

PEKING REVIEW

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An Outstanding Proletarian Fighter

— Story about the heroic deeds of Comrade Wang Kuo-fu,
head of the revolutionary leading group of the Tapailou
Production Team

Vigorous Revolutionary Struggle Of the Asian People

*Czechoslovak Revisionist Puppets Find
The Going Tougher Under Soviet
Revisionists' Control*

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

I am for the slogan "fear neither hardship nor death."

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We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The revolutionary storm in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow. The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are convincing proof of this. The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening. The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off.

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Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun.

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Imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers, and so are the revisionists.

An Outstanding Proletarian Fighter

— Story about the heroic deeds of Comrade Wang Kuo-fu, head of the revolutionary leading group of the Tapailou Production Team

NURTURED by Mao Tsetung Thought, Wang Kuo-fu, a Communist Party member who grew up to be an outstanding proletarian fighter, dedicated his glorious life to the great cause of the proletarian revolution.

Comrade Wang was head of the revolutionary leading group of the Tapailou Production Team, Chinghsing Production Brigade, in the Hunghsing People's Commune of Tahsing County under the Peking municipality. In his lifetime, Wang Kuo-fu cherished boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao and resolutely followed his teachings. He always kept in mind class struggle and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Cherishing high communist ideals, he did his best to wield power well for the revolution. For 17 years, he worked faithfully like a willing "ox" for the proletariat and the masses, and led the poor and lower-middle peasants in advancing courageously along the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Comrade Wang Kuo-fu died of a disease on November 6, 1969.

"I'm Determined to Follow Chairman Mao in Carrying the Revolution Through to the End; I'll Never Turn Back Half-Way!"

Wang Kuo-fu was born into a poor peasant family in Wenshang County, Shantung Province, in 1922, which had for three generations toiled for the landlords and rich peasants. In the criminal old society, the Wangs led a miserable life, lacking sufficient food and clothing throughout the year. The landlords squeezed every ounce of sweat and strength out of his father and left him to die with nothing but sorghum stalks for a shroud. Wang Kuo-fu spent his childhood begging. At the age of 12 he fled famine and became a hired farmhand near Peking. It was Chairman Mao and the Communist Party that liberated him from the abyss of suffering.

Contrasting past suffering with today's happiness stimulated Wang's bitter hatred for the old society and his boundless love for Chairman Mao. He had unshakable faith in Chairman Mao's teaching **"Only socialism can save China."** Throughout his 17 years as a cadre, he continuously waged revolution and made important contributions to defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the socialist position in the countryside.

In 1952, Wang Kuo-fu led two poor peasant households in organizing the first mutual-aid team in his township.

In 1955, he and the poor and lower-middle peasants smashed the sabotage perpetrated against the agricultural producers' co-operative by a handful of class enemies and the spontaneous forces towards capitalism. The position of socialism was thereby consolidated in the village and that year the co-operative succeeded in gathering in its first bumper harvest. That year, too, Wang Kuo-fu had the honour of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. Standing in front of the red flag, he looked up to the portrait of the saviour Chairman Mao and, with tears of gratitude in his eyes, took this solemn oath: "I'm determined to follow Chairman Mao in carrying the revolution through to the end; I'll never turn back half-way!"

Only after surmounting obstructions from all sides was it possible to take a step forward in the continued advance from the co-operative movement to the setting up of the commune.

In 1965, the capitalist roaders in the Hunghsing People's Commune, carrying out a sinister directive from the counter-revolutionary revisionist Peng Chen and company, went to a production team. Ignoring the strong opposition from the team's poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, they peddled the sinister *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, the fixing of output quotas on the basis of the household) of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. They instituted the sinister method of fixing the output quotas on a group basis and per plot output on an individual basis. Immediately afterwards, the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique of the old Peking municipal Party committee put up this production team as a "red banner." In the autumn of that year, Wang Kuo-fu was "ordered" to "visit" that production team. He was infuriated by what he saw there as he walked around. A team leader who was accompanying him asked: "What do you think about the experience here?" Wang Kuo-fu replied angrily: "Breaking up the collective by dividing up large plots of collective land and then farming on a household basis is simply pursuing a course leading to individual farming. This is a blind alley which we'll never take!"

Seeing that Wang Kuo-fu, upon his return to the village, was adamantly opposed to the sinister method, the commune's capitalist roaders repeated their order that he go with the village's cadres to stay with members of that production team and "learn from their experience." But Wang retorted firmly: "We are determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, uphold the banner of the Tachai Production Brigade and take the road of Tachai!" He refused to send anyone to visit the team.

Enraged, the capitalist roaders exerted mounting pressure on Wang Kuo-fu and criticized him for "refusing to learn from the advanced," "lacking the sense of organization and discipline," "lacking the Party spirit" and "not taking the correct stand." In addition, they sent someone to the village to force adoption of their vicious method. A fierce struggle ensued in Tapailou Village. Wang Kuo-fu firmly believed that Chairman Mao's words were the most powerful and enjoyed the highest prestige. He organized the commune members to study Chairman Mao's teaching "**Never forget class struggle**" and learn from the **experience of Tachai**. They recalled how they had suffered when they farmed on their own and contrasted that misery with the present happiness brought about by collectivization. Chairman Mao's teaching showed them the road forward. More clear-sighted than ever, the poor and lower-middle peasants in Tapailou saw through the plot of the handful of class enemies to restore capitalism, and firmly stood by Wang Kuo-fu in following the bright road of collectivization. The support of the poor and lower-middle peasants in turn increased Wang's determination. He said to the cadre sent there by the capitalist roaders: "Tapailou's poor and lower-middle peasants have set their minds on advancing along the road of socialism. They will not follow the evil course, so you better go back!"

Round after round of fierce class struggles took place. Aware that coercion proved futile, the capitalist roaders resorted to investing funds, granting loans and providing voluntary labour in the vain hope of disrupting Tapailou's poor and lower-middle peasants' endeavour to implement Chairman Mao's principles of "**self-reliance**" and "**hard struggle**." Fighting tit for tat against them, Wang Kuo-fu retorted: "We rely on Mao Tsetung Thought and the hard-working spirit of the masses to develop collective production, and not on your investments and loans and voluntary labour!" At big and small meetings, and everywhere he went, he propagated Chairman Mao's great thinking on "**self-reliance**" and "**hard struggle**" which enabled the people to see things more clearly. The people, relying on Mao Tsetung Thought and their own industry, fought for the construction of a new socialist countryside. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised Wang Kuo-fu, saying that he was a man of iron and a staunch fighter who held aloft the red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought.

When the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, Wang Kuo-fu determined to further temper his loyalty to Chairman Mao in the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement, always exercise power for the poor and lower-middle peasants, be a vanguard fighter who will continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and make new contributions for the people.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "**In the interests of the people, we persist in doing what is right and correct what is wrong,**" he went from house to house to solicit opinions and criticism from the poor and lower-middle peasants. He said to the commune members: "I'm serving the people. If out of 100 things I do, 99 have been done correctly, that is only what I should do; but if even a single thing I have done is wrong, I should make a self-criticism. When you raise criticism and opinions about my work, you are helping me to do better in making revolution."

He also warm-heartedly helped the other cadres and encouraged them to take an active part in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, to brave the storm and face the world. He said: "We cadres must stand the test. We must never slacken our efforts in making revolution."

Working in collusion, a handful of class enemies tried frantically to incite bourgeois factionalism among the masses in a futile effort to undermine the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Most of the commune members in Tapailou were from Shantung and Hopei Provinces, having fled their famine-stricken villages before liberation. In view of this background, Wang told them repeatedly: "We poor and lower-middle peasants are members of the same family, whether we come from Shantung or Hopei. The landlords are our class enemies whether they are from Shantung or Hopei." This exposed the plot of the handful of class enemies who tried to confuse class lines by means of clan relations among those from the same native village. It also helped the revolutionary masses of the two opposing organizations to speedily bring about a revolutionary great alliance.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the village unanimously elected Comrade Wang Kuo-fu head of the revolutionary leading group of the production team. Imbued with a revolutionary fighting spirit, Wang Kuo-fu pledged: "Since you all trust me, I vow that I'll pull the cart of revolution all the way to communism without slackening my effort!"

Tempered in the blazing flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Wang Kuo-fu became even more loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, he led the revolutionary masses in mounting fierce attacks against the class enemies. They ferreted out run-away landlords and counter-revolutionaries

who had hidden deep in Tapailou, thereby greatly consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Wholehearted Devotion to Revolution and People

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to promote a style of hard struggle. Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation." Throughout his 17 years as a cadre, Wang Kuo-fu always adhered to a firm and correct political orientation and retained a style of hard struggle.

Tapailou Village has retained a former "hired hands' shed" as a historical evidence of the landlords' exploitation and oppression of the peasants in the old society. Although Wang Kuo-fu had helped many poor and lower-middle peasants build new houses in the 20 years following liberation, he himself still lived in the "hired hands' shed." He never forgot class suffering, keeping in mind the hatred born in blood and tears. His devotion was solely to his class brothers and the revolutionary cause.

Concerned over the crowding of Wang and five members of his family in the small "hired hands' shed," the village's poor and lower-middle peasants advised him to build a new house. But smiling Wang always said: "If I endure greater hardships, I will not turn revisionist. If I move into a new house, though I may feel comfortable, I may forget my class brothers during rainy days."

Late one summer night there was a sudden thunderstorm. The low-lying village was deluged and the "hired hands' shed" in which Wang Kuo-fu lived had a bad leak. With concern for his class brothers who were still living in the old houses, he rushed out through the downpour to inspect each of them. Poor peasant Chen Jui-ling's house was leaking and he had just propped up a makeshift "tent" over his *kang* (brick bed). At that moment, Wang Kuo-fu arrived at the home of the uneasy family and immediately helped them drain off the water. Grandma Kuo, another poor peasant who was over 60 years old, was lying sick on her bed. Her house, too, had a bad leak. Wang Kuo-fu ran into her home and, firmly grasping her hands, urged: "You can't stay here any longer. Come with me right away!" Tears welled up in her eyes and the old woman said: "Team leader, it's raining so hard! Why should you have come here? Be careful not to catch cold!" "Let's go!" Wang Kuo-fu said, and carried Grandma Kuo on his back to the newly built house of a neighbour. Later, he covered the leaking roofs of several poor and lower-middle peasants' houses with plastic cloths, which were used in the cultivation of the team's rice-seedlings. He even took off the plastic cloth which he was using as a raincoat to cover the roof of a poor peasant's home. The next morning when cadres of the brigade came to inspect the damage caused by the storm, they saw that all the leaking houses had



Outstanding proletarian fighter, Communist Party member Comrade Wang Kuo-fu

been covered with plastic cloths except Wang Kuo-fu's shed. They found that Wang had not gone back home all night. At dawn he mobilized the commune members to dig ditches to drain off the water from the fields.

Many were the rainy nights Wang Kuo-fu spent like this going from house to house in the village.

At first, the poor and lower-middle peasants in Tapailou Village lived in dilapidated mud-houses which had been distributed to them during the land reform, houses formerly occupied by the landlords' hired farmhands. Determined to change this state of poverty, Wang Kuo-fu led the masses in planting some 20,000 trees to provide timber for houses while they were developing agriculture and animal husbandry. In addition, he organized the commune members to promote mutual help and co-operation by contributing labour in building each other's houses. As collective production grew steadily, clusters of new houses were constructed and broken-down mud-homes became fewer and fewer.

During his two years as head of the brick-kiln of the brigade, Wang Kuo-fu helped many poor and lower-middle peasants build new houses. But he himself never bought a single brick, nor did he ever think of building a new house for himself.

His elder sister, an old poor peasant, lived with her family in the same village in a small mud-house which was in bad repair and she had long been eager to build a new one. Repeatedly, Wang Kuo-fu advised her: "Our production team has only a few hands. If we help you build your house first, then the building of other houses will be delayed. You had better let others

build theirs first. You can continue making revolution while you live in this dilapidated house." Convinced by his advice, his elder sister and his brother-in-law postponed the building for several years. When his eldest son became engaged, someone advised him: "Now it's time for you to build a new house!" But with a smile, he replied: "After the village's poor and lower-middle peasants have all moved into new houses, then it will be my turn to do the same!"

One evening, Wang Yuan-tao, an old poor peasant who had moved into a new house, came to Wang Kuo-fu's "hired hands' shed." He was very much distressed upon seeing several of Wang Kuo-fu's children huddled together on the small *kang*. He remarked with deep concern: "You worry solely about us, but you should also give due consideration to your own family. You had better build a house as soon as possible!" But Wang Kuo-fu replied, as he took up a manual on learning from Tachai Brigade: "Chairman Mao called on us to learn from Tachai, so we should learn from it earnestly. Taking the Tachai poor and lower-middle peasants as our example, we should emulate them in being loyal to Chairman Mao and making contributions to our country; we must not devote our attention to ostentation or extravagance."

By the spring of 1969, of the 31 poor and lower-middle peasant families in the village, 30 had moved into new houses. Only Wang Kuo-fu still lived in the small "hired hands' shed."

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the village came to him in concern and said: "Team leader, you are wholeheartedly dedicated to the public interest. You've worn yourself out getting houses built for us. Now it's your turn to have one!" Wang Kuo-fu answered: "A cadre must be devoted to the revolution and the people. There are many working people in the world still living in miserable circumstances. After Taiwan is liberated, it will still not be too late for me to build a new house."

"Corruption and waste are very great crimes." "Saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause." Wang Kuo-fu often helped the cadres and the commune members see the importance of running the communes industriously and frugally by reminding them of the above teachings of Chairman Mao's. Picking up a nail one day, he told the warehouse keeper: "We must always keep in mind the importance of practising economy and be sure that not a single thing is wasted. A nail you have picked up will prove useful one day."

Wang Kuo-fu was wholeheartedly devoted to the public interest, without thought of gain for himself. He used to say: "I am a cadre. I should see to it that the poor and lower-middle peasants will not suffer again and I should help bring about communism."

