

PEKING REVIEW

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Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive P.L.A. Activists in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works

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Earnestly Implement the Principle of "Supporting the Left, but Not Any Particular Faction"

Jiefangjun Bao editorial commemorating the first anniversary of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao's call that "the People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left."

Chinese Government Statement Condemns U.S. Imperialism's Crime of Aggression

Firmly supporting the just stand of the Korean Government and people in countering U.S. imperialism's flagrant provocation.

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

In every place or unit where power must be seized, it is necessary to carry out the policy of the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination in establishing a provisional organ of power which is revolutionary and representative and enjoys proletarian authority. This organ of power should preferably be called the revolutionary committee.

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Without a people's army the people have nothing.

On Coalition Government (April 1945)

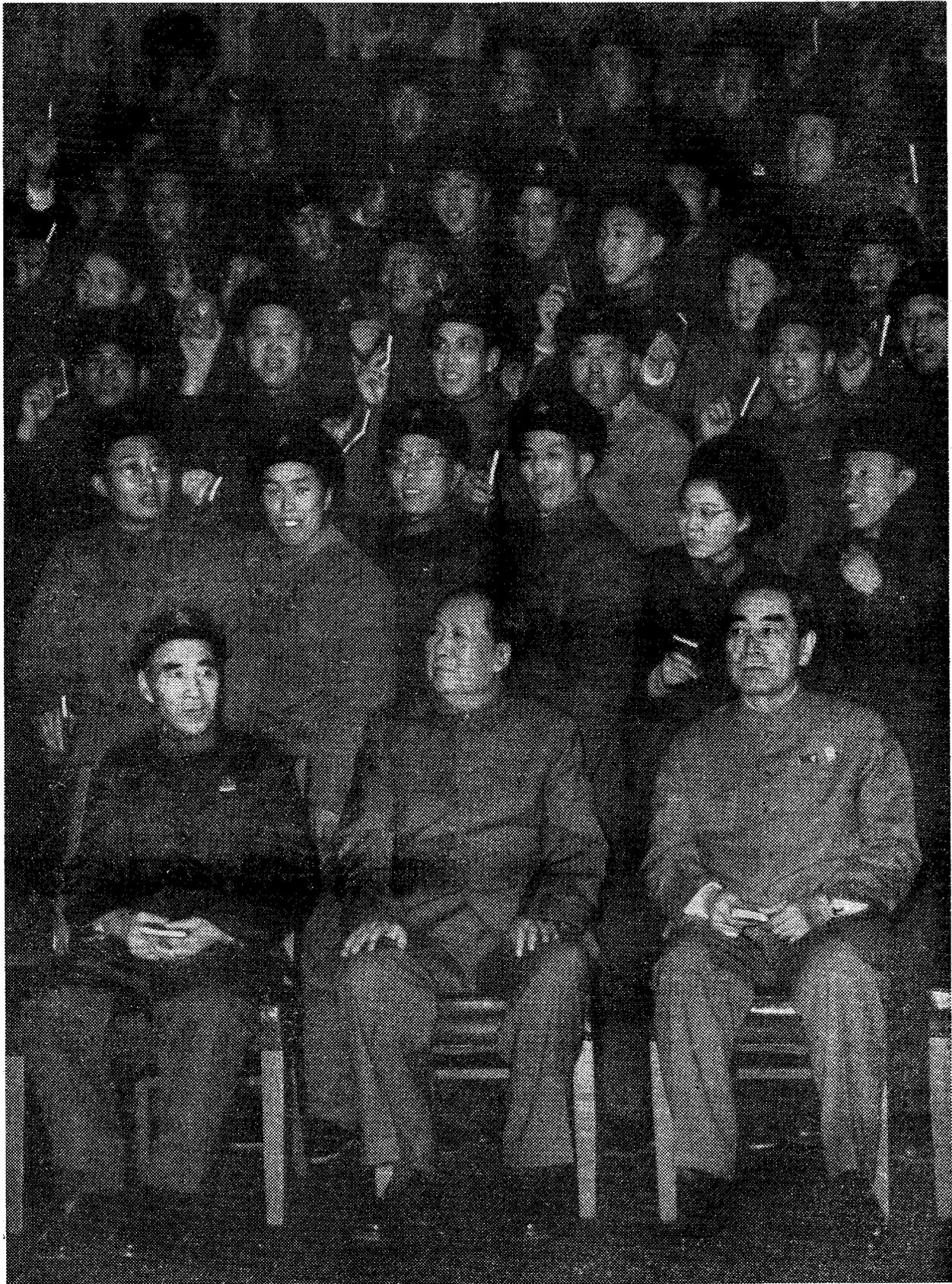
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In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing.

Quoted in "Premier Chou En-lai's Report on the Work of the Government to the First Session of the Third National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China" (December 1964)



Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao receives P.L.A. activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrade Chou En-lai with P.L.A. activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive P.L.A. Activists in the Study Of Chairman Mao's Works

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan on January 26 received activists of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

Those received are the delegates to the fourth congress of activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought convened by the Headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the delegates to the second congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works convened by the General Logistics Department of the P.L.A., the delegates to the second congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works from the air force of the P.L.A., and the delegates to the congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works from the second artillery corps of the P.L.A.

Among those present at the reception of the activists were Comrades Chen Yi, Liu Po-cheng, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu, Su Yu, Wu Fa-hsien, Wang Tung-hsing, Yeh Chun, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Wen Yu-cheng, Chiu Hui-tso, Chang Chih-ming, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Li Tso-peng, Wang Hung-kun, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Yu Li-chin, Liu Chin-ping, Li Tien-huan, Cheng Weishan, Fu Chung-pi, and Huang Tso-chen.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received the P.L.A. activists in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works at a time when the situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country is growing better and better. This reception expresses the greatest solicitude for and gives the greatest inspiration, stimulus and happiness to China's hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians now engaged in implementing Chairman Mao's latest series of in-

structions and winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, the revolutionary fighters who have come from coastal and frontier posts and other parts of the motherland and are gathered in the heart of the country, Peking, have brought with them the rich fruits of their experience in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and reports of victories and achievements in defence of the motherland and in their work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training. As they waited to be received by their great supreme commander Chairman Mao, in the Great Hall of the People, they sang *Wishing Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life!* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*.

The east glows red as the sun rises. Chairman Mao, the red sun that shines in our hearts, came into the hall, in excellent health and in high spirits, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching and others, and warmly met the revolutionary fighters who have performed great and meritorious deeds for the motherland and the people.

"The heavens are great, the earth is great, but they can't compare with the greatness of what the Party has done for the people. Dear as are father and mother, Chairman Mao is still dearer." With great joy and excitement, the revolutionary fighters on seeing Chairman Mao, waved their red-covered revolutionary books of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and cheered again and again "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" words eloquently expressing their deep feelings of boundless love for and loyalty to Chairman Mao.

Smiling, Chairman Mao time and again waved to and applauded the P.L.A. comrades in hearty greeting.

"We act according to Chairman Mao's instructions, we advance when Chairman Mao gives the signal." At this happiest of moments, the revolu-

tionary fighters enthusiastically expressed their determination to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to develop still further the fine revolutionary style of study advocated by Chairman Mao, bring about a new high tide in the mass movement to creatively study and

apply Chairman Mao's works, make an all-round implementation of the whole series of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and render new meritorious services to the motherland and the people.

Chinese Government Statement Condemns U.S. Imperialism's Crime of Aggression

— Firmly supporting the just stand of the Korean Government and people in countering U.S. imperialism's flagrant provocation

- U.S. imperialism exploits the capture of its spy ship in Korea's territorial waters to vigorously carry out war blackmail.
- Should U.S. imperialism dare to embark on a new war adventure, it is bound to receive even more severe punishment.

Following is the full text of the statement issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China on January 28. — Ed.

On January 23, naval units of the Korean People's Army captured on the seas off Wonson an armed U.S. spy ship *Pueblo* which had intruded into Korea's territorial waters for espionage activities. On January 27, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement pointing out that this provocation by U.S. imperialism "is another flagrant violation of the Korean armistice agreement, and an open aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. . . . It is entirely right that the Korean people have taken the decisive measure of self-defence. . . . The U.S. imperialists, no matter how they act, can never conceal their ugly nature of aggression nor surprise the Korean people." The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just stand of the Korean Government and people in countering U.S. imperialism's flagrant provocation.

It is by no means accidental that the U.S. warship intruded into Korea's territorial waters for espionage activities. To save themselves from doomed defeat on the Vietnam battlefield, the U.S. aggressors are plotting to expand the war of aggression against Vietnam and stepping up their activities of aggression and war throughout Asia. This incident of provocation against the Korean people by U.S. imperialism is part and parcel of these criminal U.S. activities.

Exploiting the capture of the spy ship, the U.S. ruling clique is vigorously carrying out war mobilization and war blackmail, bringing in armed forces and stepping up military deployments and at the same time uttering hysterical war cries. The Johnson government

has moved U.S. military aircraft from Japan proper and Okinawa to south Korea and sent the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise* to the seas off Korea. Moreover, it has seized this opportunity to step up war mobilization at home and has called up U.S. air force and navy reservists. This is an undisguised policy of war intimidation.

While carrying out brazen war blackmail, U.S. imperialism has repeatedly expressed the hope that the modern revisionist clique will come forward to help it find a way out. The United States is, moreover, trying hard to cover up its crime of aggression and bring pressures to bear on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the United Nations. The shameful record of the United Nations serving as a tool of U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Korea is still fresh in people's minds. U.S. imperialism's attempt to once again use the United Nations to serve its policy of aggression against Korea will certainly meet with the condemnation of the people throughout the world.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "To achieve their ends of aggression and enslavement of the peoples of all countries, the U.S. imperialists have been creating tension in all parts of the world. They calculate that they will always benefit from tense situations, but the fact is that the tension created by the United States has led to the opposite of what they desire. It serves to mobilize the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors."

In trying to intimidate the Korean people by war blackmail, U.S. imperialism has forgotten the lesson it was taught in the Korean war. Should U.S. imperialism dare to embark on a new war adventure, it is bound to taste the bitter fruit of its own making and receive even more severe punishment.

The People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left.

MAO TSE-TUNG

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JIEFANGJUN BAO

Earnestly Implement the Principle of "Supporting The Left, but Not Any Particular Faction"

—In commemoration of the first anniversary of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao's call that "The People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left"

WITH boundless love and esteem for, infinite faith in and eternal loyalty to the great supreme commander Chairman Mao, we, at a time when the situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution is unprecedentedly excellent, warmly commemorate the first anniversary of Chairman Mao's great call that "The People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left."

During the past year, the commanders and fighters of our army, resolutely responding to Chairman Mao's great call, have held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in their work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training. They have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, steadfastly sided with the revolutionary Left, and helped the masses of the Left with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Together with the revolutionary masses, they have shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov, developed in depth the revolutionary mass criticism and promoted the revolutionary great alliances, the revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations and the process of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit. In this way, they have made immense contributions in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In this great struggle, the mass movement in the army for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works has been brought to a new stage. The commanders and fighters have been tempered and tested in carrying on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Large numbers of advanced

individuals and units have emerged. Their outstanding representatives are Comrade Li Wen-chung, the heroic 4th Platoon, and the personnel of Unit 8341 who are helping the Left in the Peking General Knitwear Mill. Within the army there has been a new leap in ideological revolutionization.

