revolution in printing by substituting plastic plates for stereotypes.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the work-

ers displayed the proletarian revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and carried out communist co-ordination. This innovation has created favourable conditions for printing the works of our great leader Chairman Mao with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

The use of plastic plates eliminates the need for matrix moulding, stereotype casting and electro-plating. This greatly simplifies the production process, shortens the time for making printing plates and raises efficiency. The plastic plates are convenient to make, transport and store.

They can be used for printing presses of all speeds, including high-speed ones. They are easy to handle, efficient and produce better print than stereotypes. They are pliable and not easily damaged in printing and when transported. They can be used for a longer period than most stereotypes. The use of such plates saves large amounts of rare metals for the state, reduces production costs and improves working conditions. It

also reduces the load on the printing press and prolongs its life.

China began research in plastic plates before the great cultural revolution. But the work was broken off several times due to obstruction by Liu Shao-chi and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, printing houses, paper mills, plastics factories and printing and paper research institutes in Peking, Shanghai and Soochow got organized to actively carry out experiments and research in this work. A "three-in-one" experimental and research group of workers, technicians and leading cadres, with workers as the main force, was set up. A mass movement was launched to trial-manufacture plastic plates.

They studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively and finally succeeded in trial making these plates with Chinese raw and other materials after repeated experiments. A number of factories are now producing this kind of plates.

---

*(Continued from p. 4.)*

eration Armed Forces, under the strong leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and strongly supported by their compatriots in the north, had over the past eight years mobilized the people, relied on them, brought into full play the great might of people's war and won great victories. He continued: Your great victories have once again exposed U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger. Your great victories have not only laid the foundation for victory in finally and completely defeating the U.S. aggressors and bringing about the liberation of the entire Vietnamese nation, but have also contributed to the great struggle of the revolutionary people of the world against U.S. imperialism.

He added: The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"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."** At present, with close co-ordination by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, U.S. imperialism is intensifying its counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military adventure and political deception against Vietnam in a desperate struggle. But in face of the heroic Vietnamese armed forces and people, all the schemes of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism will never succeed. We are deeply convinced that, under the leadership of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh, with the south and the north being of one mind and with a common hatred for the enemy, the Vietnamese armed forces and people, by persevering in protracted people's war, will assuredly overcome all the difficulties on their road of advance and win final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

Wang Hsin-ting pointed out that U.S. imperialism, which is the most

ferocious in the present era, is at the end of its rope and rotting with each passing day. The day when it will be completely buried by the people of the world is not far off!

The people of China and Vietnam, he continued, are brothers sharing the same fate. In the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the people of our two countries support and encourage each other, and have forged a close, militant friendship. The Chinese people always regard the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys as their own struggle and give them enthusiastic support. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will certainly follow the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao and resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.



# 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

PALESTINE

## Israeli Aggressors Stunned

### By Blows

**Fresh Victories in January.** The people of Palestine who chose armed struggle, and are persevering in it, as the only road to the liberation of their homeland have won new victories in battles against the Israeli aggressor, tool of U.S. imperialism, since the beginning of the year.

According to a war communique recently issued by "Al Fatah" (the Palestine National Liberation Movement), the "Assifa" units of "Al Fatah" killed or wounded 650 Israeli aggressor troops in 80 operations in areas occupied by the invaders during the first month of 1969.

The communique said: "In the first month of the fifth year of their armed struggle, the 'Assifa' forces received more combat missions. They are determined to persist in armed struggle until the liberation of their homeland."

The "Assifa" forces shot down one Israeli plane, shelled the Arrad airport and set it ablaze. They also shelled and attacked 14 Israeli military camps and parking centres for military vehicles, wiped out 14 advance posts or ambush points of the Israeli troops, and destroyed 9 artillery pieces and 60 military vehicles, including a number of tanks and half-tracks.