The capitalist roaders pushed the renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They

often issued bonuses to the cadres, presented them gifts and invited them to feasts in order to woo and corrupt them. But Wang Kuo-fu resisted the corruption and was not influenced by their blandishments. Once, the capitalist roaders distributed among the cadres fish caught from the commune's pond. When a 5-jin fish was sent to him, Wang Kuo-fu asked: "Have other commune members been given theirs?" "No, only the cadres are given such fish!" was the answer. With fury, Wang cried out: "You're trying to grant the cadres privileges. I won't take it!" One day in 1962, Wang was informed that he should attend a meeting of the brigade. He hurried there and found many tables spread with dishes of chickens, ducks, fish and meat and wine. Deeply angered, he said: "You are trying to corrupt the cadres with honey, and you're going in for capitalism, but you are simply day-dreaming!" He turned round and with a swing of his arm walked out.

One day, he took a bundle of rice-stalks from the threshing ground to bind his own fodder jar. He located the accountant and said: "Weigh it please and add it to my account." The accountant replied with a laugh: "What! A bundle of rice-stalks isn't worth much. There's no need to enter it in the book!" Wang Kuo-fu answered seriously: "We must not take at will a single blade of the collective's straw." He did not leave until the accountant had posted the cost to his account.

When Wang fell ill, the brigade leadership, very much concerned about his livelihood, sent him a 50 yuan subsidy. The money sent by his class brothers reminded him of the contrast between the miserable life in the old society and the happiness he enjoyed in the new. With tears of gratitude, he said: "I'm leading a life much better than that in the old society. What difficulty do I have now? This money belongs to the production brigade and was earned by the sweat of the commune members. Every single fen must be spent on developing the collective's production." Thrusting the money back into the hands of the messenger, he refused to accept the subsidy from the production brigade.

In praise, the broad masses of the commune members stated: "As a cadre, Kuo-fu never takes a single blade of the collective's straw, never eats a single mouthful of the collective's rice or squanders a single fen of the collective's money. He is always the first to undertake the heaviest task and the last to receive things distributed to the commune members. He is indeed a representative of our Tapailou Village who is devoted to the public interest!"

Wang Kuo-fu did indeed devote himself to the revolution and the collective and shunned all thought of self. In the autumn of 1962, his wife died of a disease leaving him with four children, the eldest 12 years old and the youngest less than one. Both work and caring for his children kept him so busy that he could hardly take time out to rest. But he never uttered a complaint. Someone advised him: "You better give

up your post as a cadre until your children are grown up!" A brigade cadre consulted him, prepared to assign him to another job. Wang Kuo-fu, however, had not forgotten how, in the vicious old society, his three elder brothers who were less than ten years old had lost their lives within one year. His eldest brother was gored to death by the landlord's goat, his second elder brother was poisoned to death by the landlord and his third elder brother died of starvation. To the class brothers who expressed concern for him, Wang Kuo-fu said: "In the old society, was there any poor or lower-middle peasant who did not love his own children? But how many children were able to survive? It was all because we did not have power in our own hands! The children are very happy in the new society because now we have power in our hands. As long as the poor and lower-middle peasants trust me, I will never shirk my responsibility because of my own difficulties."

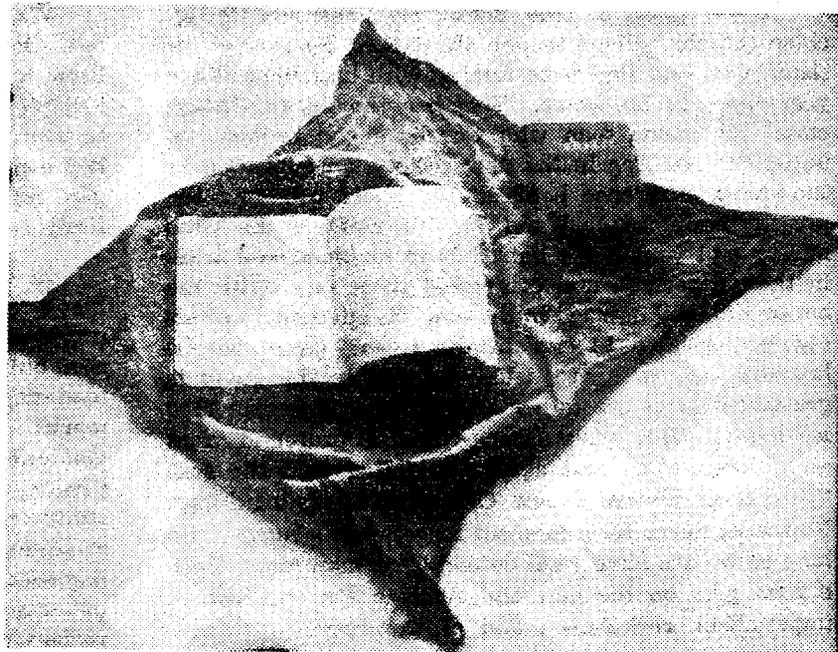
Wang Kuo-fu was devoted to the revolution. He was an "official," but he never acted as a bureaucrat. He worked with might and main for the revolution. He was conscientious and enthusiastic in any work he undertook. Always with a spade in hand, he worked wherever he went. He was the one in the village who went to bed very late and to rise very early. With the highest revolutionary fighting will, he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in combating the elements and carrying out the great struggle to build a new socialist countryside.

The broad socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao will lead us to a brighter and happier future. Tapailou has undergone tremendous changes: Its per-mu yield of grain has increased from only dozens of jin shortly after liberation to 725 jin in 1969. Per capita grain output is now more than 2,000 jin, or more than 10,000 jin per household on an average. The production team as a whole and every household have grain reserves. The number of pigs raised collectively by the production team currently averages 4.5 per household, and the per capita of pigs raised collectively and individually is one.

"So Long As I Breathe, I'll Study Chairman Mao's Works"

Cherishing profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, Wang Kuo-fu lived up to his illustrious pledge with a tenacious militant will: "So long as I breathe, I'll study Chairman Mao's works and defend Chairman Mao!"

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Copy of Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung and the pamphlet containing the "three constantly read articles" and two other essays by Chairman Mao from which Comrade Wang Kuo-fu studied during his lifetime, and the handkerchief with which he wrapped the treasured red books.

When Chairman Mao's latest instruction "In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class" was made public, Wang Kuo-fu enthusiastically propagated and resolutely carried it out to the letter. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance," he and other commune members found a low mud-house in which the peasants themselves could run a primary school. Mounting the platform, Wang Kuo-fu gave the first lesson — "Never Forget Class Struggle." He recounted to the children the story about his miserable life in the old society when he went begging and worked as a child farmhand for a landlord, and compared it with their present happiness. He said with emotion: "Today, it is because of Chairman Mao that you can go to a school in your own village. As we lead a happy life today, we must not forget the sufferings we experienced in the old society. In this mud-house, we should conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works and pass on Mao Tsetung Thought from generation to generation."

Wang Kuo-fu also used this mud-house as a place to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought among the production team members. On the eve of the Spring Festival last year, he invited all the villagers there and they had a meal which the poor used to eat in pre-liberation days. In addition, they restudied Chairman Mao's teaching on "hard struggle." Wang Kuo-fu commented: "All of you have moved into new houses and have rice and flour to eat, but you must never forget the past sufferings. How happy we are to live here not far from Chairman Mao. We must follow Chairman Mao in making revolution and work hard all our lives."

In the spring of 1969, before his eldest son Cheng-chiao left the village to join the P.L.A., he invited his sister, who had fled from famine with him some thirty years ago, to his home. Together they gave Cheng-chiao, the young man who was born and brought up under the red flag in the new society, an education in the sharp difference between the bitter past and the present happiness. Wang Kuo-fu recalled the class misery and vented his hatred bred in blood and tears in the old society, and contrasted those days with the happy life they now led in the new. He cited many of his own experiences to explain the truth: Great as the heavens and earth are, what we owe to the Party is greater; dear as are father and mother, Chairman Mao is dearer. This gave Cheng-chiao a profound class education. Time and again the father told the son: "You must always follow Chairman Mao's teachings. You must never for a moment forget class struggle. So long as we are alive we'll defend Chairman Mao. Take a firm grip on the gun and fight to the end against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction!"

On July 26, 1969, Wang Kuo-fu was invited to the Chihhsing Middle School to give a talk about his experience in the study of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As he was speaking, all of a sudden he vomited violently. The teachers and students, anxious about his health, wanted to send him to a hospital. Assuring them with a smile, he said: "Don't worry. Something is wrong with my stomach, but I'll be all right." After a few moments, he continued his talk with amazing fortitude. No one was aware that stomach cancer was threatening the life of this outstanding proletarian fighter!

On August 4 last year, Wang Kuo-fu was told to go to the brigade where the leadership was going to relay the latest fighting call issued by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. As he was about to set out for the brigade's headquarters several *li* away, his daughter, pulling his clothes, tried to stop him. She insisted: "Papa, you haven't eaten anything for three days already. I won't let you go!" With a pat on her head, he replied: "Be a good child and do as papa tells you. It's time for you to go to school. Papa is going to listen to Chairman Mao's words." When he finally staggered into the meeting hall, with his hands pressed to his stomach and drops of sweat streaming down his cheeks, the comrades were greatly upset over his condition. With deep concern they urged him to go home and rest. But he smiled, shook his head and said: "No, I've come to hear what Chairman Mao says." Enduring the sharp pain, he stayed on till the end of the meeting. On his way back, he fainted and fell at the entrance to the village. Immediately he was sent to the hospital in a deep coma. When he came to and saw the class brothers around his bed, his first words were: "Is Chairman Mao's latest fighting call being carried out?"

Wang was barely able to get out of bed after his operation when he pleaded with the doctor to let him go back to the village. The doctor advised him: "You haven't recovered yet. Any movement will cause harm to your health." Persistent, Wang Kuo-fu said: "Even if I can't do any labour, I can at least go around and give my opinions to help the work." But the doctor flatly refused.

In the hospital, Wang Kuo-fu studied Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" every day and propagated the wisdom in these writings. As he could read only a few characters, he learnt the difficult words modestly from the other comrades, and made many marks on the "three constantly read articles" and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*. At his suggestion, the patients organized a Mao Tsetung Thought study class, and elected Wang Kuo-fu as its head. By steadying himself with his hands against the wall, he managed to walk from ward to ward to organize other patients to study Chairman Mao's works. To a young patient whom he noticed reading a trivial book, he suggested: "You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life. The most fundamental task for you is to study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously." His words produced a positive result, for the young man quickly began to study Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles."

As Wang Kuo-fu's illness grew worse, he became too weak to get up. He told a patient in the study class: "We must not for a single day discontinue the study of the 'three constantly read articles.' If anything happens to me, you should carry on the task of leading the comrades in studying Chairman Mao's works."

Death stared him in the face. Beads of cold sweat ran down his hollow cheeks. But he bit his lips and never murmured a complaint. When the doctors tried to give him medicine to lessen the pain, he protested in a faint voice: "No, I don't need any. Leave this precious medicine for other class brothers." With shaking hands he thumbed open the brilliant "three constantly read articles." After finding these words of Chairman Mao's: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice . . .**" he read them over and over again.

The news "our old team leader is in danger of death!" reached Tapailou Village. In the darkness of night, many poor and lower-middle peasants hurried to the hospital. They were filled with sorrow as they peered at their team leader's face covered with beads of cold sweat.

Wang Kuo-fu, pressing his hand against his stomach to ease the pain, talked to them about team matters, just as usual. Speaking with extreme difficulty, he asked his comrades to take good care of the team's pigs and harvest the rice crop well. One old peasant, who did his best to hold back his tears, thought: How fine our old team leader is! Always thinking of the

(Continued on P. 12.)

Chairman Mao's Military Thinking Is the Magic Weapon in Defeating the Enemy

Daring to Struggle and Being Good at Struggle

by Chou Wen-chiang

National combat hero

IN his brilliant work *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War*, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "We do not permit any of our Red Army commanders to become a blundering hot-head; we decidedly want every Red Army commander to become a hero who is both brave and sagacious, who possesses both all-conquering courage and the ability to remain master of the situation throughout the changes and vicissitudes of the entire war." This teaching of Chairman Mao's is our powerful ideological weapon in defeating all enemies and our guide in remaining master of the situation throughout the changes and vicissitudes of war.

One night in the battle of Yaowan during the Huai-Hai Campaign in the Chinese People's Liberation War, I led two squads to wipe out over two hundred enemies at one stroke. All of us were worn out after the battle, and ammunition was running short. Suddenly we ran into another enemy group. Judging from all aspects, we knew that their force was at least that of a battalion. Should we attack in the situation when the enemy was numerous and we were few? We knew that they had hidden here not long after we overran their position, and they were shaking in their shoes. We could win the battle if we dared to fight and were good at fighting. So, we attacked, blazing away with our guns while shouting at them so as to launch a political offensive by telling them in no uncertain terms what the Party's policies were. Under such circumstances, there was nothing the enemy could do but temporarily hold their fire and say they were willing to negotiate with us. Analysing the situation, we felt that they might try to trick us. So we made two kinds of preparations. First, we made a disposition of our troops and then went to negotiate. Things turned out as we had figured. They opened fire when a messenger and myself came towards them. As soon as this happened I, with bitter hatred for the enemy, raced into a small room and swiftly knocked down the one who was manning a heavy machine-gun. Then I ran up to the enemy commander and ordered him to his face to surrender along with his troops. At first he tried to put off the inevitable, but I warned him:

"We'll smash all of you immediately if you refuse to surrender." With no way out, the enemy was forced to lay down their arms and give up. It took just over half an hour to finish this battle in which we put the forces of a regimental headquarters and a battalion out of action.

Through practice in revolutionary struggle, I have deeply understood that daring to struggle and being good at struggle are two indispensable factors for us in defeating the enemy and winning victory. Only when you dare to struggle can you overwhelm the enemy; and only when you are good at struggle can you remain master of the situation throughout the changes and vicissitudes of war and win victory.

