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'PEOPLE'S WAR' IN THAILAND SCORES VICTORIES

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[Text] Peking, April twentyfifth (HSINHUA correspondent)--Guided by the correct line of the Communist Party of Thailand of persevering in integrating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought with the practice of Thailand's revolution, the Thai people's armed forces have rapidly grown from strength to strength. The people's war, which was like a little spark over three years ago, has now become a prairie fire and has scored one brilliant victory after another.

The first rifle shot of the people's armed struggle was fired in 1965 in the Pu Pan Mountain in Nakorn Phanom Province, northeast Thailand. Now the flames of armed struggle have spread to 33 of the 71 provinces of the country. In their arduous struggle, the Thai people's armed forces have given full play to the might of people's war and have constantly raised their combat skill in wiping out the enemy. According to incomplete figures, the people's armed forces in 1968 wiped out more than 1,400 enemy troops and shot down 25 enemy aircraft. In the four months ending in March this year, the people's forces wiped out more than 400 enemy troops and destroyed or damaged more than 30 enemy aircraft in fierce battles against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns in three northern provinces. Guerrilla zones and base areas spreading all over Thailand's vast countryside have constantly been expanded and consolidated, bringing hope to the revolutionary people throughout the country. The flames of people's war is rapidly changing the face of disaster-ridden Thailand under the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the U.S. and Thai reactionaries.

The excellent situation of the people's war in the country is a great victory of the correct political and military lines of the Communist Party of Thailand and a great victory of the spirit of daring to fight and to win victory of the people of Thailand and their armed forces -- the Thai People's Liberation Army. Adhering to the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", the Thai people, undaunted by the seemingly strong enemy, have resolutely taken the road of armed struggle. As early as December 1966, the Communist Party of Thailand pointed out clearly in a message to the people of the whole country: "Through their long and persistent struggle, the people of Thailand have learned that only by using people's armed struggle to seize power and only by daring to use revolutionary violence to defeat counter-revolutionary violence will it be possible to put a complete end to the suffering of the people and save the country." It said with pride in a statement on December 1, 1967: "Our party is resolved to lead the people to wage armed struggle, to mobilize the masses of the peasants, establish rural bases, persevere in people's war, encircle the cities from the countryside, and finally seize state power in the country".

Guided and inspired by the line of armed struggle of the Communist Party of Thailand, many party members and revolutionaries went, in the years of dark rule under the U.S. and Thai reactionaries, deep into the remote countryside to arouse and organize the masses, carrying with them Chairman Mao's works and the decisions of the party. Through arduous efforts, they built up the first people's force armed with simple weapons in the Pu Pan Mountain in northeast Thailand more than three years ago. The first rifle shot of the revolution shook the disaster-ridden land and awakened thousands upon thousands of the long suffering Thai people.

With the support of the broad masses, especially the peasants, this revolutionary armed force has grown rapidly by learning warfare through fighting in war, constantly summing up experience, raising its political consciousness and its strategic and tactical level, and arming itself with weapons seized from the enemy. The proclamation of the establishment of the Thai People's Liberation Army and its Supreme Command on New Year's Day this year marked the entry into a new stage of the Thai people's armed struggle.

Chairman Mao has said: "Without a people's army the people have nothing." The Communist Party of Thailand has done its utmost to build a people's army of a new type in the course of arduous struggle. In the process of army building, the Communist Party of Thailand perseveres in the line of building the army politically. The party has always earnestly educated and called upon its entire membership and fighters to study hard and grasp Mao Tsetung thought and armed every fighter with this sharpest weapon for transforming the subjective and the objective world. In a message issued by the Communist Party of Thailand in September 1968 in connection with the publication of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" in the Thai language, it called on its party members and fighters to have "a vigorous atmosphere of the live study and application of Chairman Mao Tsetung's brilliant works prevailing everywhere. Particularly widespread is the study of the 'constantly read articles'...to build up a communist world outlook so as to raise the class consciousness of our comrades and imbue them with a world-shaking militant spirit of being not afraid of difficulty and death."