In the same period, the "Assifa" forces destroyed the Israeli aggressor troops headquarters in Gaza and

two enemy command posts there. They attacked and destroyed three barracks of the Israeli aggressor troops and blasted two clubs for Israeli officers. In addition, they blew up a petrol filling station and petrol tanks in the central part of Negev, destroyed a section of railway and a bridge in the Gaza Strip as well as two factories.

According to a communique on the fighting recently issued by the Palestine Liberation Organization, P.L.O. armed forces carried out 29 combat operations in Israeli-occupied territory in January, killing or wounding 188 Israeli aggressors, and destroying 13 enemy half-tracks, 13 troop carriers, 13 vehicles of other types and 36 machine-guns.

**Girl Students Fight Aggressors.** In the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, Palestinian schoolgirls came out on February 2 in a big demonstration against the aggressors. The protest action took place in Gaza City. At eight in the morning, several thousand schoolgirls, boiling with hatred for the enemy, marched out of their classrooms and poured on to the streets to demonstrate.

The protest marchers tore down their school walls. Bricks in hand, they stoned the Israeli aggressors and hit the car of the Israeli "military governor" of the Gaza Strip, Mordechai Gur. They damaged other Israeli cars and wounded a number of Israeli soldiers. The demonstrators barricaded the streets with planks, which held up traffic on the main street in Gaza City.

Large numbers of Israeli troops were called out to crush the dem-

onstration. At first, tear-gas and hoses were used ruthlessly, but when these drew more resistance from the demonstrators, they savagely opened fire on the schoolgirls.

The demonstration went on for three hours, the biggest mass demonstration since the Israeli aggressors occupied the Gaza Strip in June 1967.

Despite the cruel suppression, the Palestinian schoolgirls in Gaza City kept up their struggle. The following day they took to the streets again in another demonstration and surrounded the city headquarters of the Israeli aggressor troops.

On February 5, Palestinian girl students in Gaza City, Jenin and other places, defying the ban imposed by the occupation authorities, marched through the streets again in another demonstration against enemy repression. Angry schoolgirls in Gaza City shouted: "Down with the occupation authorities!" "Long live Free Palestine!" All schools in major cities and towns in the Gaza Strip and on the west bank of the Jordan River went on strike. Many shops and offices remained closed.

In Nablus, a major town on the west bank of the Jordan River, schoolgirls turned out in force for big demonstrations to make common cause with the 5,000 Palestinian schoolgirls in the Gaza Strip. They voiced strong protests against the Israeli aggressors' bloody suppression of schoolgirls. The demonstrators set up barricades of iron bedsteads and rocks in the streets and expressed their indignation by stoning the military vehicles of the Israeli aggressor troops. The demonstration spread from the old town of Nablus to the new. Israeli police and troops called out to suppress the demonstration opened fire and arrested 14 of the demonstrators.

Factories, shops and schools in Nablus immediately announced their strike in protest against the bloody suppression by the Israeli police and troops. Offices, including the city town hall, were closed.

Scared by the successive demonstrations of the Palestinian schoolgirls, the Israeli occupation authorities proclaimed "sentences" of imprisonment and fines on four schoolgirls arrested for taking part in the February 3 demonstration. The four stood firm before the enemy court. Waving flags, they shouted courageously: "We are all 'Al Fatah'!"

The immediate cause of the mass demonstration in Gaza City on February 2 was the unjustifiable sentence passed that day on three young Palestinian women by the "court" of the Israeli aggressors. The heroic fight put up by these young schoolgirls spread at once from Gaza City to many places under Israeli occupation, stirring up a wave of demonstrations and a storm of strikes by factories, schools and shops. It is a reflection of the growing indignation of the Palestinian people at the bloody rule of the Israeli aggressors.

**Support for Palestinian Sisters.** Women of Iraq gathered on the afternoon of February 6 in Liberation Square of the capital to demonstrate their resolute support for the Palestinian schoolgirls in the Israeli-occupied areas. The rally passed several resolutions condemning the outrages perpetrated against the people of Palestine by the Zionists. It expressed firm support for the Palestinian women's just struggle against imperialist-Zionist oppression.