Despise the Enemy and Take The Enemy Seriously

by Chen Huai-hsin

People's hero, third class

CHAIRMAN MAO teaches us: "Our strategy is 'pit one against ten' and our tactics are 'pit ten against one'—this is one of our fundamental principles for gaining mastery over the enemy." This very important instruction from Chairman Mao, which is extremely scientific, extremely incisive and written in extremely popular language, elucidates the dialectical relations between the two, that we should despise our enemy strategically, but should take him seriously tactically. This important instruction will always guide us from victory to victory.

During the battle near Changjin Res. in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, the enemy we faced was the U.S. "crack division," the First Marine Division. This was a time when they were very fierce and strutted about like conquering heroes. In such circumstances, according to Chairman Mao's great teachings "pit one against ten" strategically and "pit ten against one" tactically, we made a serious analysis of the enemy and came to the conclusion that the war launched by the U.S. imperialists was an aggressive war and was doomed to failure; the war we were fighting was a revolutionary war and we were sure to win. Thus the cadres and fighters imbued themselves with a deep-rooted courage to triumph over the First U.S. Marine Division. Comrades said: "The U.S. imperialists are nothing to be afraid of. Tanks and planes can't save their lives." At the same time, we took the enemy

seriously tactically. We studied the concrete situation concerning the division and got it clear in our minds. The cadres and fighters thus learnt to keep high revolutionary vigilance. They said: "The U.S. imperialists are paper tigers, but they are also real tigers. We must take them seriously." Before the battle began, we carried out full political mobilization to arouse our hatred for the enemy. At the same time, we took time to rest and consolidate and make a disposition of our troops. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "In every battle, concentrate an absolutely superior force (two, three, four and sometimes even five or six times the enemy's strength), encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly and do not let any escape from the net," we concentrated our superior force which was several times that of the enemy's strength and prepared to fight them tooth and nail. When the battle began, we applied Chairman Mao's tactical principles flexibly, and finally defeated this once rampaging First U.S. Marine Division and were victorious after a fierce and hard-fought battle lasting five days and nights.

Practice in war has made me deeply realize that despising the enemy and taking the enemy seriously form the unity of two opposites. They are the two aspects of one problem. To despise the enemy does not mean supposing that it has no fighting power at all and will collapse without being attacked; and to take the enemy seriously does not mean exaggerating its strength and puffing it up. From a long-term and overall point of view, the imperialists, the social-imperialists and all reactionaries are paper tigers and are doomed to failure. Therefore, strategically, we must dare to fight and be confident to win, and above all we must overwhelm the enemy in spirit. But looking at the question from a transitory and partial point of view as well as tactically, we should know that they do have a certain strength and are real tigers. So we must take them seriously tactically, fight battles one by one and swallow the enemy mouthful by mouthful.

Learning Warfare Through Warfare

by Pan Cheng-mei

Combat hero, second class

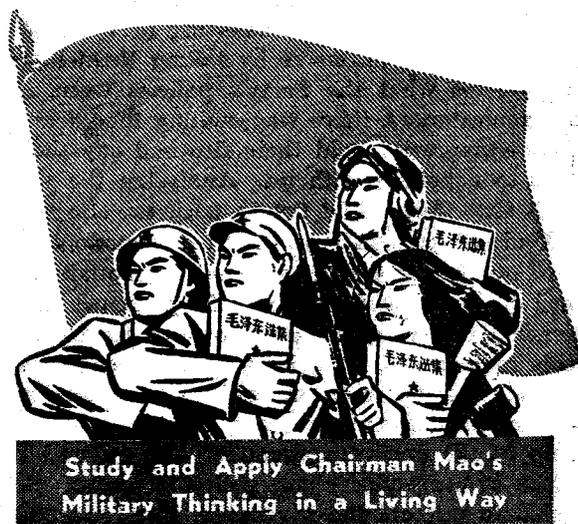
CHAIRMAN MAO has taught us: "Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare. A person who has had no opportunity to go to school can also learn warfare—he can learn through fighting in war. A revolutionary war is a mass undertaking; it is often not a matter of first learning and then doing, but of doing and then learning, for doing is itself learning." Reviewing this great teaching of Chairman Mao's when I recall how I learnt to fight in war, I feel that it is particular close to me.

I didn't know how to fight in a war when I first joined the army. It even was difficult for me to use a gun, let alone making use of the terrain or things for cover. Though I lacked any fighting experience at the time, I had boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao and bitter hatred for the class enemy and I wanted to join a shock brigade in order to learn how to fight and increase my ability in the course of fighting.

I remember the enemy using heavy gun-fire in one battle to block our advance. When the offensive was launched, two of us, the deputy squad leader and myself, didn't know how to use the terrain or things on the ground for cover and we just charged ahead in the open. The result was that we were exposed to the enemy and the deputy squad leader's gun was knocked out of commission and we failed to effectively wipe out the enemy.

With this problem in mind, we held a democratic meeting at the front in order to pool the wisdom of the masses, draw lesson from what we had just done and discussed how to fight on in the battle. Later, with comrades covering us, our combat group made a swift detour to the enemy rear and caught him off guard. I used this as an opportunity to run forward quickly and deliver a blow to the enemy machine-gunner with my fist which left him stunned. I followed this up by immediately getting hold of the machine-gun and kept yelling: "Lay down your guns or die!" The more than fifty enemies at this position froze with fright and obediently laid down their guns and surrendered.

It was in this way that we summed up experience and drew lesson from it while fighting. Through practice in battle, we gradually learnt Chairman Mao's great military thinking and gradually learnt to know what war is and how to fight. Reality has shown us that learning warfare through warfare is Marxist-Leninist dialectics and an unbreakable truth.



Victories in China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Warmly Praised

N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party, pointed out in his article that China's Great Cultural Revolution has provided lessons of tremendous importance for the entire international revolutionary movement.

N. SANMUGATHASAN, General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party, wrote an article in the Party's organ *Red Flag* entitled "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," warmly praising the victories in China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The article said: This revolution is "without doubt the greatest epoch-making event even more profound in its influence than the October Revolution."

It said: "Comrade Mao Tsetung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary of our era." It added that the revolutionaries of all countries "must take time to learn about the Cultural Revolution and understand its lessons. They must also understand that the impact of this great event is going to be felt not only in China but in the whole world. They must firmly grasp the fact that it has got lessons of tremendous importance for the entire international revolutionary movement."

It pointed out: "The Communist Party of China, under the leadership of the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, Comrade Mao Tsetung, correctly believed that the capture of state power by the working class was only a beginning. One of the specific contributions of Comrade Mao Tsetung to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism is his summing up of the experiences of the revolution in China and other countries and his conclusion that classes and class struggles exist throughout the entire historical epoch from socialism to communism; that there exists the danger of capitalist restoration and the danger of the dictatorship of the proletariat being lost and subverted."

"No class that had been defeated takes kindly to its removal from the seats of power. It schemes and plans to stage a come-back. In this attempt, one of its main allies is the fact that old habits and thoughts linger on in men's minds. If a serious and successful attempt is not made to remould men's ideology and thoroughly uproot all traces of the old, bad bourgeois ideology, favourable conditions would have been creat-

ed for the bourgeoisie to make a successful bid for the restoration of their power," said the article.

It pointed out that Lenin had said that after the bourgeoisie was overthrown, its resistance was increased tenfold. The actual quotation from Lenin is as follows: "The bourgeoisie, whose resistance is increased tenfold by its overthrow (even if only in one country), and whose power lies not only in the strength of international capital, in the strength and durability of the international connections of the bourgeoisie, but also in the force of habit, in the strength of small production. For, unfortunately, small production is still very, very widespread in the world, and small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale."

It went on: "The enemy always uses dual tactics against us. The bourgeoisie and the reactionaries attack the working class openly and directly through their repressive machinery, like the army, police, etc. At the same time, they try to subvert and weaken the working class from within." It pointed out: The great wisdom of Comrade Mao Tsetung is shown by the fact that he foresaw precisely this development. On the eve of the liberation of China, he pointed out: "It has been proved that the enemy cannot conquer us by force of arms. However, the flattery of the bourgeoisie may conquer the weak-willed in our ranks. There may be some Communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must guard against such a situation."

"Under the wise guidance of their great leader, Comrade Mao Tsetung," the article said: "the Chinese Communists were conscious of the threat they faced. They took warning, in particular, of the tragedy that had occurred in the Soviet Union where capitalist restoration was effected peacefully without even a shot

being fired. They, therefore, consciously took steps to prevent a Khrushchov emerging from within their midst. They decided to arm the 700 million Chinese people with the weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought so that the people themselves could fight back the attempt by a small clique of traitors headed by Liu Shao-chi to take China back along the path of capitalist restoration as had happened in the Soviet Union."

It continued: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was, thus, a great class struggle between the revolutionary forces led by the proletarian headquarters of Comrade Mao Tsetung and his closest comrade-in-arms, Comrade Lin Piao and the handful of scabs and traitors led by Liu Shao-chi who had sold themselves into the service of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Chiang Kai-shek clique and had wanted to take China back along the path of capitalist restoration as had happened in the Soviet Union and in the other countries ruled by the modern revisionists."

"In this great struggle between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution," it pointed out, "it was the great genius of Comrade Mao Tsetung that worked out the correct policies and tactics which led to the success of the revolutionary forces. He did not attempt to solve this ideological struggle through bureaucratic methods from above. Instead, he invited the participa-

tion of the masses in what was to become the greatest mass struggle the world had ever seen. Thereby, he also demonstrated his great faith and confidence in the mass of the people."

It added: Comrade Mao Tsetung most wisely put forward the slogan of "fight self, criticize revisionism." "Today, for the first time, under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, there is emerging in China a new generation of people who have learnt to combat self, who have learnt to put the interests of the collective over that of the individual, to take upon himself the harder task while leaving the lighter to the other, who does not run after personal fame and glory and material benefits and easy and soft life but works in the collective interest, to think not only of his county or province but of the whole of China, to think of the success of revolution and socialism not only in China but of the whole world. This is indeed the greatest revolution that has taken place in men's thinking over such a great part of the world. Its effects are as yet incalculable."

In conclusion the article said: "The red light in the Kremlin has gone out. It is the red lantern at Tien An Men Square that glows ever more redder and brighter and is the beacon light to all oppressed peoples all over the world."

(Continued from p. 8.)

collective but uttering not a single word about his family affairs. But finally this poor peasant couldn't help asking: "Do you think of your children? Should I bring them here to see you?"

"The children brought up in the new society are very happy. I have no worry about them. I hope you'll be strict with them in the days to come," answered Wang Kuo-fu.

"Should we wire your son Cheng-chiao and ask him to come home?"

"No. His army tasks are essential. . . . Please ask Tung Shih-kuei to come here."

At that moment, the old poor peasant turned his head and let his tears flow unrestrainedly. It was clear to him that the old team leader wanted to discuss with Tung Shih-kuei the matter of Party consolidation and building.

Tung Shih-kuei, member of the Party branch committee, came finally. Gazing at the portrait of our

great leader Chairman Mao, Wang Kuo-fu said in a weak voice to Tung Shih-kuei and other cadres at the commune and brigade levels and to the assembled old poor peasants who had worked as hired hands together with him in the old society: "You must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, . . . work hard, . . . carry forward the revolution, . . . do a good job in Party consolidation, and wield power well." Even till his last breath Wang Kuo-fu was preoccupied with thoughts of the Party and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tapailou Village will always keep their late team leader in mind. Comrade Wang Kuo-fu will live for ever in the hearts of the revolutionary people. The poor and lower-middle peasants in the locality mourned the death of the beloved team leader and pledged to copy his example. Standing in front of the "hired hands' shed" where this outstanding proletarian fighter had lived during his lifetime, they vowed: "We will always follow Chairman Mao's teachings and emulate Comrade Wang Kuo-fu by devoting ourselves heart and soul to the revolution and the people, and strive hard to build a new socialist countryside!"

Vigorous Asian People's Revolutionary Struggle

IN 1966, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out with great foresight: "The revolutionary storm in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow." The history of Asia in the 1960s developed precisely in conformity with Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis. The revolutionary armed struggle of the people in Asia advanced vigorously. The sweeping tide of the revolutionary mass movement surged irresistibly ahead. The Asian people launched sustained and fierce attacks on imperialism, revisionism and reaction, shaking their reactionary rule. The colonialist system of imperialism in Asia was disintegrating.

Marxist-Leninist Parties Steeled and Tempered

In the 1960s, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought won great victories in its great polemics and great struggle against modern revisionism. In this great battle, the "peaceful transition," "parliamentary road" and other counter-revolutionary nonsense peddled by the modern revisionists went bankrupt. A growing number of Asian people saw through the counter-revolutionary features of the modern revisionists in their sham support but actual betrayal of the Asian people's revolutionary struggle. Genuine Marxist-Leninist revolutionary political Parties in Asia were tempered and became stronger than ever. The Marxist-Leninists in India, Japan and other Asian countries rebelled against the revisionist leading cliques and built new Marxist-Leninist revolutionary Parties and organizations one after the other. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought was grasped by increasing numbers of the Asian people who integrated it with the practice of revolution in their own countries. It became the source of great strength for the Asian people in their vigorous revolutionary struggles in the 1960s. An unprecedentedly excellent revolutionary situation prevailed in the vast expanse of Asia.

People's Revolutionary Armed Struggle Develops Rapidly

The gunfire of the people's revolutionary armed struggle resounded in the vast areas from the western coast of the Pacific to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. The people's armed struggle in Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, India, Palestine and other countries and regions in Asia have grown ever stronger. The great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" as pointed out by Chairman Mao struck deeper roots in the minds of the Asian people, greatly encouraging their armed struggle.