The great call that "the People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left" is an important component part of Chairman Mao's theory on carrying on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and an important strategic step in the great proletarian cultural revolution. It marks a new development of Chairman Mao's thinking on army building.

In order to further carry out this great call of Chairman Mao's, it is now necessary to earnestly follow the principle of "helping the Left, but not any particular faction." This is the decisive factor for the army in carrying out Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions to the letter and in an all-round way, and in doing better the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training.

To help the Left but not any particular faction, it is necessary to act exactly in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and support the broad masses of the Left. We must support all revolutionary mass organizations. Favouring one while becoming estranged from another cannot be allowed. Nor is it permissible to support one against another. It is also wrong to "support whatever you do if you are the Left." Instead, we should support all words and deeds that conform with

Mao Tse-tung's thought. Under no circumstances should we support bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism among some of the members. We must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to help them overcome and correct it. The utmost effort should be made to promote the formation of the revolutionary great alliance between the two revolutionary mass groupings on the basis of revolutionary principles.

To carry out resolutely the principle of "helping the Left, but not any particular faction" is an important indication of loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to his proletarian revolutionary line in the present new situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Today, when the great proletarian cultural revolution has won decisive victory, the handful of renegades and special agents who sneaked into our revolutionary ranks, the handful of diehard capitalist roaders within the Party and other class enemies in society do not take their failure lying down. They are trying in a thousand and one ways to stir up and use reactionary bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism to incite discord and sow dissension among the revolutionaries in order to split their ranks, interfere with Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, and undermine the great proletarian cultural revolution and the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao. This is the reflection of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the new situation. The great People's Liberation Army is the most important mainstay of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must be clear about the characteristics of the class struggle in the present circumstances, sharpen our revolutionary vigilance, take a clear-cut, firm stand on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, resolutely adhere to the principle of "helping the Left, but not any particular faction," and wage an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism. This is the pressing need in uniting the revolutionary masses, in defeating the class enemy and in winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao constantly teaches us: **"We must firmly believe that the great majority of the masses are good and that bad elements only make up a very small fraction."**

To have firm faith in the majority of the masses is the core of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It is the basic starting-point of "helping the Left, but not any particular faction." We must firmly believe that after a year and more of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses have seen more and more clearly both the crimes of the handful of top Party capitalist roaders in opposing the Party and socialism and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which they pushed. Even among those who were misled in the past, the majority have now awakened

and are standing on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We must not ignore the consciousness of the masses, the new developments of the mass movement and the fact that **"the backward sections among the masses are exerting themselves to catch up with the advanced."** We must not negate and exclude from the revolutionary ranks those people who have made mistakes at one time and those revolutionary organizations where some bad elements sneaked into the leadership.

Bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism is a reactionary social trend of thought. The commanders and fighters of our army, who are fighting in the front-line of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, must take Chairman Mao's latest instructions as the key link, fight self, repudiate revisionism, strengthen ideological revolutionization and resolutely resist the influence of this trend. This is a basic question in "helping the Left, but not any particular faction." If bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism should be allowed to grow in our minds without being resisted, the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training will be led astray. This will in turn encourage factionalism in some revolutionary mass organizations, deepen the differences between the two groupings of revolutionary mass organizations, damage the unity between the army and the people and hamper the realization of Chairman Mao's great strategic plan.

The People's Liberation Army is a highly proletarianized and militant people's army, founded and nurtured by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao himself. In the new year we must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify the thinking and actions of army units supporting the Left in each area so as to enable them to go all-out, aim high, advance courageously and resolutely correct any shortcomings and errors as soon as they emerge. Every commander and fighter of the People's Liberation Army should study more earnestly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, strengthen his proletarian Party spirit, oppose bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism, be a model in "helping the Left, but not any particular faction" and do his best to guide those people in the revolutionary ranks with petty-bourgeois ideas on to the path of the proletarian revolution. It is necessary to redouble our revolutionary vigilance, smash the schemes of the class enemies at home and abroad to disrupt the unity between the army and the people and to undermine the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is necessary to greatly strengthen the unity between the army and the people and win new merit in seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

("Jiefangjun Bao" editorial, January 28)

Using the Great Thought of Mao Tse-tung To Help the Broad Masses of the Left

DURING the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese People's Liberation Army which was founded and is led by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao himself and is under the direct command of deputy supreme commander Lin Piao, has held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In its work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training, it has used Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses and has thus rendered great new meritorious service.

"The People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left." Chairman Mao issued this fighting order to the P.L.A. in January last year when the great proletarian cultural revolution came to the crucial stage of decisive battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. This order represents the greatest confidence in, the greatest concern for, and the greatest encouragement and spur to the broad masses of P.L.A. commanders and fighters. Acting under this order, they have gone in their thousands and tens of thousands into factories and mines, enterprises and government organizations, schools and the vast countryside. Among them were veterans of the Red Army, combat heroes as well as newly enlisted men maturing under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. During the past year, they have made tremendous contributions to the winning of decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution by using the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to help and protect the broad masses of the Left, helping them to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, form revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations, carry out the tasks of struggle, criticism and transformation in various units, and make great efforts in grasping revolution and promoting production.

The P.L.A. commanders and fighters have always regarded it their cardinal task to disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses and to organize and arm them with it. As soon as they enter a factory, a village, a government organization, or a school, they immediately join the masses in studying Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the*

Mountains). They help the mass organizations to unfold the mass movement for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, explaining to them the importance of "studying Chairman Mao's writings, following his teachings, acting according to his instructions and being his good soldiers" and relating their own experience as to how they study Chairman Mao's works with specific problems in mind, study and apply them in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what they study. They also help the revolutionary masses to organize exhibitions for people to see how the new society and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line stand in contrast to the old society and the bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov and hold meetings at which people recall the bitter past so as to be better able to appreciate the happiness of today. All this serves to arouse hatred towards the old society and China's Khrushchov, increase their ardent love towards the great leader Chairman Mao, and raise their consciousness in studying Chairman Mao's works.

The commanders and fighters pay special attention to the implementation by the revolutionary masses of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. They say that it is our duty to spread Chairman Mao's latest instructions to all corners of the country so that the broad masses of revolutionaries will be better able to follow closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan.

Whenever Chairman Mao's latest instructions are relayed, the commanders and fighters swiftly and zealously transmit Chairman Mao's voice to the broad masses. Last autumn, Chairman Mao said: **"There is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings."** The P.L.A. men vigorously propagated this instruction wherever they were stationed and helped the revolutionary mass organizations to speedily bring about the revolutionary great alliances. Among the masses, they also made great efforts to spread and implement Chairman Mao's latest instruction on cadres—**The correct handling of cadres is the key question in forming the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and making a success of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, and it**

must be solved properly. As a result, many revolutionary leading cadres were liberated from the yoke of the bourgeois reactionary line. Since Chairman Mao issued the great call "fight self, repudiate revisionism" and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao gave the instruction to make great efforts to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, the army men have helped in those departments where they were to run these classes well. In the study classes, together with the P.L.A. commanders and fighters, hundreds of millions of revolutionary people and revolutionary cadres have made efforts to destroy bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas and uphold Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the study classes, Chairman

Mao's latest instructions are transformed into conscious revolutionary action.

At present, in accordance with the instruction of deputy supreme commander Lin Piao, the great Chinese P.L.A., while vigilantly defending our great motherland and the great proletarian cultural revolution, are conscientiously summing up their experience in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to make propaganda among the masses, organize them and arm them. They have expressed their determination to unite with the revolutionary masses, vanquish the class enemy and make still greater contributions in the struggle for the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Song of Victory to Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Kansu and Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committees Formed

TOWARDS the end of January and with an excellent situation prevailing in the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the nation, Kansu Province in the northwest and Honan Province in central-south China both established revolutionary committees amidst the storms of the class struggle. This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It is a new song of victory of China's revolutionary people who, under the brilliant guidance of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, are advancing to achieve all-round victory in their great proletarian cultural revolution.

Kansu Province is a strategic base with glorious revolutionary traditions. Thirty-three years ago, during the world-famous Long March, our great leader Chairman Mao led the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army through the province. Since that time the great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao has inspired the 13 million revolutionary people of Kansu and the hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people throughout the country.

Honan, with 50 million people, is another province with a glorious revolutionary history. It was in Chengchow, capital of Honan, that the Peking-Hankow Railway workers started their February 7, 1923 strike—a movement led by the Chinese Communist Party. In the course of the great battles in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, Chairman Mao visited Honan many times to inspect the Yellow River and the rural people's communes there. To guide the victorious advance of the revolution, Chairman Mao

personally presided over two meetings at Chengchow during the years of the big leap forward.

During the present great and unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao has always shown concern for the revolutionary struggles of the people of Kansu and Honan and he inspected Honan himself. Boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, arming themselves with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, developing their fearless revolutionary spirit and surmounting every difficulty, the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses of these two provinces dragged out the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists such as those agents of China's Khrushchov: Wang Feng in Kansu and Wen Min-sheng and Chao Wen-fu in Honan. With the firm support of the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses seized into the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries all the power usurped by these revisionists.

The present situation in the great cultural revolution is as excellent in Kansu and Honan as it is in the rest of the country. Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line have gone deep into the hearts of the people. The proletarian dictatorship has been consolidated and strengthened. To win all-round victory in the great cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses are implementing every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. The establishment of the Kansu and Honan

Provincial Revolutionary Committees proclaims the complete bankruptcy of the criminal plots by which China's Khrushchov and his agents vainly attempted to restore capitalism in these two provinces. It also signifies the emergence of a new stage in the great cultural revolution in Kansu and Honan.

Celebration Rally in Kansu

There was great jubilation in Lanchow, capital of Kansu, on January 24. Carrying huge portraits of Chairman Mao and waving red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, 250,000 proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units under the Lanchow Command gathered from all directions at the rallying place and warmly celebrated the birth of the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee. When the establishment of the revolutionary committee was announced at the rally, there was thunderous applause and mighty rounds of cheers: "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Hsien Heng-han, Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, speaking at the rally, said: "In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Kansu Province, our great supreme commander Chairman Mao dispersed the mists and pointed out the way forward for us. The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung has given us inexhaustible wisdom and strength. All our victories are great victories for Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

The Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, a provisional organ of power, Comrade Hsien Heng-han stressed, should become a powerful headquarters for vigorously fostering Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and turn the whole province into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

He continued: "We must strive hard to run different types of classes for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought well, place the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought ahead of all else, bring about a new upsurge in the great mass movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in the province and use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to command, remould and move everything forward.

"We must, by developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth, continue to clear away all the revisionist poison spread by China's Khrushchov and his agents in Kansu, so that the great thought of Mao Tse-tung takes permanent root in the minds of the people and his proletarian revolutionary line always guides us in victorious advance."

The armymen and civilians in the province, Hsien Heng-han said, should redouble their revolutionary vigilance, continue to carry out the movement to "support the army and cherish the people," greatly

strengthen unity between armymen and civilians and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and resolutely smash all plots and sabotage by the class enemies in China and abroad and by the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, so as to ensure the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Speaking on behalf of all their commanders and fighters at the rally, Chang Ta-chih, commander of the P.L.A. units under the Lanchow Command, warmly hailed the establishment of the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and gave resolute support to the revolutionary political power of the proletariat. He said: We must warmly respond to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's militant call "Hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and win new merit in the great proletarian cultural revolution movement," study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, put proletarian politics to the fore and do a better job of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, with the support and help of the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses. We should redouble our revolutionary vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to smash war provocations by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and strive hard to defend the security of our motherland and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Hu Chi-tung, Vice-Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and a revolutionary leading cadre, and representatives of the conferences of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and congresses of college and middle school Red Guards and of other revolutionary mass organizations in Lanchow also addressed the rally.