A movement for the live study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is being launched among the units of the Thai People's Liberation Army. The commanders and fighters carefully keep Chairman Mao's works in their knapsacks and study them in between battles to remould their ideology, raise their strategic and tactical level, and sum up experience in fighting and other work. In mobilizing and organizing the peasants, the commanders and fighters also constantly disseminate Mao Tsetung thought among the peasants so as to raise their class consciousness. Political work has been instituted in units of the Thai people's armed forces, putting in the first place the giving of prominence to proletarian politics and the doing of a good job at revolutionizing people's ideology. The Thai people's armed forces have set themselves three major tasks--fighting, mass work, and production, and promulgated 10 main rules of discipline for all (?units).

Guided by the line of the Communist Party of Thailand of building the army politically, the Thai People's Liberation Army has grown into an army with class consciousness, with conscious discipline and flesh-and-blood ties with the people. In the New Year's Day proclamation this year, the Supreme Command of the Thai People's Liberation Army pointed out: "This army acts in accordance with the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought and is placed under the absolute leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand which has created it. Therefore, it can be said with certainty that this army will grow from small to big, from weak to strong, and march from victory to victory."

By employing the strategy and tactics of people's war in fighting, the Thai people's armed forces have dealt more and more telling blows at the enemy. Active everywhere in the vast rural areas, they sometimes concentrate their forces for surprise attacks on the enemy or for ambushes, wiping out all the effectives of the enemy in fierce attacks and seizing all his weapons and equipment, while at other times they disperse their forces to arouse and organize the peasant masses to upset the enemy's rear and his lines of transport and open one new guerrilla front after another.

Despite the superiority of the troops of the U.S. and Thai reactionaries in number and equipment, the Thai people's armed forces have always gained the initiative on the battlefield. The U.S. and Thai reactionaries are being trounced everywhere in the people's war and suffer heavy loss. All their "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, larger and larger in scale, have ended in defeat.

In the course of the arduous struggle, the Communist Party of Thailand adheres to the line of fully rousing and relying on the masses. The Thailand people's armed forces send many armed work teams and propaganda teams to the rural areas. They expose by various ways before the peasants the criminal rule of the U.S. and Thai reactionaries. They lead and support the peasants' struggle against traitors and local despots and punish those despots and secret agents who have committed heinous crimes. They organize and arm the peasants in the course of the fierce struggle. The intensive work of the people's armed forces has greatly enhanced the class consciousness and enthusiasm of the peasants, and it is warmly welcomed and supported by them. The peasant masses vigorously develop guerrilla warfare, snipe at the enemy, lay mines and traps, and coordinate with the people's armed forces in annihilating the enemy. They also help the liberation army in transporting grain and material, act as guides, collect information, undertake sentry duties, and take care of the wounded fighters. Implementing in full the party policy of relying on the masses and depending on their own efforts, the Thai people's armed forces have overcome numerous difficulties, defeated the enemy's large-scale "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, and won more and more victories.

On the basis of fully arousing the masses, the Communist Party of Thailand has, in accordance with the class analysis of the society in Thailand, formulated a series of proletarian policies, united with all the forces that can be united, and formed a broad patriotic anti-U.S. united front so as to isolate to the greatest extent the most reactionary pro-U.S. traitorous Thanom clique and their American master and deal blows at them. The statement on the 10-point policy published ~~not long ago~~ by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand will further rally around it all the patriotic anti-U.S. forces and promote the successful development of the people's armed struggle.

Chairman Mao has said: "Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces." The rapid development of the people's war in Thailand has made the U.S. and Thai reactionaries extremely panicky. U.S. imperialism is giving more "aid" to the Thai reactionaries to expand the reactionary Thai Army, and sending more "advisers" to strengthen the reactionary regime in Thailand. The U.S. and Thai reactionaries have conducted one "encirclement and suppression" campaign after another on a bigger and bigger scale, carried out the sanguinary policy of kill all, burn all, loot all, and have driven large numbers of people to concentration camps. On the other hand, they have dished out the bogus constitution to whitewash their fascist rule in a vain attempt to hoodwink the people. However, in resorting to military suppression and political deception, the U.S. and Thai reactionaries will be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet and arouse more widespread and violent opposition from the Thai people. While the enemy hit back frantically and put up a last-ditch fight, the Thai people will certainly be able to overcome various difficulties along their revolutionary path, and eventually overthrow the criminal rule of the U.S. and Thai reactionaries and win complete emancipation after a protracted and stubborn struggle.