In the fighting 1960s, the heroic Vietnamese people persevered in people's war, fighting fiercely against

U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world. Their people's war laid bare the true features of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger and landed it in unprecedented isolation and acute political and economic crises. The courageous Laotian patriotic people and their armed forces persisted in armed struggle in the past decade, dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

The people of some Asian countries who had long been waging armed struggle held still higher the banner of seizing political power by armed force and fought bravely in the 1960s. With the rural areas as its bases, the Communist Party of Burma has carried on its armed struggle for over 20 years by relying on its own efforts. Since 1964, under the guidance of the Party's revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power," the Burmese people have brought about a new situation in their revolutionary armed struggle characterized by its vigorous development. The Burmese people's armed forces have repeatedly smashed large-scale counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the Burmese reactionaries and wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives. In 1969, the Burmese people's armed forces set up people's political power in some rural areas and wiped out enemy troops by whole platoons and companies. In recent years, the Communist Party of Malaya, which has a glorious tradition of armed struggle, has united still more closely with the people of various nationalities in the country, developed and expanded the revolutionary armed forces, repeatedly smashed the counter-revolutionary joint "encirclement and suppression" campaigns of the reactionaries of Malaya and Thailand, and consolidated and enlarged the guerrilla areas. It is dealing telling blows at the enemy.

In the past few years, the people of some more countries and regions in Asia have embarked on the road of armed struggle, opening up a series of new battlefields for attacking U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The flames of people's war are raging more furiously, creating an entirely new revolutionary situation in the Asian region.

In Thailand, which is covered with U.S. military bases and stationed with tens of thousands of U.S. aggressor troops, the heroic people lit the flames of armed struggle in August 1965. In their arduous struggle in the past four years and more, the Thai people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, founded the Thai People's Liberation Army. Now, the people's armed forces are fighting actively in the northeastern, northern, central and southern parts of the country, dealing heavy blows at the U.S. imperialist

scheme of using Thailand as a strategic base of aggression against Asia.

Like a peal of spring thunder, the gunshots of armed struggle fired in Naxalbari in March 1967 shook the vast, slumbering land of India. They proclaimed that the Indian people have smashed the fetters of "non-violence" and the "parliamentary road" which had restrained them for a long time and have risen up in their struggle for emancipation. Led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), the peasant revolutionary armed struggle, in which agrarian revolution is its main content, has rapidly spread from West Bengal to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Tamilnadu. In Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, the peasant guerrillas have turned 300 villages into red areas for launching armed struggle. A vigorous revolutionary situation has appeared in the whole of India. The successful development of the people's revolutionary armed struggle in this big country with a population of more than 500 million is sure to exert a far-reaching influence.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Indonesia, the revolutionary Indonesian people have defied the white terror of the Suharto fascist military regime, liquidated the "peaceful transition" and "parliamentary road" trumpeted by the modern revisionist group, which had brought serious losses to the revolutionary cause, and effected the revolutionary change from peaceful struggle to armed struggle. Since 1967, the flames of armed struggle have blazed in Indonesia, striking powerful blows at the reactionary Suharto regime.

The heroic North Kalimantan people unfolded their revolutionary armed struggle at the end of 1962 and founded their own army in October 1965. Now they have established guerrilla bases, expanded combat zones and repeatedly smashed the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations launched jointly by the reactionaries of Malaya and Indonesia, lackeys of U.S. and British imperialism. They are growing in strength in the course of arduous struggle.

In the western end of Asia, the armed struggle waged by the valiant Palestinian people has been fast spreading like a prairie fire since 1967 when the United States and Israel launched the war of aggression against the Arab countries. The Palestinian guerrillas' incessant attacks deep in the areas under Israeli control have filled the enemy with great terror. The victorious development of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people has greatly inspired the Arab people as a whole in their struggle against imperialism. In the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula, the Dhofar people have persisted in armed struggle since 1965 and dealt staggering blows to British imperialism.

Surging Tide of Revolutionary Mass Movements

In the 1960s, revolutionary mass movements broke out one after another in the vast land of Asia and

steadily developed in scope, sweeping over the whole of Asia and advancing to the stage of opposing counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. The Asian people's revolutionary mass movements have effectively co-ordinated with the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of various countries to fiercely pound imperialism and its lackeys.

In the first year of the 1960s, furious anti-U.S. struggles erupted like volcanoes in Japan, south Korea and Turkey which are under U.S. military occupation. In 1960, the broad masses of the Japanese people staged repeated gigantic nationwide anti-U.S. demonstrations to oppose U.S. imperialism which had forced the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" on them. These mighty anti-U.S. demonstrations compelled the then U.S. imperialist chieftain Eisenhower, who was on his way to Japan, to make a detour and cancel his planned "visit" to Japan. These protest actions also drove Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi out of office. In the spring of 1960, the people of south Korea, out to fight for the right to live and the unification of their country, launched the April 19 just patriotic struggle against the rule of U.S. imperialism and the puppet Syngman Rhee clique. This struggle resulted in the overthrow of the puppet Rhee clique. Towards the end of April 1960, a huge demonstration by 10,000 students broke out in Istanbul, the biggest city in Turkey, against the traitorous Menderes dictatorial regime. This struggle swiftly spread to the capital Ankara, Izmir, an important military base of the aggressive NATO bloc, and other Turkish cities with the result that the Menderes cabinet was toppled. These great struggles were a prelude to the gigantic and impressive revolutionary mass movements of the Asian people in the 1960s.

Since then, the revolutionary mass movements have been surging ahead with great momentum. Mass struggles against U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, one following the other, particularly the great mass campaigns against the U.S. imperialists' escalation of their war of aggression against Viet Nam, have spread from Asia to other regions. The struggles of workers, peasants, students and people from other walks of life against tyranny, against persecution and against hunger broke out one after another in many countries. The past ten years saw the steady mounting and sharpening of the Japanese people's just patriotic struggles against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops, for the dismantling of U.S. military bases and for the recovery of Okinawa. Since the autumn of 1967, the Japanese people have resolutely fought back against the armed suppression of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. In the past few years, the Japanese student movement has seen a further uprise. It has adopted such revolutionary actions as occupying school buildings and premises and at one stage many universities in Japan were paralysed. In 1969, the struggle of the Japanese workers, peasants and students against the Nixon-Sato joint communique brought to a new high tide the Japanese

people's struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. In calamity-ridden India, large-scale mass struggles, often several million strong, broke out successively in the past decade in protest against hunger and brutal rule. Workers' strikes, peasants' seizure of farmland, students' boycott of classes and merchants' hartals were widespread in all Indian states. Interacting, the mass struggles of the Indian people and the armed struggle of the Indian peasants have hit reactionary Congress rule where it hurts most.

In the last year of the 1960s, the revolutionary mass movements of the Asian people surged yet higher. In February 1969, when five warships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet barged into the Turkish ports of Istanbul and Izmir on a "goodwill" visit, the Turkish people staged impressive anti-U.S. demonstrations which lasted for a whole week. Thousands upon thousands of patriotic people turned out to smash the headquarters of the U.S. aggressor forces and other U.S. establishments for military and economic aggression in Ankara and other cities. They also chased and beat up U.S. aggressors in the streets. Last July, when U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon turned up in Asia for conspiratorial activities soon after he assumed power, he was frightened out of his wits in Manila, the first stop of his Asian "visit," by the storm of the Philippine

people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, and cut a most grotesque figure there. The Philippine workers, peasants, students and other patriots surged on to the U.S. Embassy and the Philippine presidential palace in a protest demonstration, burning Nixon in effigy, destroying the decorated arches put up by the Philippine authorities to greet him, and indignantly tearing down the stars and stripes at the U.S. Embassy and trampling it underfoot.

* * *

The vigorous upsurge of the Asian people's revolutionary armed struggle and revolutionary mass movement in the 1960s testified to the fact that the days when the imperialist hyenas could dictate the fate of the Asian people at will are gone once and for all. Asia belongs to the Asian people. Back in 1913 the great revolutionary teacher Lenin said: "A new source of great world storms opened up in Asia." The revolutionary storm of the Asian people is sure to rage more furiously in the great 1970s. By joining forces with the revolutionary struggles of the people of the African, Latin American and other countries, the Asian people's revolutionary struggle will turn into a surging torrent and deal a crushing blow to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction as well as the whole of the old world.

National-Liberation Movement in Africa Developing in Depth

THE awakening African people have engaged in a hard and bitter struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism in the 1960s and the national-liberation movement in Africa is developing in depth.

The African people who have suffered under the prolonged, barbarous rule of Western colonialism have been awakening since World War II. Their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation which had gradually spread to the whole continent reached a new high in the early 1960s. In the past decade, the African people have heroically fought fierce struggles against imperialism, pulling asunder the British and French "colonial empires" in Africa. The flames of armed struggle have been raging in areas under the rule of colonialism and neo-colonialism. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is being disseminated more and more widely in the continent. The great truths pointed out by our great leader Chairman Mao, "Imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers" and "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," are inspiring the broad masses of the

revolutionary African people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Take Up Arms and Fight Colonialism And Neo-Colonialism

More and more revolutionary African people have taken up arms to fight for national independence. At the beginning of the 1960s, U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism made frenzied efforts to obstruct the armed struggle of the oppressed African people. U.S. imperialism tried desperately to prevent the oppressed nations and people in Africa from taking violent action, advertising "orderly peaceful transition," while Khrushchov the clown, posing as a saviour, told the African people to sit and wait for the "elimination of colonialism through the United Nations." But the oppressed African people refused to be taken in by their vicious tricks. The Algerian people persevered in their armed struggle for more than seven years and in 1962 finally ended the 130-year colonial rule of French imperialism in Algeria. The patriotic armed struggle of the people in the Congo (Kinshasa) hit hard at the reactionary rule

of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys there. In what has been called the "silent areas" — the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) — the people categorically rejected the "bestowal" of the United Nations and rose in arms one after another in the first few years of the 1960s. They have gone deep into the countryside and have been persisting in struggle; their patriotic armed forces have grown steadily in strength, from small to big and from weak to strong. The patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) now control the greater part of the country where they have set up grass-roots administrative organs. In areas under their control, the patriotic armed forces of Mozambique have unfolded a movement for production, mobilized the masses and carried out the policy of protracted war. The patriotic armed forces in the Portuguese colonies are holding down 130,000 Portuguese colonial troops, landing in an increasingly difficult position the Portuguese colonialists supported by the aggressive NATO bloc headed by U.S. imperialism. Since 1966, guerrilla fighters in South West Africa and Zimbabwe have raised the banner of armed struggle and have thrown into panic the white colonial regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia which are struggling desperately in the southern part of the African continent.

Persisting in Struggle, Consolidating National Independence

The people of African countries that have won independence deeply understand that only by waging an unremitting struggle against old and new colonialism can they consolidate the gains of their independence. In the past ten years, the people of Guinea, Tanzania, the People's Republic of the Congo and Zambia have won one victory after another in their arduous struggle against the old and new colonialists' crimes of intervention, control, subversion, sabotage and aggression. From 1966 to 1969, for four years in succession, Guinea thwarted a series of counter-revolutionary military coups and other subversive conspiracies plotted by imperialism. In August 1969, Tanzania smashed the counter-revolutionary subversion plotted by imperialism in league with the domestic reactionary forces, the biggest plot since the country's independence. Since overthrowing the government of the imperialist agent F. Youlou in August 1963, the people of the People's Republic of the Congo have persevered in their struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys, smashing one sinister attempt at armed subversion after another.

In Libya, after the downfall in September 1969 of the Idris feudal monarchy, which was subservient to imperialism, the Libyan people finally succeeded in compelling the U.S.-British aggressor troops, which had been entrenched in large numbers in Libya for a long time, to begin withdrawing from the country. In Somalia, the U.S. "peace corps," which had done all sorts of evil things for eight long years, were compelled to get out of the country lock, stock and barrel at the end of 1969 amidst the curses of the broad masses of Somali people. Zambia has announced the cancellation of the

"permanent" copper mining rights held by U.S., British and other foreign capital. All these struggles were direct blows at colonialism, old and new, and have consolidated the national independence of the countries concerned.

Diabolic Features of U.S. Imperialism and Modern Revisionism Fully Exposed

In face of the surging national-independence movement in Africa following World War II, the British, French, Belgian and other old-line colonialists, having failed in their armed suppression of this movement, resorted to the deceptive trick of "granting independence" to the people under their colonial rule. They vainly hoped to preserve their colonial interests by means of this counter-revolutionary tactic of "feigning a retreat in order to advance." Taking advantage of the decline of such imperialist countries as Britain and France, U.S. imperialism has done its utmost to penetrate Africa, clamouring that it would "fill" the "huge vacuum" left behind in Africa by Britain and France; it strove to make the newly independent African countries victims of its neo-colonialist policies so as to dominate the whole African continent. U.S. imperialism thought that it could "fraternize" with the African people under the smoke-screen that it "has no colonies" in Africa. But the massive armed aggression committed by U.S. and Belgian imperialism to strangle the independence of the Congo (K) in the summer of 1960 and all the crimes of intervention, control, subversion, sabotage and aggression committed by U.S. imperialism against other African countries have fully revealed the vicious features of U.S. imperialism to the broad masses of the African people and have time and again aroused their angry waves of protest against it.

Modern revisionism also played a big role in the armed aggression against the Congo (K) committed by U.S. imperialism under the flag of the United Nations. It has thus won much praise from U.S. imperialism. At present, social-imperialism is carrying out frenzied aggression and expansion abroad and is energetically pressing ahead with its neo-colonialist policy in Africa. In order to penetrate Nigeria to plunder its rich strategic resources, it provided large quantities of arms and munitions and many military "experts" for that country so as to have Africans fight Africans. This towering crime of social-imperialism has aroused the extreme indignation of the African people and enabled a growing number of them to realize that social-imperialism, like U.S. imperialism, is their enemy.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people."** In the 1970s, the great African people will surely advance with giant strides, raise a greater revolutionary storm and make new contributions to the great and arduous struggle to bury the evil system of colonialism and imperialism.

Czechoslovak Revisionist Puppets Find The Going Tougher Under Soviet Revisionists' Control

CZECHOSLOVAKIA under the military occupation of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is ridden by innumerable difficulties and crises. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the Czechoslovak revisionist clique under its control are both finding the going extremely tough.