Amidst stormy applause and cheers, the rally adopted a message of salute to the most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

The message says: "Oh, Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! Your brilliant thought is the beacon guiding our way forward and our weapon in battle. All our lives we will study your writings, follow your teachings, and act according to your instructions. We will engrave your brilliant thought on our minds and put it into practice. We will fill the skies above, and flood the earth of Kansu with the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought; we will arm the people of Kansu with Mao Tse-tung's thought! We will keep the banner of your brilliant thought flying for ever over Kansu for endless generations!"

The rally also adopted a message to the people of the whole province.

The rally ended with a celebration parade.

Celebration Rally in Honan

On January 27, a mass rally was held in Chengchow, capital of Honan Province, to celebrate the

founding of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

The rally opened with the song *The East Is Red*. When the birth of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee was proclaimed, 250,000 revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army present raised their copies of the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and shouted again and again: "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live Chairman Mao, our most respected and beloved great leader! A long, long life to him!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao, the very red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts!"

Liu Chien-hsun, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, addressing the rally, declared: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. All the victories won in the great proletarian cultural revolution in Honan are great victories for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chairman Mao's series of latest instructions are the beacon lighting the way of our advance; they are the basic guarantee for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We can recall many experiences in the course of our struggle over the past year and more, but the deepest and most fundamental is that closely following our great supreme commander Chairman Mao means victory!"

Comrade Liu Chien-hsun pointed out that the most important and fundamental task in the new year was to develop in a still more extensive and deep-going way the great mass movement for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought in which the key link was the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. In implementing these instructions, "**fight self, repudiate revisionism**" must be taken as the guiding principle, and it was necessary to get rid of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism, strengthen proletarian Party spirit; eliminate anarchism and strengthen the revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline of the proletariat. The revolutionary committees at all levels and all the revolutionary mass organizations must make a really good job of running the various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and develop the splendid revolutionary style of study — linking theory with practice — advocated by Chairman Mao himself.

Comrade Liu Chien-hsun continued: "Fierce class struggle continues after victory in the struggle to seize power. We must heighten our revolutionary vigilance and never forget the class struggle, never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, never forget to keep proletarian politics to the fore and never forget to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In seizing power, we relied on Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must also rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought in holding and exercising power. Members of revolutionary

committees at all levels must make a determined effort to revolutionize their own thinking, destroy self-interest, foster devotion to the public interest and make great efforts to remould their world outlook. They must be vigilant against attacks with sugar-coated bullets, always maintain the fine tradition of modesty, prudence, plain living and hard work, never for a moment divorce themselves from the masses, serve the people wholeheartedly and, together with the revolutionary masses throughout the province, strive to build Honan into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

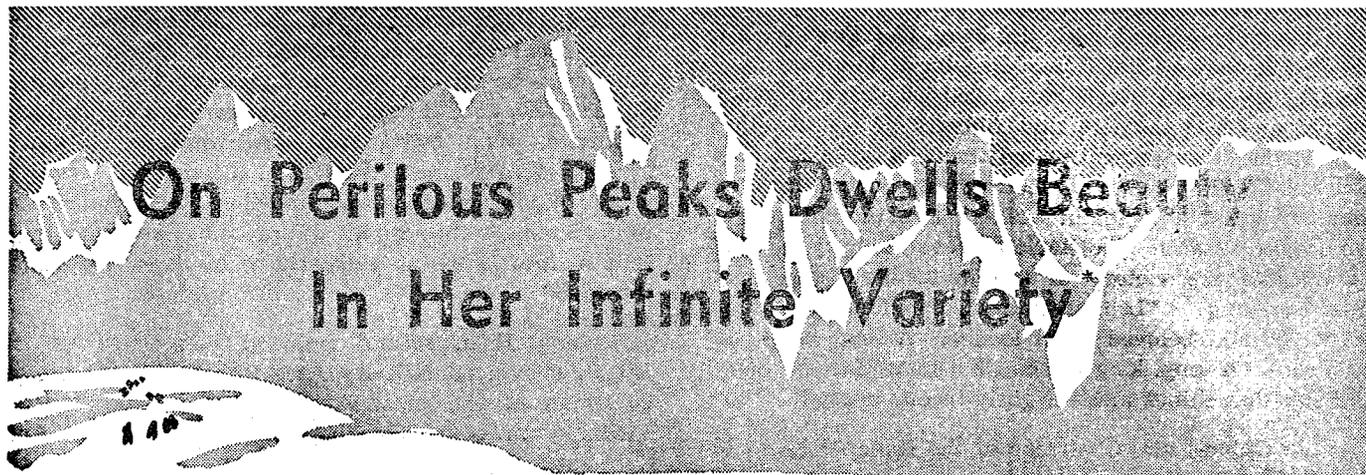
Wang Hsin, second political commissar of the Honan Provincial Military Area Command and a vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, speaking on behalf of the Provincial Military Area Command and all commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. stationed there, extended warm congratulations, declared their support for the new-born revolutionary committee and pledged firm resolve to uphold its revolutionary authority. In the course of the new year, he said, they would carry out with still greater determination Chairman Mao's great call to "**support the army and cherish the people**," and with greater firmness trust and rely on the revolutionary masses, to be modest and prudent, guard against conceit and impetuosity, modestly learn from the masses, be their students, enthusiastically propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought among them, carry out ideological and political work in a deep-going, meticulous and patient way, strengthen army-civilian unity, do a still better job of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, and win new merit in the great struggle to achieve all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Speeches were also made at the rally by representatives of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Great Alliance Committee and of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and young Red Guards. All enthusiastically greeted the birth of the provincial revolutionary committee.

The rally adopted a message of salute to our most revered and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. It says: "Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, we will firmly bear in mind **your teaching 'You must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!'** We will hold the great red banner of your brilliant thought still higher, **take your latest instructions as our guiding principle, go all out, aim high, advance from strength to strength and achieve all-round ideological, political, economic and organizational victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.**"

A parade in celebration followed the rally.

The *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* published joint editorials warmly greeting the founding of the revolutionary committees of the two provinces.



Stories about China's scientific survey of Mt. Jolmo Lungma

IN 1966 and 1967 a Chinese scientific expedition made a multi-purpose survey of the area dominated by Mt. Jolmo Lungma — the world's highest peak — on a scale unknown in the history of science. It was a magnificent success. (See *Peking Review*, 1968, No. 4, p. 12.)

The great thought of Mao Tse-tung was the guarantee of success and the source of strength. All the achievements of this survey of Mt. Jolmo Lungma, the top of the "Roof of the World," derive from the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

"We Have a Red Sun in Our Hearts"

"We are determined to plant the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought on Mt. Jolmo Lungma." This was the heroic pledge of the solar radiation observation group.

Because of its great height and highly transparent atmosphere, Mt. Jolmo Lungma is an ideal place for studying solar radiation. A U.S. mountaineering team, while climbing the southern slope of the peak in 1963, made some observations at an altitude of less than 6,000 metres above sea level. Later a spate of American articles made a big fuss about the bit of information they collected.

China's revolutionary scientific workers were incensed by this U.S. imperialist provocation. Keenly alive to the significance of their work as a struggle against nature and, more important, against the imperialists, revisionists and all the other reactionaries, they were determined, no matter what the difficulties, to achieve an outstanding success. Along with the meteorologists, the scientists in solar radiation fought their

way up Mt. Jolmo Lungma and made observations of solar radiation and alpine meteorology at altitudes of 5,900 metres, 6,500 metres and above 7,000 metres. They obtained data on solar radiation at the highest point ever reached on earth's surface in this field of study. Their data far surpasses that of the Americans.

To reach above 7,000 metres on the northern slope of Mt. Jolmo Lungma, the climbers had to make their way over the perilous North Col which lies between 6,600 metres and 7,007 metres above sea level. Known as a "gate" to the summit, North Col rises at an average gradient of 55 degrees and ends at the top in an almost vertical ice cliff. It was described by the British as utterly "unclimbable" since some British "explorers" lost their lives on its icy slopes. Yet the Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought tackled the North Col with success. In 1960, young Chinese mountaineers succeeded for the first time in history in reaching the summit of Jolmo Lungma over the North Col. Now the scientific workers were following suit to achieve new wonders there.

"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" — members of the expedition repeated this quotation from Chairman Mao as they surmounted one obstacle after another and pressed forward. They said: "Chairman Mao guides us in this battle; no force on earth can stop our advance!"

Still More Rigorous Tests Ahead

Collecting data on solar radiation demands continuous work over a relatively long period. The imperialists and certain reactionary "authorities" have insisted that it is impossible for men to continue working for relatively long periods at altitudes over 6,000 metres. But the Chinese scientific workers banished superstition, emancipated their minds and swept away

* From Chairman Mao's poem *The Fairy Cave*.

stereotyped foreign ways of doing things. They kept up their high altitude observations from dawn to dusk. Strong gales often blew at night, chilling them to the marrow. But this could not shake the will of revolutionary scientific workers. "We have a red sun in our hearts which gives us warmth and strength," they declared.

After working for six days in a row on the mountain, they ran out of food and petrol. What should they do? They recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: "Give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)." This gave them tremendous courage and strength in their battle against the elements. They held out for another day until the whole work was successfully completed.

"Go Where the Difficulties Are Greater"

Helped by P.L.A. men and local Tibetans, the revolutionary surveyors climbed 20 peaks from 6,000 to over 7,000 metres above sea level and carried out astronomical geodetic surveying, triangulation, differential levelling and stereophotogrammetric surveying of Mt. Jolmo Lungma from 61 observation posts. This feat is unprecedented in the world history of surveying.

The Main Rongbuk Glacier hanging at the waist of Mt. Jolmo Lungma is studded with seracs and crisscrossed by crevices. But the revolutionary surveyors armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought were dauntless and they finally succeeded in tackling this seemingly inaccessible area.

As they threaded their way past the seracs looking for a good observation post, they suddenly found their way blocked by a tall ice wall. "What is work? Work is struggle. There are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. We go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties. A good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." This great teaching of Chairman Mao's filled them with boundless strength and courage. They began to cut steps with their ice picks and worked

their way up the ice cliff. It took them full 40 minutes to cover the 50 metres to the top.

To prepare themselves for the greater difficulties and more rigorous tests ahead, they gathered in their tents that evening and studied *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. "In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." Their voices reciting this passage echoed through the age-old ice-bound valley.

They traversed the Main Rongbuk Glacier the next day, selected the first observation post and started work right away in the spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour." On the day they were to work at the 7th and last observation post, they got up at three o'clock in the morning. They crossed the ice crevices by moonlight and reached the designated spot at noon. To seize the best time for observation, they set to work without bothering to take a snack.

By now they had spent 15 days on the glacier. Exposure to strong ultra-violet rays, rarefied air at high altitudes and piercing winds had caused their faces to swell. Some were so swollen around the lips that they found it difficult to eat. But no one uttered a word of complaint. Determined to hold out till final victory, they felt great joy in battling against hardships.

Astronomical geodetic observations had to be carried out at night, and those who undertook this task endured exceptionally intense cold. On their very first night on the peak, they were hit by bad weather and their tents were almost swept away by strong winds.