## BURMA COMMUNIST PARTY LEADS PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1817 GMT 27 Apr 69 W

[Text] Peking, April twentyseventh (HSINHUA correspondent)--Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Burma, a new situation of development has appeared in the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of Burma. The Burmese people's armed forces, with their fierce revolutionary offensives, are dealing crushing blows to the counter-revolutionary offensives of the reactionary Ne Win regime, hitting hard at the enemy everywhere and winning victory after victory. This is a victory of the Communist Party of Burma in integrating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the Burmese revolution, a victory of the party's revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power." The revolutionary armed struggle of the Burmese people has made an outstanding contribution to world revolution. Undaunted by brute force and with staunch determination, the revolutionary armed forces of the Burmese people have fought for 21 years, and have grown from weak to strong in the course of fighting. They have made particularly rapid developments in recent years, and the surging armed struggle is pounding violently at the reactionary military regime of Ne Win.

Red flags of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Burmese people are flying all over the Pegu Mountain area, the Irrawaddy delta, Tenasserim coastal area, and the national minority areas of Akyab division and the Shan states. Red, revolutionary bases are being consolidated and widened, and fighting zones are being extended to new areas.

The staunch and high-spirited, regular, local and militia fighters of the Burmese people's armed forces are striking out at the enemy in jungles and in areas crisscrossed with rivers, on steep-high mountains, and on wide plains. They have again and again crushed the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns. The people's armed forces at first eliminated the enemy by the squads and then by the platoons, and now they can wipe out whole companies of the enemy. Last year in the Shan states alone, the people's armed forces annihilated four battalions of Burmese reactionary troops and "self-defence corps," thus knocking out a great number of enemy effectives.

In support of the armed struggle, the broad masses of Burmese workers, peasants, students and other sections of the people in the cities and countryside have unfolded a revolutionary mass movement in various forms against the ruthless oppression and exploitation by Ne Win's military regime.

Comrade Thakin Than Tun formulated the line of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma as follows: "To win the war and seize political power, it is necessary to use military force as the central means; it is necessary to establish the union of all nationalities with the peasantry as the basis and broaden the united front; and the work of party building is the key." This line has profoundly summed up the rich experience of the protracted revolutionary struggle of the Burmese people and has guided the Burmese revolution from victory victory.

The armed struggle develops victoriously

Comrade Thakin Than Tun pointed out: "Without the people's revolutionary war led by the Communist Party of Burma, the Burmese people have no standing at all." As far back as 1948, when the Burmese reactionaries started the anti-communist, anti-people civil war, the Communist Party of Burma shifted from the cities to the rural areas.

It has since heroically held high the banner of revolutionary armed struggle and embarked on the road of **encircling** the cities from the countryside and seizing power by armed force. For 21 years, the Burmese revolutionary people have persisted in people's war. They have overcome many difficulties and hardships, thwarted various schemes and sabotage, resisted the pressures applied both from abroad and at home, and have undergone many twists and turns and reversals. Employing the strategy and tactics of guerrilla warfare, they have dealt telling blows at the enemy. The red flag of people's revolutionary armed struggle has been flying proudly over Burma ever since.

In the long years of leading the people's revolutionary armed struggle, the Communist Party of Burma has firmly relied on the peasant masses, which account for 80 percent of the country's population. Just as pointed out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma: "A communist party armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung thought can carry out a long war so long as it uses the countryside as the base area and relies on the peasant masses." The people's armed forces pay great attention to mobilizing and organizing the masses of the peasants. They lead the peasants in resisting forcible purchases of grains by the reactionary authorities, eliminating traitors and local despots and carrying out land reform wherever conditions are ripe, and they combine these struggles with the establishment of mass organizations, party units, and the people's political power. These successful mass struggles have provided powerful support for the people's revolutionary armed struggle in various parts of the country and have become a reliable source of power to develop the people's armed forces.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma emphasizes that "the Burmese revolution is an armed revolution against armed counter-revolution," that "armed struggle has all along been the main form of struggle," and that "it is necessary to give priority to the establishment of an armed force under the absolute leadership of our party." The Communist Party of Burma has strengthened its political and ideological work among the people's armed forces. It launches the "movement for pouring out grievances" against the exploiters and oppressors, which greatly enhances the class consciousness of the commanders and fighters. The party also pays great attention to fortifying the unity between the army and the people so as to build up intimate relations between them, which gives the people's armed forces powerful vitality and combat effectiveness, placing them in an invincible position.