With the steady development of the heroic Czechoslovak people's struggle against aggression and betrayal, the Soviet revisionist new tsars staged a farce of "changing horses" in Czechoslovakia at the end of January in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule in that country. Oldrich Cernik, premier till the Soviet stage-managed farce, was kicked out and replaced by Lubomir Strougal, who is more submissive to the Soviet revisionists. Three out of the 11 members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak revisionist party were replaced and 15 Central Committee members, including Alexander Dubcek, were ousted. Also removed from office were most of the Czech, Slovak and Prague party and government bigwigs. This was a continuation of the two big purges and "changing of horses" among the Czechoslovak revisionists carried out by the Soviet revisionist new tsars in April and September last year.

Flaunting the sinister banner of Brezhnev's "theory of limited sovereignty," the Soviet revisionist new tsars have been rude and ruthless in interfering in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia. Whoever acted energetically in accordance with the "Brezhnev doctrine" won promotion; whoever served the "doctrine" half-heartedly got the boot. In the name of "being authorized by the Soviet Government," A.A. Grechko, Minister of Defence, and V.S. Semyonov, Vice-Foreign Minister, of the Soviet revisionist clique openly set themselves up as overlords in Prague in April last year. They dismissed Dubcek, then First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak revisionist party, for not being efficient enough in suppressing the people, and replaced him with Gustav Husak who is more subservient to the Soviet revisionists. Immediately after this, the Soviet revisionists instructed the Husak clique to carry out a massive purge within the party and government. Last September alone, more than 90 persons were purged from the central organizations (party, government and assembly), including 29 Central Committee members. Half of the members of the federal and Czech governments were sacked. The farce of

"changing horses" staged again and again like a merry-go-round by the Soviet revisionists shows that the Soviet revisionists and their revisionist puppets in Czechoslovakia have failed to "stabilize" the "situation" after the Soviet revisionists' invasion of the country. They have no alternative but to shore up and change their puppets time and again with the help of bayonets.

"Changing horses" is no solution to the irreconcilable contradiction between the Soviet revisionist aggressors and the Czechoslovak revisionist puppet clique on the one hand and the Czechoslovak people on the other. Through its surprise attack on Czechoslovakia in August 1968 and its subsequent armed occupation and fascist rule, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has gained control over Czechoslovakia in the military, political, economic and cultural fields, thus reducing the country to a colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and bringing a terrible national calamity to the Czechoslovak people. Engels, when condemning tsarist Russia and other imperialist powers for partitioning Poland, pointed out: "No one who enslaves a nation can go unpunished." Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is no exception. Its crime of collaborating and contending with U.S. imperialism in plunder and aggression can only stir the indignation and arouse the condemnation of the people the world over. Soviet tanks and guns can never subdue the will of the Czechoslovak people to fight for national liberation. Instead, the Czechoslovak people have fastened round the necks of the Soviet revisionist new tsars a steel noose forged in the fire of their struggle against aggression, and are pulling the noose more and more tightly.

Over the past year or more, the struggle against aggression and betrayal launched by the Czechoslovak people, who are resolute in safeguarding their country's independence and national dignity, has been surging unceasingly wave upon wave, pounding violently at the colonial rule imposed on Czechoslovakia in the name of the "Brezhnev doctrine." In the 16 months up to now, during which the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops were digging in in Czechoslovakia, storms of large-scale struggle to resist Soviet revisionist aggression have swept the whole country on seven or eight occasions. These powerful storms of struggle which struck terror into the hearts of the Soviet revisionist new tsars and their lackeys have made them nervous. As Husak admitted in a speech: "No one knows what will happen

this week or the next week." At that time the panic-stricken Soviet revisionist new tsars called out scores of armoured cars and military vehicles to "guard" the Soviet revisionists' embassy in Czechoslovakia, trying to keep up their courage with the help of these "tortoise-shells." This fully reveals the paper-tiger nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, which is fierce of visage but faint of heart.

The military occupation and colonialist enslavement by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the whole series of measures for capitalist restoration taken by the Czechoslovak revisionists have brought a grave disaster to the Czechoslovak national economy. Industrial and agricultural production has fallen year by year, and there are an acute shortage of commodities, soaring prices, inflation, mounting deficits and a piling up of debts. Husak had to admit in January that the whole economic management has become weakened and disorganized. The extremely dangerous inflationary tendency, he cried out in alarm, has grown. He indicated that it is necessary to reassess the economic policy as a whole. The Czechoslovak revisionist rag *Rude Pravo* admitted that there was a deficit of more than 10,000 million crowns (about 1,400 million U.S. dollars) in Czechoslovakia's 1969 state budget. The Czechoslovak revisionists' press also disclosed that agricultural production stagnated last year and the area under cultivation shrank sharply. As a result, market supply becomes more acute daily. There is a serious shortage of such commodities as clothing, footwear, furniture, radio sets, household electric appliances, pork, vegetables, fruits and dairy products. One Czechoslovak revisionist paper even admitted with great anxiety that "there is nothing on the shelves and the stock of many commodities has reached a critical point" in a number of shops.

A host of facts shows that Czechoslovakia under the direct military occupation of the Soviet revisionists is a typical colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. From personal experience, the Czechoslovak people have gradually seen through the reactionary nature of the Soviet revisionist new tsars, whereas the shameless Husak revisionist clique which sells out the motherland and the people's interests willingly serves as a pawn and accomplice of Soviet revisionism. Immediately before and shortly after it came to power, this clique shouted itself hoarse to defend the atrocities committed by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and social-fascism, asserting that Soviet revisionism's armed occupation of Czechoslovakia was "completely necessary," "was aimed at defending socialism in Czechoslovakia" and was "by no means aggression." In an article published on February 11, the Czechoslovak revisionists' paper *Rude Pravo* excelled itself in unblushingly extolling Soviet revisionism as "our faithful friend and ally" who "defends our independence and socialist construction."

In criticizing the opportunists in 1907, the great Lenin had stated scathingly: "The slave who is aware

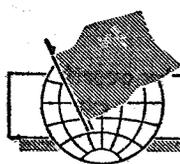
of his slavish condition and fights it is a revolutionary. The slave who is not aware of his slavish condition and vegetates in silent, unenlightened, and wordless slavery, is just a slave. The slave who drools when smugly describing the delights of slavish existence and who goes into ecstasies over his good and kind master is a grovelling boor." The Czechoslovak revisionist clique of puppets is precisely a horde of such grovelling slaves of the Soviet revisionist new tsars.

It must be pointed out that *Rude Pravo's* February 11 article, while shamelessly embellishing Soviet revisionism, frantically attacked socialist China which consistently supports the Czechoslovak people. It is obviously by no means accidental that this anti-China article was dished up just when Soviet revisionism was unleashing a big anti-China campaign. The Czechoslovak Government went so far as to lodge a "protest" with the Chinese Embassy in Czechoslovakia on February 9, alleging that a Hsinhua News Agency report on January 30, which reflects the Czechoslovak people's resistance to the Soviet revisionist aggressors, constituted "a grave interference in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia."

Since the beginning of January, an anti-China chorus has been organized with a big fanfare by the Soviet revisionists' official mouthpieces *Pravda*, *Izvestia* and TASS, with A.P. Kirilenko and B.N. Ponomarev of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique taking the lead. They rabidly maligned the Chinese people for carrying out the great strategic principles of the great leader Chairman Mao, "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and slandered China as "anti-Soviet." Echoing its master's shop-worn anti-China ravings, the Husak revisionist puppet clique of Czechoslovakia has followed suit in vilifying China as "interfering" with the "internal affairs" of Czechoslovakia and "sabotaging" the so-called "socialist community's unity" between the Czechoslovak and Soviet revisionists. Why put on such a show? Who after all has "interfered" in the "internal affairs" of Czechoslovakia? Isn't that already plain enough to the people throughout the world? Everybody knows that it is the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, your so-called "faithful friend and ally," who occupied Czechoslovakia overnight by dispatching several hundred thousand troops and made a mess of your "internal affairs." Everybody knows that it is your "faithful friend" who has slaughtered hundreds of Czechoslovak patriots with his tanks and bayonets and placed your "internal affairs" under the direct control of the Soviet revisionist new tsars. Everybody knows that through "the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" the Soviet revisionists have plundered and exploited on a big scale the economic wealth created by the Czechoslovak working people. The Soviet revisionists have interfered in all fields of Czechoslovakia's "internal affairs" — military, political, economic, cultural and what not. It is both ridiculous and pitiable

that you should have picked "interference in internal affairs" as a subject to attack China. We should like to ask: the forcible occupation of Czechoslovak territory, the massacre of its people, the plunder of its wealth and the gagging of public opinion in Czechoslovakia — are they the "internal affairs" or "external affairs" of Czechoslovakia? The "patriarch" of your "community" has already stripped you of your sovereignty over "internal affairs," not merely "interfering"! The real purpose of the boisterous anti-China farce put on by the Husak clique in accordance with the instructions from Moscow is nothing but a vain attempt, through intensified anti-China activities, to sabotage the profound friendship between the working people of China and Czechoslovakia and to further suppress the Czechoslovak patriotic people.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." The Soviet revisionists' invasion, oppression and plunder of the Czechoslovak people and the Czechoslovak revisionist puppet clique's criminal activities to barter away Czechoslovakia's sovereignty and bring humiliation on the country can only enhance the revolutionary struggle of the Czechoslovak people against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the Czechoslovak revisionist ruling clique and hasten their complete collapse.



"Renmin Ribao" Commentaries

Arab People Will Settle Blood Accounts With U.S.-Israeli Aggressors

FOLLOWING its bombing of an iron and steel plant near Cairo, which resulted in more than 100 workers killed or wounded, Israel, the U.S. imperialist tool of aggression, has again flagrantly sent planes to bomb military installations in the vicinity of the U.A.R. capital. The Chinese people express their utmost indignation at the barbarous crimes of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism and the Israeli Zionists and their deepest sympathy with and most resolute support for the U.A.R. people and the people of other Arab countries who are waging a heroic struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors.

War provocations by Israeli Zionism against the Arab countries have recently become extremely frenzied and blatant. Throwing all scruples to the winds, the Israeli Zionists dispatched troops to invade U.A.R.'s Shadwan Island and frequently sent planes to carry out wanton bombing raids on the U.A.R. interior. They also sent their aircraft to harass and make provocations against Syria and their planes and tanks to intrude into Jordan. These aggressive activities which were firmly rebuffed by the Arab people and the Palestinian guerrillas have stirred up greater depths of indignation among the people of the Arab countries and kindled new flames of struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggression.

It is only too clear that it is entirely due to the manipulation behind the scenes by U.S. imperialism that Israel has dared to commit such flagrant aggression against the Arab countries. Before the Israeli bombing raid on the outskirts of Cairo, Richard Nixon had openly declared that the United States would increase its military "aid" to Israel. *The New York Times* revealed that the United States decided to give Israel 105 more military aircraft and openly instigated Israel to step up its bombing of the U.A.R. and the bases of the Palestinian guerrillas. U.S. imperialism is the arch criminal who engineered the crime of bombing the Cairo iron and steel plant and other atrocities. Workers and other sections of the people in Arab countries will rise up and settle accounts with U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israel for their atrocities and demand that they pay up all these bloody debts!

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

While egging Israel on in its aggression and provocation, U.S. imperialism pulled a sanctimonious face, declaring that its "position" in the Middle East "is fair

and balanced," that it is concerned with "peace" in the region, etc. All this is just so much poppycock. From the blood shed by their massacred brothers the Arab people see through the vicious nature of U.S. imperialism. As the Libyan newspaper *Al Raed* pointed out, all aggressions against Arab territory are engineered by U.S. imperialism and Zionism, and the Arab people should cherish no illusions about the United States which fosters Israel. The Arab people have come to realize more and more clearly that only by taking up arms to wage an unyielding struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys can they

boot out the aggressors, recover the land occupied by the enemy and liberate their ravaged homeland.

The 700 million Chinese people firmly stand on the side of the Arab people and resolutely support them in waging their sacred struggle against aggression through to the end. We are convinced that so long as the Arab people are united and persist in their struggle they will overcome all difficulties, smash all the plots and conspiracies of imperialism and win final victory in their struggle against aggression.

(February 20)

New Anti-U.S. Storm Sweeps the Philippine Islands

THE seas are roaring in the West Pacific. A new anti-U.S. storm is sweeping the Philippine Islands. On February 18, more than 60,000 workers, peasants and students staged a stirring demonstration against U.S. imperialism. Like a rushing torrent, they marched on the U.S. Embassy and attacked it with stones, torches, tear-gas bombs and home-made incendiary bottles, smashing many of its windows. This threw the U.S. imperialists into a panic. U.S. propaganda organs cried out in alarm that this was the "biggest anti-U.S. demonstration" in Manila since 1946.

In face of this revolutionary storm of the Philippine people, the U.S. State Department howled that the situation was "terrible." There is nothing strange about such lamentation. In the eyes of the imperialists and all reactionaries, every development in the people's revolutionary movement is "terrible." But for the people of the Philippines and for the revolutionary people the world over, the revolutionary storm blowing over the Philippine Islands has greatly encouraged revolutionary people everywhere and punctured the arrogance of U.S. imperialism. It makes them feel good. It is very fine indeed!

A striking feature of the revolutionary mass movement in the Philippines is that it has a clear-cut objective, with the spearhead directed at the colonialist rule of U.S. imperialism. The Philippine people strongly demand that all the unequal treaties between the United States and the Philippines be abrogated, that U.S. military bases be dismantled, and that the U.S. aggressor troops and the so-called "joint advisory group" be withdrawn. Since the beginning of the year, the raging anti-U.S. tide has risen higher and higher. The massive February 18 joint struggle of workers, peasants and students abundantly demonstrates the new awakening of the Philippine people who have come to realize still more clearly in their struggle that U.S. imperialism is

their most ferocious enemy and that only by overthrowing the colonialist rule of U.S. imperialism can they achieve genuine national independence and liberation.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves."**

The violent upsurge of the anti-U.S. storm of the Philippine people is an inevitable result of the cruel domination by U.S. imperialism over the years. Against the will of the people, U.S. imperialism has set up military bases in the Philippines, let loose its aggressor troops on the country and trampled the country's sovereign rights underfoot. These U.S. aggressors enjoy extraterritorial rights; they kill, rape and do what they please and stop at nothing. Greedy and insatiable in their desires, they plunder the country's riches and ruthlessly fleece the working people. As a result, many workers find themselves jobless, many peasants find their land seized and the intellectuals face a bleak future. This has spurred the awakening and unity of the Philippine people to launch a vigorous attack on the evil U.S. colonialist rule.