Members of the scientific expedition to Mt. Jolmo Lungma at work. On the knapsack, as a constant source of inspiration, is the quotation from Chairman Mao: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

Anchoring the tents with their own bodies and holding the instrument cases in their arms to keep them safe, the young scientific workers battled the weather for two straight days. They set to work as soon as the weather broke on the third day.

Indomitable Revolutionary Will to Conquer Mt. Jolmo Lungma

Three members of the geophysics group climbed Mt. Jolmo Lungma for three days to reach a height of 6,400 metres above sea level. This was still 100 metres short of their goal to obtain new geomagnetic data.

At this juncture, one of them was attacked by acute mountain sickness and could go no further. His tasks were shared by the other two. Facing tremendous difficulties, they recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: **"No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on."** They vowed that they would fight on to the last man till final victory.

Every step forward required tremendous effort. Forty minutes passed, yet they made very little progress. They opened their copies of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and read aloud this passage: **"This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield."** Chairman Mao's teaching gave them new strength and they reached their destination after a hard struggle.

They could get no sleep that night on the mountain. But the next day they obtained geomagnetic data at the highest point ever reached in such surveying.

The discovery of Early Palaeozoic strata was another example showing how members of the expedition broke with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds.

In the last century and more, imperialist "explorers" have distorted the geological picture of the Mt. Jolmo Lungma area. They made the erroneous assertion that Early Palaeozoic strata probably did not exist in this area.

While making their surveys in the Mt. Jolmo Lungma area, the Chinese scientific workers repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: **"In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong. They are wrong because they agree neither with the historical facts of social development over the past million years, nor with the historical facts of nature so far known to us (i.e. nature as revealed in the history of celestial bodies, the earth, life, and other natural phenomena)."**

Chairman Mao's teaching helped them root out superstition and emancipate their thinking. Animated with fiery proletarian determination to win honour for Chairman Mao and for the Chinese people and in the indomitable spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed

the mountains, they eventually discovered Early Palaeozoic strata formed between 400 million and 500 million years ago at places traversed many times by foreign "explorers." Their discovery filled the gap in the geological history of the Mt. Jolmo Lungma area.

May the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Fly For Ever Over the World's Highest Peak

The great thought of Mao Tse-tung guided the members of the expedition in scaling the peaks of science and technology. They studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively at all times and everywhere and in tackling every problem. They advanced in the teeth of difficulties without losing their bearings because they had Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide. They were high in spirit and strong in morale because Mao Tse-tung's thought was for them an inexhaustible source of strength.

The heroic People's Liberation Army men who aided the expedition showed a fearless revolutionary spirit and utter devotion to others without any thought of self. They scouted the road for the scientific workers. They always took on the tasks that involved the greatest danger. They helped ahead those who suffered from mountain sickness. At times of great difficulty they were always ready with a quotation from Chairman Mao to encourage members of the expedition to fulfil their tasks.

Members of the expedition tuned in to broadcasts from Peking every day after their return from work no matter how tired they were or how late it was. When Chairman Mao issued his great call to **"fight self, repudiate revisionism,"** they immediately responded. They held meetings by the Tsangpo River to combat self and repudiate revisionism, exchange experience in the study of the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*) and they denounced the revisionist line in scientific research.

Both scientific workers and P.L.A. men actively propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought and the tremendous significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution among the local population. Following Chairman Mao's instructions, they went deep among the masses, visited the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, learnt from them, worked with them, cultivated in themselves the feelings of the workers and peasants and remoulded their own world outlook. The Tibetan working people pledged to make the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought fly for ever over the world's highest peak.

CORRECTION: In our last issue (No. 4), page 6, left-hand column, the last three lines of the second paragraph should read: vigorous and vital vanguard organization which is composed of advanced elements of the proletariat and is capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.

Implementing Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions Means Victory

—How An Air Force Unit Helps the Left in Tientsin's Hungwei District

THE air force unit now helping the Left in Hungwei District in Tientsin is an outstanding collective in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and in the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, members of the unit have enthusiastically disseminated and resolutely defended Chairman Mao's latest series of extremely important instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution. They have made these instructions the soul of people's being and translated them into the conscious actions of the masses. As a result, the cultural revolution in the district has been advancing triumphantly along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

Closely and Resolutely Follow Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has said: "Our Chairman Mao is the commander-in-chief of this great proletarian cultural revolution. Chairman Mao is the supreme commander. Under the guidance of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and faithfully following his instructions, we will certainly carry the great cultural revolution forward smoothly and win great victories!" Ever since the unit was assigned the task of helping the Left, its members have always acted on and closely and resolutely followed each and every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

When Chairman Mao gave the instruction that "the People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left," these air force men took the side of the masses of the Left with enormous zeal and fervour and pledged to stand foursquare behind the Left. For instance, there was a revolutionary mass organization in a knitwear mill which had dwindled to only one member as a result of the attacks by the bourgeois reactionary line. However, in defiance of all difficulties and risks, they gave it all-out support. They said: "Chairman Mao orders us to help the Left, we must unflinchingly carry out the order." With their help, this organization rapidly grew in strength before long.

Last September, the great leader Chairman Mao instructed that "there is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for

the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings." Members of the unit lost no time in relaying this instruction to the revolutionaries in the district. Twelve of them visited 58 factories and plants in 24 hours to publicize it among the workers and staff. The workers were so moved that they said: "We workers suffered most from exploitation and oppression before liberation. Now that Chairman Mao has called on us to forge the revolutionary alliances, we must take the lead."

Firmly adhering to Chairman Mao's latest instructions, this help-the-Left unit helped the Left, but not any particular faction. When the two groups in a factory were both revolutionary mass organizations, they treated them equally and helped them to achieve a revolutionary great alliance on the basis of revolutionary principles as quickly as possible. If one of the two groups was misled by the capitalist roaders, they worked patiently to help the misled masses return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Remove Obstacles, Overcome Factionalism, and Implement Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions In the Course of the Struggle

While advancing steadfastly along the course indicated by Chairman Mao's latest instructions, the air force unit helping the Left has had to break through all resistance and overcome all obstacles.

When the proletarian revolutionaries in Hungwei District were unfolding the mass campaign of revolutionary criticism and repudiation and building the revolutionary alliances, the agents of China's Khrushchov in Tientsin, in a vain attempt to avert their own imminent destruction, ganged up with the monsters and demons in society. Taking advantage of the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism and anarchist trend of thought in the revolutionary ranks, they created splits, obstructed the implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and undermined his great strategic plan. Notwithstanding all this, the air force unit forged ahead courageously and unswervingly implemented Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

When the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party were trying to incite misled people to sabotage the revolutionary mass criticism and the revolutionary great alliances in the district, the air force men imme-

diately went among the masses to do ideological work. They got the leading members of mass organizations in the district together and explained Chairman Mao's latest instructions on the revolutionary mass criticism and the revolutionary great alliance. Thereupon, the revolutionaries in the district's factories, offices, enterprises and schools went into action. They advanced the revolutionary mass criticism by putting up big-character posters and holding meetings, thus foiling the plots of the class enemies.

When the two mass organizations in a furniture workshop were about to forge a revolutionary great alliance with the help of the air force unit, their members were influenced by an ultra-Left trend of thought in society. Certain people who held such views described the proposed alliance at the workshop as a sort of hotchpotch. Hearing this, some workers wavered. But the air force men there stood firm. They carried out ideological-political work among the workers and explained that the building of the revolutionary great alliance was in conformity with the great call of Chairman Mao and with the general orientation of the current struggle. They told the workers that they had to steadfastly follow Chairman Mao's latest instructions which brooked no obstruction, and that they had to guard against the conspiracy of the class enemies. As a result, Chairman Mao's instructions were promptly implemented and the great alliance brought about.

While overcoming obstacles, the air force men resolutely guided the broad masses on to the path of the proletarian revolution as directed by Chairman Mao. This was done by setting up typical examples in implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions so as to encourage others to follow suit.

When Chairman Mao issued the call to **"have faith in and rely on the majority of the cadres,"** they immediately chose as a pace-setter a textile mill which had succeeded in overcoming the ideas of "doubting everyone" and "overthrowing everyone" and in liberating the cadres persecuted by the bourgeois reactionary line. Following this example, the factories in the district soon liberated more than 90 per cent of the revolutionary leading cadres.

In response to Chairman Mao's great call to **"fight self, repudiate revisionism,"** members of the air force unit immediately undertook to help the revolutionary masses in factories, offices and in the neighbourhood organizations to set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. They encouraged the revolutionaries to combat factionalism and root out selfish ideas and implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions well.

No. 8 Street in Hungwei District has 10 factories whose workers were divided into many different groups due to the influence of factionalism. The air force men helped the workers study Chairman Mao's latest instructions and his "three constantly read articles" in the study classes. Using these as their weapon, the workers overcame factionalism and joined forces

in the revolutionary mass criticism. They also called a joint meeting to rename the street "Unity Street."

Trust and Rely on the Masses in Implementing Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that **"the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them,"** the air force men together with the proletarian revolutionaries have formed a mighty army for spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Hungwei District has more than 300 factories and a population of over half a million, whereas the commanders and fighters of the air force unit number only 148. This being the case, the latter aroused the masses and relied on them as Chairman Mao teaches. They divided the district into seven areas and each area was in turn divided into several sub-areas. With their help, Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of workers were set up in each area and inter-factory networks were formed in each sub-area by workers who carried out activities to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought in their spare time. The air force men also encouraged the workers to do ideological-political work among themselves in a lively manner, including activities known as "one helps the other and both become red." As a result, Chairman Mao's latest instructions were spread widely among the masses, thus giving great impetus to the victorious development of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

With the help of this unit, a mass campaign to help each other ideologically is now developing in all the factories in the district. Everyone learns from the advanced and helps those lagging behind. A new-type revolutionary relationship of mutual aid between factories and between individuals has been gradually built up on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chairman Mao teaches: **"We Communists are like seeds and the people are like the soil. Wherever we go, we must unite with the people, take root and blossom among them."** The air force men ardently passed on to the workers, government functionaries and staffs of enterprises the experience of the People's Liberation Army in holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and doing ideological-political work, and helped them train a large number of people who constituted the backbone in ideological and political work. With their help, the revolutionary masses in the district have brought the movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's latest instructions to an unprecedentedly new high.

Fight Self, Repudiate Revisionism, and Remould World Outlook

Chairman Mao teaches us that **the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches people to their very souls and aims at solving the problem of their world outlook.** The air force men helping

the Left in Hungwei District profoundly realized that to arm the masses with Mao Tse-tung's latest instructions, it was first of all necessary to arm themselves with them. From the day they came to the district, they have paid constant attention to remoulding their own world outlook through studying and applying Chairman Mao's latest series of very important instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution in the course of the sharp and complex class struggle. They regarded eternal loyalty to Chairman Mao as the basic criterion for remoulding their world outlook.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao instructs us: "The surging mass movement, in turn, always gives tremendous inspiration and education to the army and becomes a revolutionary furnace for tempering and raising the army's political consciousness." Following out this instruction, the air force men regularly carried out

rectification campaigns in which they fight self, repudiate revisionism and remould their world outlook through criticism and self-criticism. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "the masses are the real heroes," they look upon the masses as their teachers, conscientiously learn from them, make a clean breast of their selfish ideas to them and solicit criticism from them.

Recently, they have studied the experience of Li Wen-chung, the "Model in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People," in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and in remoulding his world outlook. (See *Peking Review*, No. 52, 1967.) They pledged to become models in studying, implementing, propagating and defending Chairman Mao's latest instructions. They are determined to keep the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought always flying high over Hungwei District.