In waging the armed struggle, the Communist Party of Burma relies on the masses of the people and perseveres in the policy of self-reliance. The Burmese people's armed forces have long raised the gallant call: "Capture rifles with spears," that is, arming themselves with the equipment captured from the enemy. Comrade Thakin Than Tun pointed out: "The enemy army is our logistics department."

The united front is constantly consolidated

The people's revolutionary armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma are now fighting shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces of the minority nationalities. The people of all nationalities and strata in Burma are fighting against their common enemy--Ne Win's military regime--by every means, in cities and countryside, in the revolutionary base areas as well as in the enemy-occupied areas. They have formed a broad national-democratic united front which is constantly consolidated and developed. The Communist Party of Burma emphatically points out that the daily growing national-democratic united front of Burma is a united front to develop the revolutionary armed forces.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma points out: "The united front is based on the solid worker-peasant alliance." "It is absolutely necessary on this basis to win over the city poor, the intellectuals of the petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie, all patriotic forces, and the minority nationalities." By applying the correct policy of the united front, the Communist Party of Burma has isolated the enemy and augmented the revolutionary ranks and is victoriously marching forward along the road of the national-democratic revolution.

In the rural areas, the Communist Party of Burma has carried out a correct rural class line, that is, "to rely on the poor peasants, unite with the middle peasants, neutralize the rich peasants, and attack the landlords," so as to unite the broad masses of the rural labouring people around the party.

In Burma, there are more than 100 minority nationalities, many of whom are carrying out armed struggles. The Communist Party of Burma holds that the question of the minority nationalities is a special problem of the revolution in Burma. The correct handling of this question is the key to seizing victory of the revolution.

The Communist Party of Burma has carried out a correct national policy, and, on the common political basis of the national-democratic revolution, has formed a national-democratic united front with political parties of the Karen, Mon, Kayah, Chin, and other nationalities. The Communist Party of Burma is also actively working for cooperative relations with the progressive armed forces of other nationalities.

The Communist Party of Burma stresses that the national question in Burma is in essence a question of the peasantry. The armed struggle of the nationalities is an armed struggle of the peasants against feudal oppression. The correct settlement of the national question is the realization of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class.

Firm leadership of the party.

Wielding the two powerful weapons, the armed struggle and the united front, the Communist Party of Burma has waged a very bitter struggle with the Burmese reactionaries. By adhering to a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line in the protracted revolutionary struggle, the Communist Party of Burma has become the force at the core leading the revolutionary cause of the people of all nationalities of Burma.

The revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power" of the party has been formed and developed in the continuous struggle against the anti-Marxist-Leninist line within the party in the past 20 years or more. Comrade Thakin Than Tun said: "In the party, the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and anti-Marxism-Leninism has never ceased, and the struggle within the party is a factor which motivates its development."

Fundamentally speaking, the anti-Marxist-Leninist line within the Communist Party of Burma is a line of capitulation which liquidates armed struggle. With the support of Khrushchev and the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, the small handful of revisionists inside the Communist Party of Burma have on many occasions put forward such counter-revolutionary revisionist nonsense as "giving up weapons in exchange for democracy," "peaceful transition", and "no need for armed struggle," in an attempt to betray the revolutionary cause of the Burmese people and split the party. However, their intrigues have met with severe blows from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, which adheres to Marxism-Leninism and the broad party membership, and have gone bankrupt completely.

The proletarian revolutionary line of the Communist Party of Burma came into being amid the repeated fierce struggles between the two lines. Just as Comrade Thakin Than Tun said: "Reviewing the history of the party, we can see that those comrades who adhere to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung thought have always been full of vitality. They might have suffered setbacks at times, but they never gave in. They have discovered truth through various struggles, and have won one victory after another."