U.S. imperialism has all along flaunted the Philippines as its "show-case of democracy" in Asia. This is a tissue of lies! The Philippines is no "show-case of democracy" at all; if anything, it is a "show-case" of sanguinary U.S. colonialist rule, a "show-case" of barbarous U.S. imperialist aggression and enslavement of other nations. Today, the Philippine people have risen up and are determined to smash this cursed "show-case" of U.S. colonialism and to shake off the fetters U.S. imperialism has bound them hand and foot. They will see that the U.S. aggressors are consumed in the revolutionary flames raging throughout the Philippines!

(February 21)

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Rotten System and Nixon's Fairy Tale

by Jen Ta-wen

IN his January 22 State of the Union message, U.S. imperialist boss Nixon made a big fanfare about a "war on crime." He conceded that a Congressman dared not walk home alone at night in Washington, the capital of the United States. He asked Congress to enact laws to control crime and double the 1971 Federal "spending for local law enforcement" and so on and so forth. What rubbish!

Our great leader Chairman Mao said long ago: **"The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom."**

The serious state of crime in American society is inherent in the U.S. imperialist system itself, and a manifestation of the complete rottenness of this vicious system. Nixon's moaning and ballyhoo simply indicate his helplessness.

Robbers and other criminal gangs have always run rampant in the United States, which claims to be a "civilized nation." Theft, swindling, robbery, gambling, dope addiction, traffic in drugs, pornography, rape and murder are almost daily common occurrences everywhere and the situation is getting worse day by day. F.B.I. chief Hoover admitted last August that there were nearly 4.5 million cases of serious crimes in 1968, a 17 per cent jump over the previous year. And in December he confessed that the first nine months of 1969 had seen a 12 per cent rise in crime over that of the same period in 1968. This shows how far the U.S. imperialist system has decayed.

A few high-sounding phrases by Nixon, a few laws passed by Congress, or any additional "spending for law enforcement" by the U.S. Government can never wipe out the serious state of crime existing in American society.

Everybody knows that the U.S. imperialist system which is rotten to the core is both the root cause of the exploitation of the labouring people by a handful making up the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and the breeding ground for organized crime. As Lenin pointed out: **"The rich and the rogues are two sides of the same coin, they are the two principal categories of parasites which capitalism fostered."** The U.S. ruling clique and its chieftain Nixon themselves are the ringleaders of all crimes in American society. To hold on to their reactionary rule, they have mercilessly exploited and plundered and bloodily suppressed the American people and the people in other parts of the world. Of all the robbers and murderers they are the biggest.

The reactionary U.S. rulers—the monopoly capitalist clique—have always been the supporters and accomplices of the robbers and other criminal gangs in American society. Working hand in glove, officialdom, big businessmen and robbers are banded together to persecute the common people. For instance, through "contributions to campaign funds" many gangster organizations often bribe local politicians in order to get them elected "Congressmen" or "state governors." Once elected, these politicians leave no stone unturned to protect the gangsters. The scandal involving U.S. Supreme Court Justice Fortas, who got more than 20,000 dollars a year from a "banker" who had forged bonds, is one example everyone is familiar with. Added to this are the robbery, pornography and murder that the reactionary U.S. propaganda apparatus works day and night to instil in the public mind. More than 1,200 instances of murder were shown on Los Angeles television in one week alone. This example, and one can go on endlessly, suffices to show that it is precisely the utter rottenness of the U.S. monopoly capitalist system that is the incubator in which the germs of crime breed. For Nixon—the same Nixon who, as an agent of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class, is doing everything he can to preserve this vicious system—to talk about a "war on crime" is nothing more than telling a fairy tale.

Special mention should be made of the many racketeer and gangster organizations which run gambling houses and traffic in drugs in cahoots with the police. The annual bribe handed out to the police by some gangster organizations adds up to several thousand million dollars. The police and crime are entwined in the United States. The day after his State of the Union message, Nixon approved the request of the Mayor of Washington for an increase in the number of police and funds to "prevent" crime in the U.S. capital. It is not difficult for anyone to understand that Nixon's request for an increase in "spending for law enforcement" and additional police in effect can only end in tightened fascist rule over the American people.

The revolutionary people in the United States who are awakening are well aware that the thieves, robbers, gangsters and all other criminals plaguing the people can be wiped out only by overthrowing the vicious imperialist system and the monopoly capitalist class and uprooting all exploitation and oppression. The day is bound to come when the American people will throw the U.S. monopoly capitalist clique, a handful of vermin, into the garbage can of history along with the man-eating monopoly capitalist system prevailing in the United States.

U.S. Gangster's "Interest"

by Hong Fei

A TRUSTED subordinate of Richard Nixon, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers was up to no good when he went to Africa on February 7 for a "visit." To create counter-revolutionary public opinion for his "visit," U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon and his stooges issued one statement after another saying that Rogers' tour was intended to demonstrate the "growing U.S. interest in Africa," that "President Nixon himself is very much interested in Africa" and that "the trip indicated our interest, not only present interest but also future interest in the continent of Africa and in the exciting events that are bound to occur in Africa in the future," and so forth.

What kind of "interest" after all do Nixon and his kind have in the African continent? It is better to let the U.S. Government itself answer this!

In an announcement on Rogers' African "visit," the U.S. State Department openly stated that it "is being made . . . in recognition of the growing U.S. interest in Africa." What is exactly this so-called "U.S. interest in Africa"? As far back as more than a decade ago, the then U.S. Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree barefacedly conceded that the U.S. "interest" in Africa was in the fields of strategy, politics and economy.

A great many of facts have proved that U.S. imperialism has long cast covetous eyes on the rich resources of Africa. Under the signboard of "aid," it has tried in every way to control the recipient countries politically and plunder them economically. Most of the rare metal ores and other strategic metallic materials needed by the United States in making rockets, missiles and thermo-nuclear weapons were taken from Africa. Almost all the tantalum, three-fourths of the cobalt, half of the manganese and chromium, a quarter of the diamonds for industrial use, one-fifth of the lead and a large quantity of the uranium imported by the United States were seized from Africa. Since Africa's rich resources are so important to its arms expansion and war preparations, predatory U.S. imperialism naturally shows "interest" regarding the continent.

U.S. imperialism uses various means to loot Africa, such as the large-scale export of capital, engaging in unequal trade — buying cheap and selling at high prices, running "enterprises," taking over large tracts of land, and what not. In this way, U.S. imperialism has turned Africa into a market for dumping its "surplus" products

and wantonly bleeding the African people white. Of all the vampires preying on the African people, it is the most ferocious.

U.S. imperialist political control and economic plunder of Africa all serve the counter-revolutionary global strategy of the U.S. imperialists. The "peace corps" and "specialists" sent by U.S. imperialism to Africa in large numbers are just tools for pushing its counter-revolutionary global strategy. In the guise of "teachers," "doctors" or "technical experts," they have committed numerous crimes undermining the interests of the African people. "What the U.S. peace corps brought us is not peace but aggression" is the way the African people put it. To the sound of the angry roars of the African people, many U.S. "peace corps" members had to scurry out of Africa.

The foul practices and evil deeds done by U.S. imperialism in Africa are numerous. It has instigated reactionary military coups and actively carried out subversion in independent African countries. U.S. imperialism has supported the Mobutu puppet clique in its frenzied efforts to suppress the patriotic armed forces and the people of the Congo (K). U.S. imperialism has also supported the Portuguese colonialists in slaughtering the African people. . . . In short, U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the African people.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In Africa, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its neo-colonialist policies and actively seeking to replace the old colonialists, plunder and enslave the peoples of Africa, and undermine and stamp out their national-liberation movements."

The flames of revolution are today raging in Africa where the 300 million awakened African people have more clearly seen through the ugly features of U.S. imperialism. As pointed out by the great leader Chairman Mao, "the tide of opposing imperialism and colonialism is sweeping Africa." It is this Rogers who has an "interest" in Africa and who received a rebuff when he visited Morocco and Tunisia, the first two countries on his African tour. The Moroccan people demanded that U.S. imperialism "get out of the Arab world"; and the Tunisian students shouted: "Nixon, assassin!" "Rogers, go home!"

The African people will surely further awaken and set off a more powerful revolutionary storm against U.S. imperialism in the great 1970s!

Criminal Plot Behind the Smokescreen

By Chin Chia-nung

IN his article "Three Summer Pests," China's great revolutionary writer Lu Hsun talked about how mosquitoes insist on buzzing for a while and make a long harangue before biting, as if it were right for them to feed on human blood. In coming up with a "policy" statement some time ago, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon also went into a harangue about the "renunciation of the first use" of chemical weapons, and "renouncing the use" of lethal germ weapons. When a man-eating devil talks about "humanism," one has to watch for what is up his sleeve. Stalin once pointed out: "When bourgeois diplomats prepare for war they begin to shout very loudly about 'peace' and 'friendly relations.'" U.S. imperialism's drivel about the "renunciation of the first use" of chemical weapons, and "renouncing the use" of germ weapons shows precisely that behind this smokescreen lies a plot for ever larger-scale research and manufacture, stockpiling and use of chemical and germ weapons.

The American people's demonstrations protesting the Nixon government's research, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical and germ weapons are a slap in the face to Nixon's phoney statement. The recent signature campaign by the people of Oregon showed strong opposition to the transportation of large quantities of chemical gas by the Department of Defence to that state for stockpiling.

The same Nixon who talked about the "renunciation of the first use" of chemical weapons and "renouncing the use" of germ weapons ordered the Department of Defence and other branches concerned soon after he took office to step up the research and manufacture of these weapons for mass slaughter. Annual spending by the United States in this field amounts to 350 million dollars. The *New York Times*, a mouthpiece of the U.S. bourgeoisie, openly declared in an article that "the United States is fully capable today of mounting an effective attack with biological warfare." The paper revealed that 15,000 people are engaged in work on chemical and germ warfare in the United States. Ample funds were available, buildings and equipment were being constantly expanded and "volunteers" had been designated over a long period of time to be tested for the effectiveness of germs at Fort Detrick, one of U.S. imperialism's three bases for chemical and germ warfare research.

The U.S. imperialists are loyal disciples of the fetishism of weapons. They have made a big fanfare about the "omnipotence of weapons" and exerted every effort to manufacture large quantities of germ and

chemical weapons. Is this merely for "stockpiling" purposes? No. Absolutely not! It is specifically for the purpose of carrying out aggression and slaughtering the world's people that U.S. imperialism has manufactured these weapons. In effect the Nixon government has already confessed to this. Immediately after Nixon's statement, White House officials declared that chemical weapons the United States used in Viet Nam "do not come under the restrictions announced today." This clearly shows that U.S. imperialism can announce at any time that any place will not "come under the restrictions" whenever and wherever it wants to use chemical and germ weapons.

Analysing the counter-revolutionary nature of Chiang Kai-shek, our great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Look at its [the Kuomintang's] past, and you can tell its present; look at its past and present, and you can tell its future." Let's look at the past and present of U.S. imperialism and predict its future. Who extensively used chemical and germ weapons for mass slaughter in the Korean war? Who used tear gas, toxic gas and carried out the shocking Son My massacre in the war of aggression against Viet Nam? And who spread toxic chemicals in Laos not long ago? The perpetrator of all these crimes was none other than U.S. imperialism. It used germ and chemical weapons in the past and is still using them. And yet it says it will "renounce" their use in the future. The leopard cannot change his spots, and the rapacious and reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism will not change until it meets its doom.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "Apart from those who are deliberately deceiving the people and those who are utterly naive, no one will assert that a treaty can make U.S. imperialism lay down its butcher's knife and suddenly become a Buddha, or for that matter behave itself even a little better." It is absolutely futile for Nixon to use a "declaration" on paper to try to throw dust in the eyes of the world's people.

Because U.S. imperialism is bent on dominating the whole world, it inevitably meets strong resistance from the revolutionary people at home and abroad. To ease the ever-growing contradictions, Nixon has resorted to the customary counter-revolutionary dual tactics. However, the revolutionary people of the world do not believe in the "sweet words" of imperialism, nor do they fear its intimidation. The high-sounding "declaration" is nothing more than a scrap of paper. Chemical and germ weapons are merely paper tigers, they cannot save U.S. imperialism from its doom.

U.S. Foreign Trade Worsens

by Hung Mou

IN his Message on Foreign Trade to Congress some time ago, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon sounded a mournful note, saying among other things that "the trade problems of the 1970s will differ significantly" and that "a number of foreign countries now compete fully with the United States in world markets." Ruefully, he had to admit that "the traditional surplus in the U.S. balance of trade has disappeared." Thus Nixon has made an unsolicited disclosure of the acute deterioration of U.S. foreign trade, which fills U.S. ruling circles with fright.

With the end of World War II, the United States stepped up its expansion abroad by taking advantage of the defeat and temporary eclipse in the world market of its fellow imperialist countries, Germany, Japan and Italy, as well as the greatly weakened position of Britain and France. Pursuing a "law of the jungle" policy in relation to its rivals and taking over their colonial rule, the United States gained absolute superiority in the capitalist world market, with export trade at one time accounting for 32 per cent of the total export value of the capitalist world. However, as a result of the uneven development among the imperialist countries, the economies of West European countries and Japan have since gradually recovered and expanded. These countries are now strong enough to engage in cut-throat competition with the United States in the world market, regain their former markets and boost their export trade at a rate far surpassing that of the United States.

By 1968 the U.S. share of the capitalist world's exports had fallen to 16 per cent. Last year, the United States trailed behind other major Western countries in the rate of growth of exports, and the U.S. position in the world market kept declining. In the first half of 1969, the Western press disclosed, the U.S. share of the capitalist world's export of finished goods had dropped another 1.3 per cent.