Repudiating China's Khrushchov

The Great Thought of Mao Tse-tung Is the Foundation for Unity in the Proletarian Party

CHINA's Khrushchov, that big careerist who conspired to usurp the Party leadership, always opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building. What he pursued was a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building. He said: "The maintenance of Party unity is something absolute" even when there are "differences on matters of principle," and "obedience is necessary even when it means to obey what is erroneous." He also said: "Whether the line of the Party is right or wrong it must maintain its unity." He spread such fallacies with the intention to mislead, indeed, to coerce Party members into serving as his "docile tools" in his anti-Party schemes to usurp Party leadership. This served his plot for a capitalist restoration.

Organizational Principles Must Submit to the Political Line

The unity and solidarity of the proletarian revolutionary political party are a basic guarantee of victory in the cause of the proletarian revolution.

The great leader Chairman Mao always teaches: "We must build a centralized, unified Party" and "We shall solidly unite all the forces of our Party on democratic centralist principles of organization and discipline."

Marxists have always held that unity is strength, that unity and solidarity are the very life-blood of the

Party, the magic weapon with which to defeat the enemy and achieve victory, and a sure guarantee for the proletarian seizure and consolidation of political power. Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and our great leader Chairman Mao have all made great contributions and set brilliant examples in uniting and unifying the revolutionary party of the proletariat, both theoretically and practically.

But what kind of unity and solidarity do we want? On this question, Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, stands in diametrical opposition to opportunism and revisionism of all hues.

Lenin said: "The unity of the Party is most dear to us. But the purity of the principles of revolutionary social-democracy is dearer still."

The unity needed by the proletariat is revolutionary unity, unity in fighting for the great cause of communism. The proletarian Party cannot want unity for the purpose of surrendering to the enemy and of restoring capitalism. This is what Lenin meant by "the purity of the principles." In other words, organizational principles must submit to the political line. The proletarian Party must establish solid unity on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and the correct Marxist-Leninist line.

The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung — Marxism-Leninism at its highest in our time — is the founda-

tion of the unity and solidarity of the proletarian Party. The history of the Chinese revolution convincingly proves that only when our Party achieves unity and solidarity based on Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, is there that genuine unity and solidarity needed by the proletariat for fulfilling its historic mission.

China's Khrushchov stressed that "the maintenance of Party unity is something absolute" while the Party's guiding principle and political line, whether right or wrong, can be disregarded. He openly declared that even if there are "differences on matters of principle and line," and even if it is "wrong politically," there should still be "unconditional, absolute obedience" and "Party unity should be maintained." Obviously, "absolute unity" and "absolute obedience" under an opportunist and revisionist political line is to make the proletariat surrender to the bourgeoisie and abandon Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, in "absolute obedience" to opportunism and revisionism. The unity desired by China's Khrushchov is therefore unity at the expense of revolutionary principle, unity for the purpose of betraying the revolution and making a proletarian Party degenerate into a bourgeois party.

The capitulationist, revisionist line pursued by China's Khrushchov over the past decades provides a most explicit footnote to the "absolute unity" he advocated.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, he strongly urged that Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang be taken as the "revolutionary banner," and that the anti-Japanese armed forces led by the Communist Party be placed under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek's "national government." Then after the victory in the War of Resistance, he proclaimed a "new stage of peace and democracy" and wanted to sell out wholesale the Communist Party and the people's armed forces led by the Party. Had it maintained "absolute unity" according to this line, would not our Party have long ago become an appendage of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang, a fascist party, a party of traitors?

In the period of socialist revolution, he wanted to develop the rich peasant economy and declared that capitalist "exploitation has its merits." He stood for the "consolidation of the new democratic order," and even encouraged the capitalists to "struggle against the workers." After socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was completed in the main, he set up a big clamour about the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," asserting that in dealing with the bourgeoisie emphasis should be on "the identical aspects" and that capitalists should be admitted into the Party. Had it maintained "absolute unity" according to this line, would not our Party have long ago become a revisionist party, a bourgeois party?

From this it is clear that the "absolute unity" no matter "whether the line of the Party is right or wrong" advocated by China's Khrushchov was designed to lead

our Party astray, to change the nature of our Party and turn it into a bourgeois party.

Genuine Unity Can Be Achieved Only Through Correct Inner-Party Struggle

The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie inevitably finds expression within the Party. It is not at all surprising that differences and contradictions of one kind or another, and even differences concerning the Party line, arise within the Party.

Chairman Mao teaches: "**The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe**" and "**the unity of opposites is conditional, temporary and transitory, and hence relative, whereas the struggle of opposites is absolute.**" Unity and struggle in the Party constitute the unity of opposites and are mutually opposed and complementary. The unity and solidarity of the proletarian Party is achieved and consolidated in the course of continuous struggle. There is no unity without struggle.

In pressing his absurdities about "absolute unity," China's Khrushchov was completely denying the contradictions in things and negating the struggle of opposites; this was out-and-out betrayal of revolutionary dialectics and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. China's Khrushchov wanted only unity and no struggle. He asserted that it was necessary to stress "the identical aspects and not struggle" and that there should be "absolute unity" even when there were "differences on matters of principle, line and ideology." In all this his purpose was, under the hypocritical slogan of "unity," to negate inner-Party struggle, and especially the struggle between the two lines, and to smother Party life.

Chairman Mao teaches: "**If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end.**" The philosophy of our Communist Party is one of struggle, of revolution. The proletarian Party can purify, continually extend and strengthen its ranks and maintain its revolutionary vigour and vitality for ever only when it holds high the banner of revolutionary struggle and uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to defeat bourgeois ideas, uses Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to defeat the line of opportunism. And a militant Communist Party will stagnate and degenerate if it does not do so.

China's Khrushchov wanted us to stress "identical aspects" with the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, landlords and capitalists, the opportunists and the group of renegades whom he did his best to shield. He forbade us to struggle against them. He wanted the proletariat to feel grateful to the class enemy who exploited and oppressed it, and to think that "exploitation has its merits." Moreover, he wanted us to "coexist peacefully" with opportunism and capitulate to the class enemy.

In short, by "absolute unity" and "inner-Party peace," China's Khrushchov actually meant permitting erroneous ideas and a wrong line to spread unchecked

inside the Party while forbidding us to criticize and repudiate them. In fact, he allowed the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat but forbade the proletariat to counter-attack.

It is thus clear that we can achieve real unity in the revolutionary party of the proletariat only when we adhere to revolutionary principle, and uphold Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. If we abandon principle and unite with opportunism and revisionism, then, as Lenin said: ". . . such 'unity' means, in practice, **unity of the proletariat with the national bourgeoisie and a split in the international proletariat, the unity of lackeys and a split among the revolutionaries.**"

Unity with the bourgeoisie and revisionists will inevitably create disunity with the Marxist-Leninists. Isn't this proved by the facts? It was none other than China's Khrushchov who for a long time employed counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics to counter Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It was he who secretly knocked together a group of counter-revolutionaries to form a bourgeois headquarters. And it was he again who echoed Khrushchov in attempting "peaceful evolution" in China. The more than 40 years' history of the Chinese Communist Party has fully proved that China's Khrushchov, the concentrated expression of all opportunism, was the biggest revisionist and splitter who had laid hidden deeper and longer than any other of their kind inside the Chinese Communist Party.

Serious attention must be paid to the fact that after Khrushchov subverted the proletarian power in the Soviet Union, China's Khrushchov became more barefaced, unbridled and vociferous in advocating his reactionary theory of "absolute unity." He ranted that every Communist "must be a pliant and docile tool" and even blustered: "if a Khrushchov coup d'etat occurs in the Chinese Communist Party," "the minority must still remain subordinate to the majority even though the opinion of the majority is wrong." In these words China's Khrushchov revealed his grim visage. And if his scheme were allowed to succeed, there would be a restoration of capitalism in China, all mankind would be thrown back and the heads of millions of revolutionary people would roll!

Unity Under the Invincible Thought of Mao Tse-tung

In peddling his theory of "absolute unity," China's Khrushchov wilfully distorted Party history. At a time when the Khrushchov revisionist clique had already usurped Party and state leadership in the Soviet Union and when the adverse current of modern revisionism had already emerged in the international communist movement, China's Khrushchov once said in a talk with a Communist Party delegation from a certain country: "Even during the period of Chen Tu-hsiu's erroneous line, our Party was unified under his line, and later it was unified under the 'Left' deviationist line. . . . This is the experience of the Chinese Party which you can

use for your reference. In other words, whether the line of the Party is right or wrong, it must maintain its unity."

This is an outright lie and a most vicious slander and attack on our great leader Chairman Mao and our great Party.

Our Party's history is a glorious history of the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and all kinds of opportunist lines, a history which no one can alter. And no one can distort the solidarity and unity of the Chinese Communist Party which are based on the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao pointed out clearly in 1938: "**Broadly speaking, in the last 17 years our Party has learned to use the Marxist-Leninist weapon of ideological struggle against incorrect ideas within the Party on two fronts — against Right opportunism and against 'Left' opportunism.**"

The history of the Chinese Communist Party is filled with struggle between the two lines. Indeed, the history of the Chinese Communist Party is a history of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

Even during those periods when Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and others usurped the leading positions in the Party, the correct line represented by Chairman Mao was always locked in acute struggle with their "Left" and Right opportunist lines. The historic Tsunyi Meeting [in 1935] proclaimed the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The whole Party was united under Chairman Mao's brilliant leadership and unified on the basis of his revolutionary line.

And it is precisely because our Party is unified under the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought that ours is a great, glorious and correct Party.

In introducing the "experience" summed up in the statement "whether the line of the Party is right or wrong, it must maintain its unity" to a Party in which a revisionist line had already emerged, wasn't China's Khrushchov brazenly demanding "absolute unity" under the revisionist line? And what was that if not to attack Marxism-Leninism and protect revisionism?

By advocating his fallacious concept of "Party unity," China's Khrushchov also distorted the history of the international communist movement.

Marx and Engels waged a principled struggle against the opportunists — the Bakunists, the Proudhonists, the Blanquists and the Lassalleans — and unified the world proletarian revolutionaries on the basis of Marxism.

Lenin and Stalin waged a principled struggle against Bernstein, Kautsky and Co. of the Second International, against the Mensheviks, Trotsky, Bukharin

(Continued on p. 31.)



Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Lights the Whole World

Greeting 4th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement

Japanese Revolutionary Left Persist in Revolutionary Struggle and Pledge to Carry It to the End

The Japanese revolutionary Left have recently made statements warmly greeting the 4th anniversary (January 27) of the publication of the great leader of the world's people Chairman Mao's *Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just, Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism*. With boundless love for Chairman Mao, they are determined to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and continue to develop the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.

Masayoshi Fukuda, Permanent Member of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party said that Chairman Mao's statement is a great document. Like a bright beacon, it lights up the path of revolution and the liberation of the Japanese people.

He said in his statement that Chairman Mao had pointed out: **"The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long."** This, he said, shows the boundless confidence the great leader Chairman Mao and the fraternal Chinese people have in the Japanese people. It will continue to inspire and encourage them to develop their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.

He added that Chairman Mao also had pointed out that the most reliable guarantee for victory in the struggle for national liberation lies in the continued expansion, among the Japanese people of various strata, of the patriotic united front against U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control, in the solidarity of the Japanese people with the Chinese and other peoples of the world and the strengthening of the broad international united front against U.S. imperialism. The publication of Chairman Mao's great statement has tremendously inspired the Japanese people, who are controlled and oppressed by U.S. imperialism, and has gradually led their anti-U.S. struggle to a high tide.