The vigorous development of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Burmese people is the result of the continuous overcoming of the anti-Marxist-Leninist line by the Marxist-Leninist line in the Communist Party of Burma.

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "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." Under the leadership of Comrades Thakin Zin and Thakin Ba Thien Tin, the Communist Party of Burma, with its experiences in the protracted armed struggle, united front and party building, will definitely be able to lead the people of all nationalities of Burma in defeating and Soviet revisionism in Burma, and win the final victory of the revolutionary armed struggle.

#### CPR-PAKISTAN AIR SERVICE ANNIVERSARY FETED

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[Text] Peking, April twentyeighth (HSINHUA)--The fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the direct China-Pakistan air service was celebrated at two receptions here given by Wang Yu-ching, deputy director of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, and Sultan Hyder, manager of the Pakistan International Airlines corporation in China, respectively yesterday and today.

Wang Yu-ching and Sultan Hyder made speeches at the receptions. Wang Yu-ching said the people of China and Pakistan have always been sympathetic with and supporting each other in their common struggle against imperialism and expansionism. Imperialists, modern revisionists and their lackeys were bound to suffer despicable defeat in their attempt to undermine the friendship between the people of China and Pakistan.

Sultan Hyder said the unprecedented victories gained by the Chinese people under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in national economic construction had pointed out the road for the people in their struggle to be masters of their own destiny. He believed firmly that the Chinese people would gain still greater victories.

In their speeches, they both expressed the deep conviction that the cooperation between China and Pakistan in civil aviation would be consolidated and strengthened still further on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and that the China-Pakistan air service would make new contributions to the development of the friendship between the people of China and Pakistan.

Present at the receptions were K. M. Kaiser, Pakistan ambassador to China, and other members of the embassy and other Pakistan friends in China. Han Nien-lung, Chinese vice-foreign minister, and leading members of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other departments concerned were present.

## GREEK PEOPLE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCIST RULE

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[Text] Peking, April twentysixth (HSINHUA)--The Greek people, with a glorious revolutionary tradition, are staunchly persisting in their struggle against the cruel fascist rule of the dictatorial military regime of Greece fostered by U.S. imperialism. Their just struggle has won the support of the broad masses of the people in various countries.

Propped up by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and by U.S. bayonets, the dictatorial military regime of Greece came to power through a military coup d'etat in April, 1967. It has since disbanded all political parties and hundreds of mass organizations, set up military tribunals and concentration camps, and made mass arrests throughout the country. Tens of thousands of Greek patriots are now being savagely tortured in squalid prisons and concentration camps and are under brutal persecution. The Greek people are in deep distress.

However, as pointed out by our great teacher Chairman Mao in referring to the reactionaries, "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."

In the past two years, the Greek people have formed many fighting organizations under extremely difficult conditions. In defiance of the military tribunals and all kinds of intimidations by the reactionary authorities, they bravely painted anti-U.S. and anti-fascist slogans on the walls of university and government buildings as well as along the streets and alleys. They also put out newspapers and leaflets exposing the reactionary policy of the dictatorial regime and calling of the Greek people to unite and struggle.

Last November, tens of thousands of people held a powerful demonstration in the capital of Greece against the dictatorial military regime. Shouting slogans such as "Down with the fascists!" and "Down with the military government!" the demonstrators marched through downtown Athens. They broke through police cordons and used bricks and rocks to fight against police suppression. This April, large numbers of peasants in central Greece rose up to resist the confiscation of their land by the dictatorial government. Wielding rakes and sticks, they put up a fierce fight against large numbers of police called out to suppress them.

Recently, when the Greek fascist regime "celebrated" the second anniversary of the coup d'etat, a bomb exploded in Athens near the rostrum where the Greek fascist chief George Papadopoulos was making a speech. Leaflets calling on the Greek people to rise in struggle to overthrow the Greek fascist regime were distributed throughout Athens. More than 2,000 political prisoners went on hunger strike in prisons or concentration camps to show their firm resistance to fascist tyranny.

In prisons and concentration camps, thousands of Greek patriots manifested their dauntless heroism by firmly refusing to sign papers of surrender which pledge loyalty to the "government" and "taking no part in political activities again". Because of this, the head of Greek special agents had to admit that many political prisoners in the concentration camps were "unshakable".