The deterioration of U.S. foreign trade is reflected not only in the falling-off of exported finished goods but also in the extreme difficulties in the sales of its farm produce. The latter's sales abroad dropped for the third consecutive year in fiscal 1969 ending in June, with export value decreasing to 5,300 million dollars as compared with 6,300 million dollars in fiscal 1968. Large amounts of wheat, soya-beans, cotton and other products remained unsold and stocks piled up. By the end of June 1969, wheat stocks, for instance, was equal to 50 per cent of the year's harvest, and by the end of August those of soya-beans 25 per cent. While broad sections

of the impoverished working people are short of food, "surplus" produce has piled up in vast amounts, a fact showing that U.S. imperialism is rotten to the core.

The worsening of U.S. foreign trade is also shown by the fact that its favourable trade balance has taken a nose dive. Enormous military spending resulting from U.S. imperialism's feverish arms drive for war, particularly from its war of aggression against Viet Nam, has brought about financial deficits, serious inflation and soaring prices year after year. Price rises have exacerbated the sufferings of the American working people and weakened U.S. monopoly capital's competitiveness vis-a-vis foreign monopoly capital. According to statistics divulged by one Western newspaper, rises in the export prices of U.S. finished goods in recent years far surpassed those of other major capitalist countries. The United States has met with greater resistance in its export trade because higher prices curtail the competitiveness of U.S. commodities and facilitate the influx of foreign commodities into its domestic market. U.S. imports increased 23 per cent in 1968, while its exports only went up 9.8 per cent. U.S. favourable trade balance dwindled sharply from 4,000 million dollars in 1967 to less than 1,000 million dollars in 1968. Although the rate of growth of U.S. imports slowed down somewhat last year, its foreign trade balance sheet during the January-October period showed that the rate of growth of exports still lagged behind imports and there could be no improvement in last year's favourable trade balance.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out more than 20 years ago: "The economic power of U.S. imperialism, which grew during World War II, is confronted with unstable and daily shrinking domestic and foreign markets. The further shrinking of these markets will cause economic crises to break out." The deterioration in foreign trade is bound to aggravate the current U.S. economic crisis.

The law of capitalism invariably operates in such a way as to put production in sharp conflict with marketing in the United States. With the domestic market shrinking daily, the United States has come to rely more and more on foreign markets to dispose of its "surplus" products. The leading export country in the capitalist world, it has to seek markets abroad for more than 30,000 million dollars' worth of the goods it produces every year. At present, an "over-production" crisis hangs heavy over the country, with industrial production dropping continuously. Deteriorating

foreign trade, shrinking foreign markets and sharpening competition among the imperialist countries will hasten the outbreak of the U.S. "over-production" crisis.

U.S. ruling circles have always relied on a large favourable trade balance and the dumping of their industrial and agricultural products abroad to shift U.S. "over-production" crises on to others. Moreover, they have always relied on a sizable trade surplus to obtain foreign exchange, balance their international payments and pay for their aggression and expansion overseas. In the more than 20 years before 1967, the United States had an annual 4,000-5,000 million dollars trade surplus, with a peak year of more than 10,000 million dollars. In 1968, the U.S. trade surplus slumped drastically, dropping to less than 1,000 million dollars. This situation will further deepen the current grave crisis in the U.S. balance of international payments.

The fight for markets between the United States and other capitalist countries has become fiercer than ever. It is fighting other capitalist countries for supremacy not only in spheres of influence abroad but also in markets at home. Last year, it launched one trade war after another against Japan and its other main rivals in Western Europe.

In the beginning of 1969, the U.S. Government demanded that Western Europe and Japan restrict iron and steel exports to the United States. In July, it took the lead in violating the "International Grains Agreement," which it itself had concocted, by dumping wheat at reduced prices, thus hitting out at other wheat-exporting countries. Recently, it again put more pressure on Japan and other countries, demanding that they restrict their textile exports to the United States. The struggle between U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism for markets has also become more acute. They are not only contending with each other for spheres of influence in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, but are also trying to make inroads into the other's preserves and cut the ground from under the other in Eastern Europe and Latin America.

With U.S. imperialism falling on harder times, the Nixon administration has intensified its trade policy of shifting crises on to others and grabbing markets. This will inevitably sharpen the contradictions among the imperialist countries, and the implacable struggles between them will only hasten the disintegration of the imperialist bloc and accelerate the destruction of the capitalist system.

Indian Reactionaries Heading for Collapse At Quicker Tempo

THE 1960s saw the Indian reactionaries saddled with inextricable crises both at home and abroad.

In India today, the Congress Party, which represents the big landlord and big capitalist classes, is confronted with the people's strong resentment and rebellion, the like of which has never been seen before. In this new situation, characterized by a vigorous upsurge of the people's revolutionary armed struggle, the Congress Party, already ridden by internal strife, came to an open split at the end of last year. The two splinter groups, the faction headed by Indira Gandhi and the faction known as the "Syndicate," go for each other hammer and tongs in a free-for-all dog-fight. But neither can find a panacea to save Indian reaction from rapid decline.

Ruling India for more than 20 years, the Congress Party, in the name of "socialism," has perpetrated the worst against the people, throwing the broad masses of the labouring people into the abyss of misery. Though they talked about "land reform," they have done nothing whatsoever about the feudal land system in India; instead, they have made it possible for land to be further concentrated in the hands of the big landlord class. The poverty-stricken peasants who make up 75 per cent of

the total peasant households in India are still being ruthlessly exploited by the landlords and usurers. Polarization between the poor and the rich has thus worsened in the rural areas.

Reactionary Congress rule has aggravated the agricultural crisis in India. Starvation hung over the land, every year bringing deaths to millions of people and making 200 million out of a population of over 500 million suffer from hunger. In 1969, nine out of the 16 Indian states were hit by famine, with 55 million people affected. In Barmer District, Rajasthan State, for instance, 10,000 people were starved to death in six months.

The so-called "industrial revolution" and "nationalization" advocated by the Congress government threw India's door wide open for the big monopoly capital groups, imperialism and social-imperialism to prey upon the broad masses of the Indian labouring people, and life for the toiling masses became more miserable still. India's unemployed now total 18 million, 6 times the figure of 1951 or 2.5 times that of 1961. Completely ignoring the plight of the working people, the reactionary Congress government has intensified its fleecing of the people to meet the needs of its frantic arms drive

Chinese Embassy Lodges Strong Protest With Kenyan Government

The text of the protest reads as follows:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kenya:

At 02:30 hours in the early morning on February 11, 1970, the news picture display cases of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China were completely destroyed by an explosion, the wall of the embassy wrecked and the windows on the premises seriously damaged. This explosion has gravely menaced the safety of the embassy personnel and damaged the premises of the embassy. Against this, the Chinese

Embassy hereby lodges a strong protest with the Kenyan Government.

It must be pointed out that the news picture display cases of the Chinese Embassy were twice destroyed by explosions, on April 21 and June 3, 1969 successively. The Chinese Embassy had lodged protests with the Kenyan Government and demanded that effective measures be taken to ensure the safety of the personnel and premises of the embassy. But now the Chinese Embassy has even been made to suffer damages from a third and more serious explosion. The Chinese Embassy cannot but regard this as a

grave political incident deliberately undermining the friendly relations between China and Kenya for which the Kenyan Government bears unshirkable responsibility.

The Chinese Embassy demands in all seriousness that the Kenyan Government severely punish the culprits and take effective measures to ensure the safety of the personnel and premises of the Chinese Embassy and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Kenya

Nairobi, February 16, 1970

for war. India's military expenditure increased sharply and steadily in recent years. In fiscal 1969-70, India's military spending amounted to 11,100 million rupees, taking up one third of the total budgeted expenditures, or 2.5 times the military spending of fiscal 1962-63 when the Indian reactionaries provoked armed clashes along the Sino-Indian border.

To cope with its serious political and economic crises, the reactionary Indian ruling clique has redoubled its efforts to exploit, suppress and hoodwink the broad masses at home. Meanwhile, it has further hired itself out to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and sold out national interests in exchange for foreign "aid." Completely discarding the cloak of "opposing imperialism and colonialism," it has become an accomplice of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in suppressing the national-independence movement in Asia and Africa and in opposing socialist China.

India's reality shows that the so-called "society of a socialist type" as claimed by the Congress Party is nothing but a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. More than 20 years of reactionary rule of the Congress Party have wrought havoc to the Indian economy, with the economic arteries tightly held in the hands of foreign monopoly capital.

U.S. imperialism's investment in India increased rapidly through so-called U.S. "aid," and by 1966 has

accounted for 60 per cent of the total foreign investments in India. Apart from exercising control over India's agriculture, finance, communication and transportation, power, oil and chemical industries, atomic energy and other important departments, it has turned India into a market for dumping U.S. commodities in Asia. From 1951 to 1967, U.S. imperialism dumped into India in the name of "aid" 51 million tons of "surplus" farm products valued at 4,500 million U.S. dollars. By means of such "aid," U.S. imperialism has India's currency under its thumb, to the extent of 50 per cent of the banknotes issued.

In recent years, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, too, has stepped up its infiltration into India, becoming the second biggest creditor in that country. Through economic and military "aid," it has not only gained control over part of India's iron and steel, oil, power and munitions industries, but has become the biggest supplier of military hardware for the reactionary Indian army, turning India into a base for its expansion into the Indian Ocean.

More and more the reactionary Indian Government is depending on foreign "aid." For years it has been eking out an existence by begging for foreign "aid" and has therefore become heavily indebted. At present, India's internal and external debts have exceeded 200,000 million rupees, with foreign debts amounting to 97,000 million rupees. It has become increasingly

(Continued on p. 31.)

Peking Review, No. 9

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH VIET NAM

P.L.A.F. Batter U.S.-Puppet Forces

As the first month of 1970 came round, the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces launched successive attacks on U.S.-puppet military bases and strategic communication lines, according to a Giai Phong Press Agency report.

Incomplete statistics show that in January the P.L.A.F. wiped out over 1,200 U.S.-puppet troops, destroyed or damaged 115 enemy military vehicles of various types, blew up six military depots, 73 barracks, 89 pill-boxes, underground bunkers and bridges as well as artillery pieces, besides capturing large quantities of military equipment.

The P.L.A.F. of Rach Gia Province launched a fierce attack and intercepted the enemy at Vinh Hoa village, Vinh Thuan District, on January 20, killing and wounding over 700 puppet troops. Early in the morning that day, the P.L.A.F. stormed the enemy brigade headquarters, its first and second battalions and the artillery position of the puppet marines. They encircled the enemy from many directions and thrust into the enemy's positions. After an hour's fierce fighting, they wiped out 480 enemy troops and destroyed an artillery piece. On the same morning, the P.L.A.F. in Rach Gia Province twice intercepted enemy reinforcements, annihilating over 220 enemy men.

On January 21, the P.L.A.F. of Binh Long Province attacked the U.S. 11th Independent Armoured Regiment at the Loc Ninh road junction area, killed and wounded over 300 U.S. aggressors, destroyed 61 tanks and armoured cars, and cap-

tured large quantities of weapons, ammunition and other military supplies.

On January 20 and 21, the P.L.A.F. of Phuoc Long Province ambushed the puppet 8th Paratroop Battalion at a place about 14 kilometres south-east of Phuoc Long city. They annihilated an enemy company, dealt hammer blows at another company, inflicting over 200 casualties on the enemy, wrecked 34 military vehicles and captured many weapons and military supplies.

SATO'S "POLICY SPEECH"

Ambition to Dominate Asia Exposed

That the Japanese reactionaries are trying in the 1970s to speed up the revival of Japanese militarism and act as a U.S. imperialist tool in suppressing and enslaving the Asian peoples and continue their hostility towards the Chinese people was revealed in the policy speeches by Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi in the Diet on February 14.

In his "policy speech," Sato clamoured that the 1970s is "an important period in which a new stable order and balance can be established between nations" and that Japan "will carry unprecedented weight in world affairs." At the same time, he declared that Japan "regards the 70s as a decade of Asian development." What he meant by the establishment of a "stable order and balance" is that Japan will play the role of gendarme in Asia to squelch the surging national-liberation movements on the continent and to save the position of U.S.-led imperialism in Asia, which is tottering. This is

precisely the "international obligation" undertaken by Sato in his "joint communique" with U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon last November. By "Asian development," he meant nothing but Japan's expansion in Asia to seize commodity markets, sources of raw materials and outlets for investment for Japanese monopoly capital.

To carry out its Asian gendarme role and realize its overseas expansion, the Sato government cooked up a scheme that has two aspects.

Concerning the military aspect, Sato said that Japan would adhere to the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and, on this basis, pursue a policy of arms expansion and war preparations "in accordance with its national resources and national conditions." This is the so-called "independent defence" repeatedly trumpeted by the Japanese reactionaries. What warrants attention is that the Japanese Government is trying to follow the example of U.S. imperialism in sending aggressor troops abroad under the U.N. flag. Sato cried out that Japan, with the United Nations as the centre, would "play an important role." In his "foreign policy speech," Foreign Minister Aichi said openly that Japan "is ready to make active contributions" to "the strengthening of the United Nations' peace-keeping functions."

Concerning the economic aspect, Sato announced the intention of making more feverish penetrations of various Asian countries through "aid" and trade. In order to "contribute to the overall development of the Asian region," Aichi admitted in his speech, Japan was also considering how to "further strengthen" the "Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of Southeast Asia," the "Asian and Pacific Council" and other aggressive bodies which are manipulated by U.S. imperialism. That is to say, the Japanese reactionaries hope that they can make Japan the

"big power economically" they have boasted about by having it feed on the resources of the Asian countries and the blood of the Asian people.