In this great anti-U.S. struggle, Fukuda pointed out, the Miyamoto revisionist clique has followed in the footsteps of the Soviet modern revisionists in opposing the solidarity between the Japanese and Chinese peoples and the solidarity between the world's revolutionary peoples. Its renegade features have been exposed more and more before the broad masses of the Japanese people.

The Japanese people are marching forward along the path of great victory pointed out by Chairman

Mao and no force on earth can stop them, he said.

Kuraji Anzai of the Japanese revolutionary Left pointed out that recent developments in Japan and abroad had fully testified to the correctness of Chairman Mao's statement. He said: "The U.S. imperialists are scared out of their wits by the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China and have been forced into an impasse by the Vietnamese people's armed forces. The armed struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America have likewise struck panic into them. In these circumstances, U.S. imperialism instigates the Japanese reactionaries to tie Japan firmly to its aggressive war chariot. The fact that U.S. imperialism subjects Japan to its aggression, oppression and control has brought untold sufferings to the Japanese workers, peasants, students and other sections of the Japanese people. It is time for the Japanese people to direct the spearhead of their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Japanese reactionaries, and resolutely unfold a patriotic, anti-U.S. struggle."

He stressed: "U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries are confronted with grave political and economic crises. The Japanese people with the working class as their vanguard should prepare themselves for battle so as to greet the approaching stormy era."

Takashi Kojima of the Saga Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party said: "What happened in the last four years has proved that Chairman Mao's statement is scientific and entirely correct. We have full confidence in the future of our struggle, and our faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought has been further deepened."

Kojima said that the recent struggle of the Japanese people against the entry of the U.S. nuclear warships into Sasebo signifies a new upsurge in the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. The counter-revolutionary features of the Miyamoto revisionist clique have become so glaringly exposed in this struggle that this clique has been repudiated by the revolutionary people. He stressed: "So long as the Japanese people persist in struggle along the path pointed out by Chairman Mao, they will surely be able to smash all sabotages and overcome all obstacles put up by the renegade clique and win final victory."

Japanese Progressives Call for Broad United Front To Strengthen Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

The progressive friends in various circles in Japan, in recent statements, warmly hailed the 4th anniversary of the January 27, 1964 statement made by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world's people, supporting the Japanese people's just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. They pointed out that Chairman Mao's statement had lit up the road for the Japanese people in carrying on their struggle. They pledged themselves to fight unswervingly together with their fellow countrymen and all other people of the world for the victory of their struggle against U.S. imperialism. They sternly denounced the Miyamoto revisionist clique for its traitorous attempt to undermine the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people.

Hisao Kuroda, Chairman of the Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), stressed the great importance of the statement of Chairman Mao. He declared: "As Chairman Mao has pointed out, the Japanese people should expand their patriotic anti-U.S. united front at home and unite with all people abroad who are oppressed and enslaved by U.S. imperialism to form a broad international united front to fight jointly against U.S. imperialism."

He said that the Japanese people would never allow the Sato government to realize its sinister design to commit aggression again against China and that the Japanese people's latest, fierce struggle against the visit by U.S. nuclear vessels had demonstrated the mighty strength of the Japanese people. Hisao Kuroda went on to condemn the Miyamoto revisionist clique for its traitorous manoeuvres against China, against revolution and against the people. It was quite natural that the elements of this clique should have been cleared out by the peasants from their ranks in the recent struggles in Sanrizuka, Sunagawa and north Fuji against U.S. military bases, he said.

Kenzo Nakajima, Director General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, declared: "Chairman Mao's statement issued four years ago points out clearly to the Japanese people the direction of their struggle; it has im-

mensely raised their morale and given them added courage."

He continued: "Chairman Mao is our great leader. He is both a great thinker and a great revolutionary. We are grateful to him for his incomparably powerful support and encouragement to the Japanese people."

In conclusion, he said: "We Japanese people are determined to march in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, strengthen and expand our patriotic united front against U.S. imperialism, unite with the Chinese people and all oppressed peoples and nations of the world and carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism and revisionism through to the end."

Seimin Miyazaki, Director General of the Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), declared: "Chairman Mao's January 27, 1964 statement has been a mighty encouragement to the Japanese people's patriotic, anti-U.S. struggle."

He said: "There is an excellent situation in Japan today. The East wind is prevailing over the West wind. To oppose the entry of a U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier, we Japanese people have carried out a valiant struggle which signals the beginning of the 1968 struggle. We will never tolerate U.S. imperialism and



Holding the portrait of Chairman Mao and a placard saying: "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung!" and "Long live, long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" Japanese people demonstrate in strong protest against sabotaging of Japanese-Chinese friendship by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Communist Party of Japan,

Japanese reaction turning our country into a base for the war of aggression against Vietnam and a base for nuclear war."

Teigi Hagihara, Managing Director of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, said, "The correctness of the conclusion that **'U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese nation'** contained in Chairman Mao's statement has been fully borne out by the practice of our struggle." Hagihara pointed out that U.S. imperialism would intensify its collusion with the reactionary Sato government, the Soviet revisionists and the Japanese revisionist group for further opposition to China. We must strengthen and broaden the unity of the Japan-China friendship and trade circles and resolutely smash the attack by the enemy.

Yuichi Kobayashi, Chairman of the Japan League of Journalists, said: "The statement made by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the world, on January 27 four years ago, supporting the Japanese people's just, patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism embodies the great leader's boundless faith in the Japanese people who are striving for genuine independence, democracy and peace. Practice in struggle in the last four years has fully testified to the correctness of Chairman Mao's scientific thesis."

"In the past year," Kobayashi continued, "the Japanese revolutionary people have brought about a new situation in their just, patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism by creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's methods and rebelling against the Miyamoto revisionist clique."

"On the occasion of the 4th anniversary of Chairman Mao's statement," he said, "we should do still better in studying and grasping every sentence of Chairman Mao's and apply it effectively in our struggle."

Noted philosopher Kazuto Matsumura stressed that Chairman Mao had pointed out in his statement the constant broadening of the patriotic anti-U.S. united front of the Japanese people and this was of immense importance.

Matsumura exposed the deceptive nature of the so-called "united front," often touted by the Miyamoto revisionist clique. He said that this so-called "united front" was designed to alienate the people from revolution.

Matsumura strongly condemned the Miyamoto revisionist clique for collaborating with the Soviet modern revisionist clique, the biggest accomplice of U.S. imperialism, in forming an anti-Chinese and counter-revolutionary "united front."

He stressed that if we did not thoroughly expose the ugly features of the Miyamoto revisionist clique which had degenerated into a running dog of the American and Japanese reactionaries, it would not be possible to form a truly revolutionary united front or to achieve the genuine liberation of the Japanese people.

Chiyo Nakajima, Chairman of the Tokyo Committee of the Japan Women's League, said: "The great leader Chairman Mao said four years ago in his *Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just, Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism*: **'The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long.'** This is the greatest inspiration and encouragement to the Japanese people."

She paid warm tribute to the large-scale patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism mounted by the Japanese people recently. She said: "The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are most afraid of the Japanese people's patriotic, anti-U.S. struggle. The Miyamoto revisionist clique, like the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries, slanders and vilifies the brave students and other young people and has thus revealed itself as a gang of counter-revolutionaries and renegades."

Chiyo Nakajima said that no matter how frenzied the fascist suppression by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the sabotage by the Miyamoto revisionist clique might be, the Japanese people's just, patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism would, under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, surely grow and win final victory.

Chairman Mao's Statement Points Out the Way to Victory for Japanese People

FOUR years ago on January 27, Chairman Mao, the red sun which shines most brightly in our hearts and the most respected and beloved great teacher of the world's people, made a statement on the Japanese people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism. He said: **"The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long."** He added: **"The last few years have seen the constant broadening of the**

patriotic united front of all strata of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control. This is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Chairman Mao's statement has given the greatest inspiration and boundless encouragement to the Japanese people who are fighting at the forefront in the East against U.S. imperialism. On the fourth anniversary of the publication of this statement,

the revolutionary people of Japan joyfully and enthusiastically hail: The most respected and beloved great leader of the world's people Chairman Mao has pointed out to the Japanese people the path to victory in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. They say that "like sunshine that nourishes the growth of all living things and like the beacon illuminating the road to liberation, the statement of Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the world revolution, has given the Japanese people infinite courage, wisdom, confidence and strength in their struggle against the enemy." With infinite respect for Chairman Mao, they say: "The development of the situation in Japan and in the world and the actual struggle of the Japanese people show that the statement made four years ago by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world revolution, in support of the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle corresponds exactly to the reality of the Japanese people's struggle and is an inviolable truth."

During the past four years, the revolutionary people of Japan have always regarded Chairman Mao's statement as a banner of truth leading them from victory to victory. More and more people rallying round the brilliant great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought have waged the anti-U.S. struggle in ever increasing intensity. Particularly after the Miyamoto revisionist clique had openly discarded the anti-U.S. banner and publicly slid down into the quagmire of capitulating to U.S. imperialism, allying with Soviet modern revisionism, opposing China, opposing revolution and opposing the people, a broad patriotic anti-U.S. united front, with the revolutionary Left as its core, speedily came into being and has quickly expanded. A vivid example of this is the recent powerful struggle against the entry into Sasebo of the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise*. It was waged by the people in over 30 administrative regions at municipal, provincial and prefectural levels.

Workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, urban petty bourgeoisie, religious people and small and medium-level industrialists in places from Hokkaido to Kyushu, from big cities and the coastal areas to mountain villages, who suffer consistently from U.S. imperialist oppression, have taken part in this massive anti-U.S. struggle. As soon as the struggle began, the revolutionary Left organizations and the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, conducted all-round organizational work in all parts of the country. Other progressive organizations and people and patriotic students also took part valiantly in the struggle. From their practice in this widespread struggle, the people have realized more deeply that **"U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese nation."** The towering crimes committed by the traitorous Sato government, lackey of U.S. imperialism, in ruthlessly suppressing the patriotic people with large numbers of police have evoked strong public indignation. The Miyamoto clique's new, vicious attack on the broad masses of patriotic youth and students who oppose U.S.

imperialism shows once again its sham opposition to U.S. imperialism but real betrayal of the Japanese people, its role as loyal followers of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, its wallowing in the mire with the reactionary Sato government and its stubborn persistence in its anti-communist, anti-people, counter-revolutionary and anti-China line. It also reflects the clique's great uneasiness over the daily expansion of the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. united front.

Under the guidance of the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Japanese people have become increasingly awakened. In their practical struggle they have organically linked the extension and development of the patriotic anti-U.S. united front inside the country with the extension and development of the international anti-U.S. united front.

In his *Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just, Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism*, Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The Chinese and Japanese peoples should unite, the people of various Asian countries should unite, all oppressed people and nations of the world should unite, all peace-loving countries should unite, all countries and individuals subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, control, intervention and bullying should unite and form a broad united front against U.S. imperialism to frustrate its plans for aggression and war and to defend world peace."** During the past four years, the Japanese people have been taking this teaching of Chairman Mao as their guide to action.