In Damascus, capital of Syria, tens of thousands of women — workers, peasants, students, teachers and nurses — demonstrated on February 11 together with the dependents of Palestinian commandos and martyrs. The banners they carried read: "We denounce the Zionist aggression and we fight imperialism!" "People's liberation war is the only correct way to liberation!" "Arab women will

struggle and fight side by side with their menfolk until victory!" Large numbers of demonstrators massed in front of the building of the U.N. office in Damascus and shouted slogans denouncing imperialism and Zionism for their aggression and brutalities.

TURKEY

### Students: U.S. Warships Get Out!

In July last year, when the U.S. 6th Fleet sailed into a Turkish port for a "visit," Turkey's patriotic students came out in a stirring demonstration to accord the Yankees, so to speak, "a state welcome." The students greeted the American ratings on shore-leave with their fists, and the latter took to their heels.

On February 10 this year, U.S. aircraft-carrier *Forrestal* and three destroyers stealthily slipped at day-break into Istanbul, Turkey's largest port. Some 1,000 patriotic students angrily rushed to Republican Square in the centre of the city to hold a protest demonstration. There, after pledging to fight U.S. imperialism, they burnt a stars and stripes before the public. Then they marched through the streets, shouting anti-U.S. slogans as they went along. They stoned and smashed the windows of the U.S. Mobil Oil Company building, the Turkish-American Bank and other U.S. agencies of aggression. The windshield of a car carrying officers of the U.S. aggressor troops which happened to pass by was shattered by the demonstrators.

The protest marchers also went to Turkey's First Army Headquarters to demand that they take off the large number of troops deployed in the dock area to bar students from approaching the U.S. warships. They draped the entrance to the army

headquarters with a black wreath with these words: "There is no place for the 6th Fleet in Turkey."

On the same day, patriotic students in Ankara also staged an anti-U.S. demonstration before Victory Monument in the heart of the Turkish capital. The U.S. national flag was burnt amid roaring slogans denouncing U.S. imperialism.

On February 11, more than 2,000 patriotic students in Istanbul poured into the streets again and held another anti-U.S. demonstration. With girl students in the van, they marched towards the quay where the U.S. war vessels were anchored and shouted "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Yankees, go home!" "Independence for Turkey!"

On the same day, anti-U.S. students burnt a stars and stripes in the main street of the old town of Istanbul and hoisted up on a tower near Istanbul University's Law Faculty a flag with the portrait of a law student who had been brutally beaten to death by the reactionary troops and police in the demonstration against the "visit" of the U.S. 6th Fleet last July. The courageous spirit he showed in fighting the reactionaries has since been inspiring Turkish students and fortifying their determination to fight U.S. imperialism to the end.

Reports say that the angry outbursts of Turkey's patriotic students have made U.S. sailors nervous. Like rats fearing the sunlight, they dared not show up in the streets of Istanbul. In mufti and under the escort of Turkish "security guards," they were taken on the sly in buses to hotels in far-off suburbs close to the Bosphorus Strait.

The four warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet operating in Turkish waters sneaked out of Istanbul on February 17 amid angry protests by the Turkish people.

(Continued from p. 17.)

explosive conflicts in the area, namely, the problem of the uprooted Arab people of Palestine and their inalienable right to self-determination and repatriation." He firmly declared his opposition to any conspiracy to write off the Palestine question. He stressed: "With regard to 'secure and recognized boundaries,' termination of the state of belligerency, free passage in Arab waterways, creation of demilitarized zones and stationing of international forces, all this means simply the liquidation of the Palestinian liberation movement. It also means that neighbouring Arab countries would have to confront, together with the international emergency forces, the Palestinian revolution and to put an end to it."