Referring to Japan's foreign policy, both Sato and Aichi servilely said that Japan would continue to pursue its policy of tailing after U.S. imperialism and colluding with social-imperialism. Sato brayed that "Japan-U.S. relations are most important," and expressed the desire to make still greater efforts to establish "new Japan-U.S. relations adapted to a new era in the Pacific region." Aichi admitted that the relations between the Sato government and the Soviet Union had, in recent years, suddenly become closer through trade, aviation and other channels. He expressed the intention to further strengthen their so-called "good neighbourly relations."

In their speeches, Sato and Aichi obstinately clung to the reactionary policy of hostility towards the great People's Republic of China and defended their crime of being consistently hostile towards China. Aichi shouted that the Sato government would continue to "maintain friendly and co-operative relations" with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang which has long been spurned by the Chinese people. This fully bared the Japanese reactionaries' sinister plot of tailing after U.S. imperialism in the futile attempt to create "two Chinas" and their criminal scheme to annex China's territory Taiwan Province.

To go along with U.S. imperialism and step up the revival of militarism, the Japanese reactionaries must first of all attack and oppress the people of their own country. Sabre-rattling Sato burst out in his speech that "strict measures will be taken to maintain law and order." This indicates that the Japanese reactionaries are going to further tighten their fascist rule at home in an effort to ruthlessly put down the resistance of the Japanese people.

The storm of the surging people's revolutionary struggles in Asia in the 1960s dealt the Japanese reactionaries' master U.S. imperialism a heavy blow and brought ignominious defeats to its policies of war and aggression in Asia. For the Japanese reactionaries to try to revive their already shattered dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" in the 1970s to dominate Asia by trailing after U.S. imperialism is only a death-bed struggle and amounts to digging their own graves.

JAPANESE MONOPOLY CAPITAL

Tentacles of Aggression Stretched Into Africa

Africa has been made an important target for plunder by Japanese monopoly capital in its expansion abroad. For quite some time now various Japanese monopoly capitalist groups have been competing to worm their way into Africa in an effort to plunder its rich resources and exploit its cheap labour, expand their commodity and investment outlets and convert it into their sphere of influence.

A "survey mission" was sent to west African countries by Japanese monopoly capitalists last November. This was followed in December by a "mission" of Japanese financiers which toured Central Africa, Cameroon and four other African countries to work out expansionist plans against Africa. An "economic mission" involving the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, the Nihon Steel Tube Company, the Nippon Mining Company, the Toyoda Motor Company, the Mitsui Bussan Company and other big monopoly firms was recently dispatched to Africa by the Japanese Government. Reports say that the "mission" will remain in some African countries for over a month. Its job is to lay the ground for the future "survey" and "exploitation" of Africa's subterranean

resources and for investment in the continent and to pave the way for large-scale expansion there.

In recent years, enormous profits have been gouged out of the African people by Japanese monopoly capital whose plundering has seriously hampered the growth of the African countries' national economies. Japan has always maintained a huge export surplus in its trade with Africa, which exceeded 100 million dollars in 1968 alone. Copper mining rights in the Congo (Kinshasa) have been obtained by Japan. Six big Japanese monopoly groups have set up eight industrial and commercial enterprises in Africa. Japan has also decided to join a private investment company in Africa.

The *Nippon Kogyo Shimbun*, a mouthpiece of Japanese monopoly capital, openly declared that Japan has been longing to get its hands on various kinds of underground resources in Africa. Whether or not Japan can obtain this "underground treasure" will directly affect Japan's economic future in the 1970s and 1980s, the paper said. Monopoly capital in Japan has made a loud noise that the 1970s will be an era of Japan's "advance into Asia and Africa."

However, as the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: **"The imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries."** The Japanese reactionaries can never succeed in their wild efforts to carry out colonialist expansion in Africa. The awakening African people will not be taken in by the signboard of "aid" or "co-operation." As in South-east Asia where Japanese monopoly capital's expansion is being resisted and opposed by the people there with increasing vigour, it can be predicted that in Africa its aggressive activities will end in ignominious failure.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

P.L.A.'s New and Tremendous Successes in Farm and Side-line Production

WHILE successfully carrying out the tasks of defending the motherland and the "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left; military control, political and military training), Chinese People's Liberation Army units have greatly developed agriculture and side-line production and had new and big successes. Their total grain and pig production hit an all-time high last year. Most units have become self-sufficient in meat and vegetables, and some are completely or mainly self-sufficient in grain, edible oil, salt, coal, medicine and army horses. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, the commanders and fighters made big efforts to expand agriculture and side-line production. Apart from supporting our state and easing the people's burden, this also speeds up the

building of revolutionized and militant army units.

The commanders and fighters see doing a good job in production as their concrete action in implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principles "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." A P.L.A. unit stationed in Kwangtung took only 35 days to build a 9-kilometre dyke on a lake and reclaim 13,000 *mu* of farmland. During the same year they got a rich harvest from the reclaimed land. On a reedy area near the Weiho River, one P.L.A. unit stationed in Shensi dug ten kilometres of drainage and irrigation ditches, constructed a 20-kilometre flood-prevention dyke and built a farm with 100,000 *mu* of land. It reaped a bumper autumn harvest that year.

Relying on Mao Tsetung Thought, the commanders and fighters surmounted various kinds of natural

disasters. They brought in rich harvests even after the crops had been struck by big natural disasters and obtained high yields despite minor natural disasters. The commanders and fighters working on a farm of a unit under the P.L.A. Peking Command overcame a spring cold spell, rainstorms and early frost and reaped good rice harvests averaging 830 *jin* per *mu* on 10,000 *mu*. This kept up the unit's high rice yield record on a big area for the seventh consecutive year.

Shanghai's Rural Small Chemical Fertilizer Plants Greatly Aid Agriculture

THE 11 small chemical fertilizer plants in Shanghai's rural counties have been run better and better since being built in the latter part of 1959, and consolidation and development has been continuous. They have played an important part in carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," in industry supporting agriculture and in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

Shanghai's rural counties had to rely entirely on state supplies for their chemical fertilizer before these fertilizer plants were set up. In terms of the sown area of grain crops, the amount of chemical fertilizer applied on every *mu* averaged less than seven kilogrammes. At the same time, because the application of fertilizer must be done at a certain time and the chemical fertilizer plants' production was evenly balanced all year round, supplies often did not arrive on time. This adversely affected the increase of farm yields.

Since the establishment of these small plants, the level of self-sufficiency in chemical fertilizer has gone up steadily in these counties. Their annual output now accounts for 42 per cent of the total used there. Supplies arrive on time and do not hold back the farming seasons. The quantity of supplies is also steadily rising. The amount of chemical fertilizer used in 1968 on



Commanders and fighters at a production base of a unit under the P.L.A. Kwangchow Command carrying fertilizer to rice seedling nurseries.

every *mu* was more than 50 kilogrammes. In terms of the sown area, the amount of chemical fertilizer used on every *mu* averaged 24 kilogrammes, three and a half times as much as before the small chemical fertilizer plants were built. Average annual grain output has exceeded 1,000 *jin* per *mu* in a normal year throughout Shanghai's rural areas. Last year's grain output in these areas reached an all-time high, a major factor for this success being the increased use of chemical fertilizer.

According to local conditions and local features, such as crops and water transport, these small chemical fertilizer plants have increased their varieties and made them fit in with farming requirements. Mass produced, liquid ammonia is only about one-third the cost of ammonium sulphate. This in turn has greatly cut farming costs.

Because chemical fertilizer is locally produced and supplied, not only have transport costs been reduced, but the burden on transport facilities lightened.

Rapid Growth of Forestry In Yenling

THERE were few trees in Yenling County which lies on the plain of eastern Honan Province. As a result, the land and villages were bare, and drought, waterlogging and other natural calamities were quite frequent there.

Today there is a new look to Yenling's land. Year after year since 1962, the masses have been mobilized to plant trees and forestry work has branched out rapidly. More than 27 million trees have been planted throughout the county by the side of villages, roads, rivers and ponds and houses. The combined forest areas exceed 60,000 *mu*. Summertime finds the dense expanse of trees providing a flourishing greenery.

The expanding forested areas help preserve water sources and conserve water and soil. To a certain extent this controls windstorm and sandstorm, improves the soil and changes

weather conditions. In addition, this growth also provides large amounts of fertilizer and fodder for farming and livestock breeding. Farming and animal husbandry have taken on a completely new appearance in Yenling in the past few years. From 1967 to 1969, the average per-*mu* yield of grain climbed more than 50 per cent above the previous three years, while cotton output more than trebled. The number of mules, horses, cattle, donkeys, pigs and sheep also showed big increases.

Not only does forestry expansion give the state timber supplies for building and production, it also means more fuel and thereby saves on coal consumption.

Press Facsimile

HOLDING high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, and relying on their own efforts, the workers of the Shanghai Telecommunications Equipment Plant have designed and built a Dongfanghong-1 press facsimile. Small in size and easy to operate, this Chinese-type machine can transmit a complete page of a newspaper from Peking to frontier regions thousands of *li* away in 24 minutes, no matter what the weather conditions.

On the joyous occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1969, this press facsimile transmitted the October 1 *Renmin Ribao* to Sinkiang, Tibet and other frontier regions. The newspapers printed on the basis of these transmissions were as even and clear as the original edition.

Agricultural Science Research Personnel Breed and Spread Good Strains

ACTING on Chairman Mao's great principle "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," the scientific research personnel of the Institute of Crop Breeding and Cultivation of the Chinese Academy of

Agricultural Sciences have applied the revolutionary spirit generated in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to their crop breeding work. By leading the revolutionization of scientific research forward through revolutionizing their thinking, they have successfully bred and spread a group of good strains of rice, wheat, barley, maize and millet, thereby making new contributions to farming.

These scientific research personnel have laid to rest the conclusion by bourgeois "experts" that double crossing was the only most up-to-date technique in breeding maize strains. After repeated experiments, they and the farm workers worked out a set of measures to obtain high-yield inbred strains and found a way of selecting, breeding and using single-cross strains.

Using this method, they succeeded in breeding in a very short period three new high-yield strains adapted to different places and resistant to drought, waterlogging and disease. Experiments and popularization in many districts proved that the yields of these strains were generally 15-30 per cent higher than existing maize strains in local areas. These new strains are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Basing their work on the urgent need of some areas to extend the double-cropping area, the scientific research workers made big efforts to select and breed new early-ripening and high-yielding strains. Among these, Jingfeng No. 2 is a disease-resistant rice strain suitable for north China areas where rice and wheat are grown on the same land every year. Aiganqi spring wheat has a sturdy stem and is disease-resistant and ripens in only 90-odd days and yields 700-800 *jin* per *mu*.

Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the institute's scientific research personnel have done away with foreign stereotypes and greatly reduced the breeding period by adopting effective measures. In breeding Jinghong No. 4 spring wheat, they worked at high speed to breed three generations in one year.

(Continued from p. 26.)

difficult for India's economy to free itself from reliance on foreign monopoly capital.

The perverse actions of the reactionary Congress government have thrown the broad masses of India's labouring people into the abyss of suffering. No longer can the teeming millions of the Indian people tolerate the dark rule of the Congress Party. Through long and bitter experience, they have come to realize most profoundly that the so-called "democracy" trumpeted by the Western bourgeoisie and the "parliamentary road" advocated by the revisionists are nothing but trappings to deceive the people and safeguard the reactionary rule of the big landlord class and big bourgeoisie. They have

come to understand more and more clearly that to put an end to exploitation and oppression they must grasp the gun and take the road of seizing political power by armed force and thoroughly smash the Congress Party's reactionary rule. The flames of the peasant armed struggle kindled by the Indian Communist revolutionaries at Naxalbari more than two years ago are raging more and more furiously on the land of India. Today, under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), the flames of the people's armed struggle have rapidly spread to vast areas in 8 Indian states. The vigorous development of the Indian people's armed struggle has sounded the death knell for reactionary Congress rule. No matter how desperately the Indian reactionaries may struggle, they cannot save themselves from their inevitable doom.

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IN THIS ISSUE

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- An Outstanding Proletarian Fighter** — Story about the heroic deeds of Comrade Wang Kuo-fu, head of the revolutionary leading group of the Tapailou Production Team 3
- Chairman Mao's Military Thinking Is the Magic Weapon in Defeating the Enemy** 9
- Victories in China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Warmly Praised** 11
- Vigorous Asian People's Revolutionary Struggle** 13
- National-Liberation Movement in Africa Developing in Depth** 15
- Czechoslovak Revisionist Puppets Find the Going Tougher Under Soviet Revisionists' Control** 17
- Arab People Will Settle Blood Accounts With U.S.-Israeli Aggressors** — *Renmin Ribao* Commentary 19
- New Anti-U.S. Storm Sweeps the Philippine Islands** — *Renmin Ribao* Commentary 20
- Rotten System and Nixon's Fairy Tale** — by Jen Ta-wen 21
- U.S. Gangster's "Interest"** — by Hong Fei 22

- Criminal Plot Behind the Smokescreen** — by Chin Chia-nung 23
- U.S. Foreign Trade Worsens** 24
- Indian Reactionaries Heading for Collapse at Quicker Tempo** 25
- Chinese Embassy Lodges Strong Protest With Kenyan Government** 26

ROUND THE WORLD 27

- South Viet Nam: P.L.A.F. Batter U.S.-Puppet Forces**
- Sato's "Policy Speech": Ambition to Dominate Asia Exposed**
- Japanese Monopoly Capital: Tentacles of Aggression Stretched Into Africa**

SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS 29

- P.L.A.'s New and Tremendous Successes in Farm and Side-line Production**
- Shanghai's Rural Small Chemical Fertilizer Plants Greatly Aid Agriculture**
- Rapid Growth of Forestry in Yenling**
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New Album of Photographs

The Red Sun Lights the Road Forward for Tachai

A red banner raised by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, Tachai is a brilliant example in building a new, socialist countryside in China.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the people of Tachai study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and firmly adhere to the socialist direction in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist and the capitalist roads, and between the proletarian revolutionary and the bourgeois reactionary lines. Fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance and of farming for the revolution, they have built their poor mountain village left over from the old society into a new and thriving socialist Tachai.

This album shows the Tachai people's immeasurable loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and demonstrates their heroic endeavours in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

103 photographs

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