In their heroic anti-U.S. struggles such as those against U.S. military bases, against the entry of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines into Japanese ports and against U.S. imperialist revival of Japanese militarism, the Japanese people invariably put forth clear-cut slogans against the U.S. extension of its aggressive war in Vietnam, against the United States directing its spearhead of aggression at China and against U.S. invasion of Asia. In the recent struggle against the call of the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise* at Sasebo, they shouted: "Oppose the U.S. imperialists' extension of their aggressive war in Vietnam!" and "Unite with the Vietnamese people to wage a joint struggle!" They sternly condemned the traitorous Sato government for its fresh crime of helping the U.S. imperialists to widen the war of aggression in Vietnam.

Under the inspiration of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Japanese people are not afraid of violent suppression in their anti-U.S. struggle. They have advanced wave upon wave. They have performed countless heroic exploits in this struggle. Chairman Mao said in his statement that **"the Japanese people will be able to drive the U.S. imperialists from their soil and realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality."** The truth of this brilliant prediction by our great leader Chairman Mao will certainly be proved by further developments in the Japanese people's revolutionary struggle.

Victory Surely Belongs to the Peoples of Indo-China

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE East Wind blows strong. News of victories keeps pouring in. Inspired by the excellent revolutionary situation prevailing in the world, the peoples of Indo-China have brought their anti-imperialist struggles to a new and heartening phase.

The heroic Vietnamese people, holding high the great banner of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the country, have become stronger and stronger as they fight in the war against aggression. The people and armed forces of south Vietnam scored a resounding victory last year by wiping out nearly 365,000 enemy troops, including more than 170,000 U.S. and satellite troops. With the start of 1968, they have responded resolutely to the fighting call of President Ho Chi Minh and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and, giving full play to the spirit of fearing no fatigue and continuous fighting, have been pounding away fiercely and successfully at the enemy. In a recent attack on the U.S. air base at Da Nang, the South Vietnam Liberation Army destroyed or damaged 67 U.S. aircraft at one blow. In the vicinity of the demilitarized zone and on other battlefields, it has launched successive offensives and scored a series of major victories. In north Vietnam, the people and armed forces have shot down well over 2,700 U.S. pirate planes, thus dealing a crushing blow at U.S. imperialism's policy of war blackmail. The victories of the Vietnamese people have greatly encouraged the revolutionary people the world over and deflated the arrogance of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. aggressors are in dire straits.

Led by the Neo Lao Haksat, the Laotian patriotic army and people have continuously won brilliant victories in courageous and arduous fighting. On top of the great successes scored last year, they have extensively developed people's guerrilla warfare and mounted offensives against the enemy, thus greeting the new year with greater exploits. Recently they launched a fierce offensive against the Rightist troops, wiped out more than 700 of them and liberated the important strategic area of Nam Bap. This represents the first step in foiling the plan of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for a dry-season military adventure. The resounding victory at Nam Bap has demonstrated the matchless might of people's war and once again punctured the U.S. imperialist paper tiger.

The Cambodian people have heroically persevered in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. In the face of the war threats of U.S. imperialism, the Royal Government of Cambodia has taken the solemn stand of resolutely defending national independence and state sovereignty and has displayed the spirit of

defying brute force. On January 18, Cambodian troops heroically repulsed the raid made by U.S. and south Vietnamese puppet troops on the Peam Montea post in Prey Veng Province. The struggle of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Cambodian people to resolutely uphold their independence, neutrality, territorial integrity and sovereignty has forcefully smashed the aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism and won the admiration of the Chinese people and the peoples of Asia and the world.

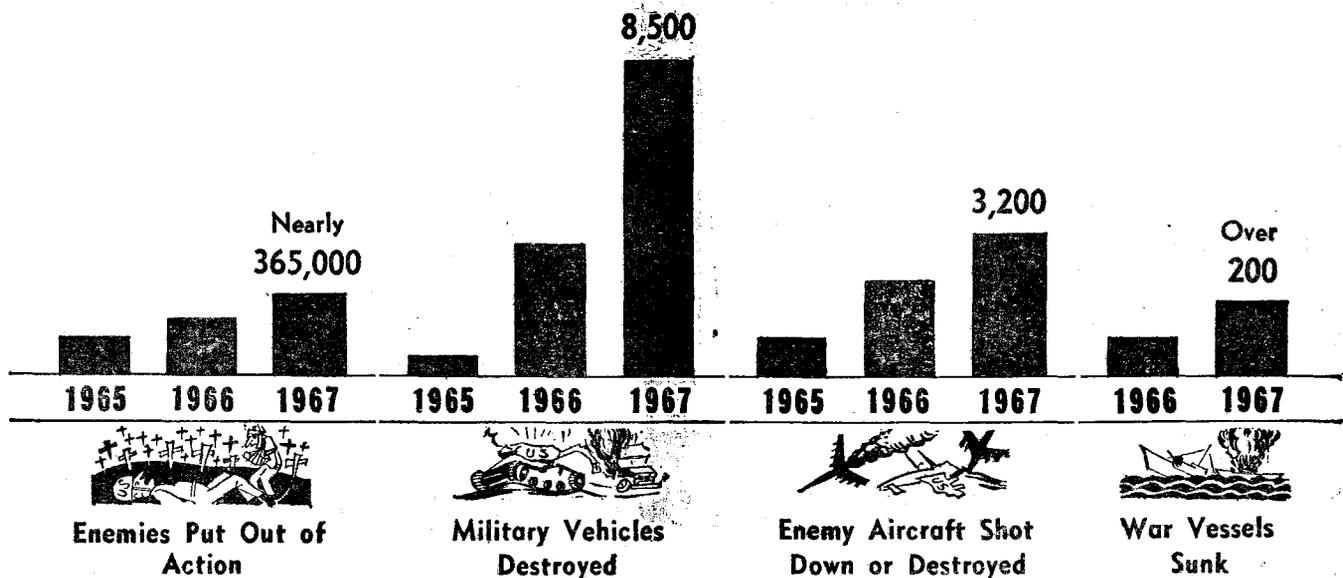
The counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism aims to turn the whole peninsula of Indo-China into a base for its aggression and its colony. The peoples of the three Indo-Chinese countries are facing the same and most ferocious enemy, U.S. imperialism, and share the same destiny. The Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples are supporting one another in their just cause of fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression and defending their national independence.

Our great leader Chairman Mao said: **"In order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, it is imperative to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism which is aggressive by its very nature."**

The practice of the prolonged anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Indo-China shows that the only way for them to win and safeguard national independence and to deal with U.S. imperialism which is riding roughshod everywhere is to give it tit-for-tat: defy its bullying, reject its threats, disbelieve its fine words and resolutely resist its aggression. All countries in the world, big or small, can frustrate the aggressive plots of U.S. imperialism and achieve victory in winning and upholding national independence, so long as they have the courage to challenge brute force and to dare to struggle, and so long as they rely on the broad masses of the people.

At present, U.S. imperialism, with the backing of the Soviet revisionist clique, is vigorously planning to expand its war of aggression in Indo-China. In a bid to avert defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam, it is not only sending more reinforcements to south Vietnam and intensifying the bombing of north Vietnam, but is also actively plotting to spread the war flames to the whole of Indo-China. The U.S. ruling clique has time and again clamoured that it will follow a policy of "hot pursuit" into Laos and Cambodia. It instructed its running dogs in Thailand and south Vietnam to incessantly encroach along the Cambodian border. U.S. pirate planes have been bombing the liberated areas in Laos day and night. The United States have even secretly built an "electronic warning

SPLENDID BATTLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE AND THEIR ARMED FORCES IN 1967



As reported by the South Vietnam Giai Phong Press Agency, the Headquarters of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces recently issued a communique on the military achievements for 1967. The figures in the above chart, which are taken from the communique, are based on incomplete statistics and do not include those for December 1967.

system" as a "barrier" across Laos to "cut" what it calls "infiltration" into south Vietnam. All this has been done in a futile attempt to turn the tide of the defeats it is suffering on the south Vietnam battlefield.

It must be pointed out that the Laotian Rightists, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, have not only recently engineered large-scale attacks against the Laotian liberated areas along the Sino-Laotian and the Vietnamese-Laotian borders, but have gone so far as to send planes to bomb the border areas of China. This shows that the Laotian Rightists are simply a bunch of faithful running dogs of U.S. imperialism and traitors selling out the interests of the Laotian nation. By

devotedly following U.S. imperialism, they will come to no good end but will be buried together with it.

The peoples of Indo-China have established a firm and militant friendship in their common struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. In the face of U.S. imperialism's new schemes to expand the war, they will become more closely united, fight shoulder to shoulder and support each other to defeat the U.S. aggressor bandits thoroughly and completely.

Victory undoubtedly belongs to the peoples of Indo-China!

(January 25)

Agonizing Difficulties of U.S. Imperialism at Home and Abroad—Its Own Testimony

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

Lyndon Johnson, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, has just delivered his annual State of the Union Message. Subdued in tone and listless in spirit, the message dwells on the abstract to avoid real issues but reveals as much as it tries to conceal. Johnson's vain endeavour to gloss over matters only accentuates the problems and impotence of U.S. imperialism at home and abroad as it is brought face to face with the revolutionary storms let loose by the world's people.

The message was delivered to Congress at a moment when U.S. imperialism was caught in its worst predicament to date. The international situation today is going against U.S. imperialism more and more. The tremendous victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the worldwide dissemination of the all-conquering thought of Mao Tse-tung have greatly inspired the oppressed nations and people the world over and have given a powerful impetus to

their revolutionary struggles. The Vietnamese people have won brilliant victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, giving U.S. imperialism a thorough trouncing. The flames of revolutionary armed struggle are raging with greater and greater intensity in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The proletariat and other working people in North America, Western Europe and Oceania are becoming ever more politically aware. The revolutionary situation throughout the world is getting better every day, while imperialism, the Soviet revisionist clique and the reactionaries of all countries are reaching the end of their tether. Contradictions among the imperialist powers are sharpening. The whole capitalist world is in a state of extraordinary upheaval and confusion. It was this state of affairs that impelled Johnson to declare with alarm in the State of the Union Message: "Our country is challenged, at home and abroad."

But the U.S. ruling circles do not dare look this "challenge" in the face. Johnson avoided mentioning in the message the unfavourable factors for U.S. imperialism in the international situation, and in a hundred and one ways tried to hide its setbacks and difficulties. Since he was obliged to touch on the Vietnam question, his major headache, he brazenly glossed over the universally known defeats U.S. imperialism has suffered in its war of aggression against Vietnam and drew a veil over the predicament in which U.S. imperialism has found itself after wallowing in the quagmire of defeat. He avoided all mention of the surging revolutionary struggles of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America and had to leave off his usual bragging about diverting the "trend for change" in these regions. The message contained not a single word about the so-called "unity" of the NATO bloc and the "prosperity" of the "Free World" which Johnson & Co. hitherto never tired of advertising. Devaluation of the pound, Britain's decision to withdraw its troops from east of Suez ahead of schedule and the "new strategy" advanced by France — all were ignored as if they had never happened. Johnson's silence only showed that U.S. imperialism has been further weakened, its position as overlord of the capitalist world is growing more shaky and that, beset by a host of difficulties, it is at its wit's end.

The U.S. ruling circles are having a hard time at home, too. Johnson's message showed that the United States is weighed down by acute social contradictions such as never existed before. While boasting shamelessly about his so-called "achievements," he had to admit that "there are some clouds on the horizon" in the American economy, that there is "an accelerating spiral of price increases," that unemployment is mounting fast and that class contradictions are sharpening. Johnson no longer had the courage to put out his tattered "Great Society" signboard. His empty talk about U.S. imperialism's "will" and "ability" could not cover up the fact that the U.S. ruling circles have been unable to come up with any panacea remedy for the

serious political and economic crisis in the United States and have to slide further downhill.