The delegations of Iraq, Algeria and a number of other Arab countries also declared their rejection of the U.N. Security Council "resolution" or any other proposals for a so-called "political solution."

### Soviet Revisionism's New Plot Will Surely Be Defeated

In face of the opposition from a number of Arab delegations, the Soviet revisionists' delegation resorted to a cunning new scheme. It inserted the Soviet revisionists' view in vague terms into the "communique" and

"appeal" adopted by the conference. At the same time, the delegates of the Soviet revisionists did their utmost to defend themselves, alleging that their support for seeking a "political solution" through the United Nations was not contradictory to the Arabs' support for the Palestinian armed struggle and that liquidating the consequences of the June war as a first step would be favourable to the Palestinian people's armed struggle for liberation as a second step, and so on and so forth. They unscrupulously trumpeted the fallacy of "saving the nation by a devious path." But the delegates of many Arab countries saw through the scheme. They pointed out that any form of "political solution" could only be a new Munich. As pointed out by the Syrian delegation, a "political solution" merely means the liquidation of the Palestine question once and for all.

By its clumsy performances at the conference, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique had added another most shameful page to its criminal record of selling out the Arab people, serving once again as a very good teacher by negative example. No matter what new conspiracies the Soviet revisionists may hatch in league with U.S. imperialism to sell out the national interests of the Arab people and to stamp out the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle, they will only reveal more clearly their heinous features as the ferocious enemy of the Palestinian and other Arab people.

---

## PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 12, No. 8  
February 21, 1969

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

### IN THIS ISSUE

<b>THE WEEK</b>	3	agricultural, land reclamation and water conservancy engineers and technicians in Mauritania	11
Comrade Lin Biao Warmly Greeted 8th Anniversary of Unification of South Vietnam P.L.A.F.		<b>Thai People's Armed Struggle Develops Swiftly and Vigorously</b>	13
<b>ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS</b>		The Face of a Traitor	14
How to Look at Intellectuals Correctly — Kung Chun and Chao Hui	5	Soviet Revisionism Intensifies Collaboration With U.S. Imperialism in Betraying the Arab People	16
Transforming Towns in Socialist Direction	7	Soviet Revisionism's Notorious "Five-Point Plan" on Middle East Question	17
Stories About Supporting the Army and Cherishing the People	8	<b>ACROSS THE LAND</b>	18
"The Engineers and Technicians Sent by Chairman Mao Are Excellent!" — Report on Chinese		<b>ROUND THE WORLD</b>	21

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

February 21, 1969

23

# WORKS BY MAO TSE-TUNG

## *In Pamphlet Form*

A selection of his works written between 1937—1941

### *—English Language Edition—*

Policies, Measures and Perspectives for Resisting the Japanese Invasion	20 pp.
For the Mobilization of All the Nation's Forces for Victory in the War of Resistance	16 pp.
Combat Liberalism	8 pp.
Urgent Tasks Following the Establishment of Kuomintang-Communist Co-operation	24 pp.
Interview With the British Journalist James Bertram	32 pp.
The Situation and Tasks in the Anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyuan	28 pp.
Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan	80 pp.
On Protracted War	170 pp.
The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War	32 pp.
Problems of War and Strategy	46 pp.
The Orientation of the Youth Movement	20 pp.
To Be Attacked by the Enemy Is Not a Bad Thing but a Good Thing	8 pp.
Introducing <i>The Communist</i>	24 pp.
Recruit Large Numbers of Intellectuals	12 pp.
The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party	56 pp.
On New Democracy	80 pp.
New-Democratic Constitutional Government	20 pp.
On the Question of Political Power in the Anti-Japanese Base Areas	12 pp.
Current Problems of Tactics in the Anti-Japanese United Front	20 pp.
Freely Expand the Anti-Japanese Forces and Resist the Onslaughts of the Anti-Communist Die-Hards	20 pp.
On Policy	20 pp.

Publisher: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributor: **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**