Of course, no reactionary force is ever reconciled to its defeat. Johnson's message indicated that U.S. imperialism is determined to put up a last, futile, desperate struggle to save itself from doom.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The enemy often makes an appraisal of the balance of forces in the class struggle at home and abroad just as we do. But our enemies are backward and decadent reactionaries who are doomed. Ignorant of the laws of the objective world and metaphysical and subjective in their thinking, they are invariably wrong in their judgements."**

After reviewing the situation to find his bearings, Johnson concluded in his message that the internal and external difficulties facing the United States arise from the fact that the "great ship" (i.e., U.S. imperialism) is "moving through new waters" that are "stirred and troubled." This is sheer nonsense to fool others as well as himself. As a matter of fact, the rickety boat of U.S. imperialism is being violently tossed about by the stormy waves of the people's revolution in the world. The only thing Johnson can do to avoid a shipwreck is to intensify his counter-revolutionary dual tactics. On the one hand, he called for the maintenance of sufficient military strength to carry out aggression and an increase in military spending and put forward a record-high budgetary outlay of 185,000 million dollars. On the other hand, he proposed a more active use of such organizations as the "International Development Association," the "Asian Development Bank" and the "Food for Freedom Program," to "support peaceful change." As regards the Vietnam question, on the one hand he clamoured that "America will persevere." On the other, he made it clear that he would stick to his "peace talks" fraud. This means that U.S. imperialism will keep trying to force "peace talks" through war and induce "peace talks" through halting the bombing, all with the aim of maintaining a permanent presence of U.S. forces of aggression in south Vietnam. On the domestic scene, Johnson called for higher taxes to intensify the exploitation of broad sections of the American people, and at the same time he made a whole series of high sounding but empty promises to fool the people. While announcing his intention to step up the training of the reactionary police and increase the number of secret agents to strengthen their "capacity to deal promptly with disorder," that is, to crack down still more ruthlessly on the American people, Afro-Americans in the first instance, Johnson continued to harp on "civil rights measures" for demagogic purposes. This shows that the Johnson Administration, driven to the wall, is really at the end of its rope.

Johnson took the view that in carrying out his counter-revolutionary dual tactics he would have to rely on a chief "friend," namely, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which has been selling out the interests of the people of the world. On the other hand, he

must oppose a major "enemy," that is, the Chinese people who are holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and wholeheartedly aiding and supporting the oppressed nations and people of the world in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism. In the State of the Union Message, Johnson gave wide publicity to his Glassboro talks with Kosygin and the many "important steps" to intensify U.S.-Soviet collusion. He took special delight in recounting how he collaborated with the Soviet revisionist clique to sabotage the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab people through "the hot line between Washington and Moscow" which "was used for the first time in history" during the Middle East events last year. At the same time, he launched a rabid attack on socialist China and viciously slandered its great proletarian cultural revolution. This lays bare the vile schemes of U.S. imperialism to step up its collaboration with the Soviet revisionist clique to oppose China, communism and the people. This is further proof that the Soviet revisionist

clique is the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism and a brazen traitor to the revolutionary people of the whole world.

The laws of social development are independent of man's will. The counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics of U.S. imperialism and the treachery of the Soviet revisionist clique could not save U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression and war from defeat in the past; neither can these tactics and treachery prevent this No. 1 imperialism going to pot in the future. 1968 will be a very difficult year for U.S. imperialism. Johnson's State of the Union Message is his own mournful testimony of this. Events will show that all the desperate efforts of U.S. imperialism to counter the intensified struggle of the revolutionary people of the world against it, far from having any chance of success, will only accelerate its complete collapse and doom.

(January 23)

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Widespread in Latin America

Soviet Revisionists' Treachery Cannot Hold Back Surging Tide of Revolution

BECAUSE the revolutionary struggle of the people of Latin America is developing in depth, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism, over the last few years has been stepping up its political and economic infiltration of this area, the so-called "backyard" of the United States. Working in close collaboration with U.S. imperialism — the No. 1 enemy of the Latin American people — and with the local reactionary ruling circles and revisionist groups, it has been trying in vain to prevent the intensive dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and undermine the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American people.

As a result of the increasingly widespread and deep-going dissemination of the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung, more and more Latin American revolutionaries in recent years have been studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in earnest and using it as the guide to the revolutionary struggle of their own people. Marxist-Leninist political Parties and other revolutionary organizations have been formed in more than ten Latin American countries. Arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they are summing up the experience and lessons of the people's armed struggles in a number of Latin American countries. They have come to realize that the road taken by the Chinese

people in seizing political power by force of arms under Chairman Mao's leadership is of general and practical significance for Latin America, and is the only correct road of revolution for the Latin American people; that is, to arouse the peasant masses in the countryside under the leadership of the political party of the proletariat to wage guerrilla warfare, unfold an agrarian revolution, build rural base areas, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture them. This new development in Latin America is exerting a far-reaching influence on the revolutionary struggles there.

Scared to death by the new situation, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has redoubled its efforts to peddle its revisionist contraband to offset the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It has been advertising fallacies like "peaceful transition" and the "parliamentary road" everywhere. In the name of organizing "most extensive national anti-imperialist fronts," it has directed the revisionist groups in Latin America, which have long been afflicted with parliamentary cretinism, to work energetically for "class reconciliation" and unfold "legal struggles" so as to undermine and betray the people's revolutionary struggles, particularly their armed revolutionary struggles.

Among the revisionist groups which dance to the tune of the Soviet revisionists, some have zealously joined in the "election" campaigns of the ruling groups with reformist programmes labelled "social reforms," while others, shutting their eyes to the ruthless suppression of the anti-government guerrillas by domestic reactionary ruling circles, have openly taken their stand for the "parliamentary road" and have taken part in the rulers' "election" farces.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique harbours an inveterate hatred for the people's armed struggle taking place in Latin America. In order to sabotage that struggle, it has instructed the local revisionist groups to seize control of it so as to gain capital for political bargaining with U.S. imperialism and its hirelings. Certain revisionist groups are selling out the people's armed struggle in their countries in exchange for a "legal status" for themselves.

In some cases, this clique has gone so far as to come out openly and work in co-ordination with U.S. imperialism's direct suppression of the people's armed struggle. In 1965, for example, when the large-scale anti-U.S. patriotic armed struggle launched by the Dominican people threatened the domination of U.S. imperialism and its stooges there, and when U.S. imperialism sent tens of thousands of aggressor troops to suppress it, the Soviet revisionist clique worked hand in glove with U.S. imperialism in the United Nations, trying to compel patriotic Dominican troops and civilians to lay down their arms. This was a monstrous betrayal of the Latin American revolutionary people by the Soviet revisionist clique.

The counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by this clique has been firmly exposed and resisted by the Marxist-Leninist Parties and other revolutionary organizations in Latin America. Thus, in collusion with the reactionary forces, it has resorted to every possible means to attack and persecute these Parties and organizations. However, all its dirty work has failed to prevent them from steadily growing and maturing.

Chairman Mao has said, **"Whoever sides with the revolutionary people is a revolutionary. Whoever sides with imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism is a counter-revolutionary."**

In the past few years, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has not only co-operated with U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in undermining the revolutionary struggles in Latin America; it has openly wooed and collaborated with a number of pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes and other reactionary cliques in Latin America, prettifying them and offering them economic "aid." Its open support for and collusion with the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes of Brazil and Argentina are striking examples.

In September 1966, the Soviet revisionist clique sent its Minister of Foreign Trade Patolichev to Brazil for talks with pro-U.S. dictator Branco. This resulted in an agreement providing a Soviet loan equivalent to

100 million U.S. dollars to the Brazilian regime. In January 1967, when a big Brazilian delegation headed by Minister of Industry and Commerce Egidio Martins visited Moscow, another agreement was signed on the construction of a petro-chemical plant in Brazil with Soviet technical aid and equipment.

Following the rise to power of Ongania's pro-U.S. dictatorial regime in Argentina, the Soviet revisionists took the initiative in trying to curry favour with it and sought to strengthen Soviet-Argentine political and economic relations and cultural and scientific "co-operation." It was disclosed that trade between the two countries grew from the equivalent of 18 million U.S. dollars in 1964 to more than 100 million in both 1965 and 1966.

That the Soviet revisionist leading clique is on such good terms with these reactionary military regimes whose hands are dripping with the blood of the people has won the praise of *Time* magazine, a mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital. This weekly wrote that "in Brazil, the Russians have developed surprisingly close commercial, cultural and personnel ties with the country's tough, anti-communist military government," while "in Argentina, Soviet relations are almost as cordial with strongman Juan Carlos Ongania's military government."

This clique has also made great efforts to woo the pro-U.S. reactionary regimes of Colombia and Venezuela, both of which have been savagely suppressing the people's armed struggle with the help of the U.S. imperialists. It uses trade and other means as a stepping-stone to political infiltration into these countries.

Meanwhile, this clique has also stepped up collaboration with local reactionary forces in energetically spreading revisionist poison in Latin America by way of sending cultural delegations and art troupes, dumping publications and holding all sorts of exhibitions.

The Soviet revisionists' criminal treachery has been strongly repudiated and condemned by Latin American revolutionaries. The Bolivian journal *Liberacion* in an article early last August sternly denounced the Soviet revisionist leading clique for supporting and aiding the pro-U.S. reactionary regimes in Latin America. The article pointed out that through these traitorous activities, it has "stabbed the people in the back."

By its treachery in Latin America, the Soviet revisionist clique has played a role which the U.S. imperialists have been unable to play; it has thus exposed itself more clearly as a bunch of renegades who act as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism in suppressing the national-democratic revolutionary movement in Latin America. But its shameful attempts can never hold back the torrent of revolution in Latin America which is surging onward under the beacon of Mao Tse-tung's thought; these will only speed up its own doom.

(Continued from p. 21.)

and their like, and unified the world proletarian revolutionaries on the basis of Leninism.

Today the world is at a great turning point. At the crucial moment of decisive battle between the international proletariat and the bourgeoisie, modern revisionism represented by the Soviet revisionist leading clique shamelessly betrayed Marxism-Leninism and created the most serious split in the international communist movement. An historic task, unprecedented in its magnitude, has been placed on the shoulders of all the revolutionary people of the world, the task of thoroughly smashing modern revisionism and establishing a new unity and solidarity in the international communist movement.

In our times, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism at its highest; it is the great banner of our era. Proletarian revolutionaries throughout the world must be united on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only so can they be really unified and get united to shoulder the great historic task that confronts them.

Today, the movement to study Mao Tse-tung's thought is unfolding all over the world on an unprece-

dent scale. As it becomes integrated with the revolutionary practice of the world's peoples and is mastered by hundreds of millions of revolutionary people, it will generate immense revolutionary strength. Irresistibly, in the course of great struggles, a militant unity of the international communist movement is coming into being with Mao Tse-tung's thought as its great banner.

The great call "**Workers of all countries, unite!**" is reverberating ever louder through the skies of the world in its 20th century. History will realize the great leader Chairman Mao's scientific prediction: "**Let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of every country! A new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without any system of exploitation is certain to be built.**"

(Abridged translation of an article written by proletarian revolutionaries of the Office of the Armoured Forces and published in "Renmin Ribao," January 17)

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