

PEKING REVIEW

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The Whole Country Should Become a Great School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

—In Commemoration of the 39th Anniversary of the
Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

Premier Chou En-lai Greet 12th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

Victorious Closing of the Peking Physics Colloquium

An important contribution to the cause of solidarity against
imperialism and the development of national science
and culture on four continents.

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Chairman Mao Receives Foreign Friends Attending Peking Physics Colloquium

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung on the evening of July 31 received the scientists' delegations and scientists from 33 countries and a regional academic organization attending the 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium and other foreign friends.

When Chairman Mao met the scientists, they gave him a long, standing ovation and cheered him with deep feeling: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao cordially shook hands with the scientists amid warm applause and posed for a photograph with them.

Then, as Chairman Mao left the hall, the scientists crowded around him and repeatedly cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!"

On the afternoon of July 31, Liu Shao-chi, Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping and other leaders received the scientists. In the evening, Premier Chou En-lai and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the



Chairman Mao receives foreign scientists and friends

Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave a banquet for the scientists in celebration of the successful conclusion of the Peking Physics Colloquium.

and militant in character. Everyone expressed the determination to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, rally closely around the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, strengthen combat readiness and be prepared at all times to take any action which the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples deem necessary to deal joint blows at the U.S. aggressors. They also expressed the determination to advance valiantly in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao and in the storms of the three great revolutionary movements: class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

An exhibition on the history of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, sponsored by the General Political Department of the P.L.A., was opened to the public in Peking on August 1. Those who flocked to see it were of the unanimous opinion that to

Peking Celebrates Army Day

Party and state leaders Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Tung Pi-wu and others attended the gala party in Peking on the evening of July 31 in celebration of Army Day (August 1). The leaders received People's Liberation Army activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works, combat heroes, representatives of outstanding P.L.A. companies and soldiers, family members living in Peking of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, representatives of the militia and members of the "Seaborne Cultural Team" of P.L.A. units under the Canton command.

The Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum was brightly lighted up that evening and a festive air prevailed. The singing of *The East Is Red* and *We Rely On the Helmsman When Sailing on the Sea*, and the shouting of "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!" reverberated all around. Brimming with revolutionary enthusiasm, more than 18,000 armymen and people in the capital hailed the victories won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the tremendous successes scored by the P.L.A. in building an army that is extremely proletarian

review the splendid tradition and revolutionary working style of the college in retrospect was of extremely great significance to the promotion of the current great cultural revolution and the revolution in education. Everyone who saw the exhibition expressed the determination to take the college as the example and resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's educational ideas and line, so that the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought will fly high for ever over the field of education in China.

The Headquarters of the General Staff and the General Political Department of the P.L.A. gave a banquet on August 1 warmly celebrating the 39th anniversary of the founding of the P.L.A. Vice-Premiers Ho Lung and Chen Yi, and Vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Council Hsu Hsiang-chien, Yeh Chien-ying and other comrades were among those present. Military attaches of the embassies of various countries, and leading members of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China and the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking were guests at the banquet.

Yang Cheng-wu, Acting Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., spoke at the banquet. He pointed out that the past year was one in which the Chinese People's Liberation Army, under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee, Chairman Mao, the Military Commission and Comrade Lin Piao, had held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, made tremendous efforts in giving prominence to politics, and achieved a great development, a big leap forward and tremendous success in its revolutionization and modernization.

Yang Cheng-wu continued: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always taught us that politics is the supreme commander and the very soul, and that political work is the lifeline of our army. In accordance with the consistent teaching of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Comrade Lin Piao has always paid great attention to the strengthening of political and ideological work in the army. To give

prominence to politics, an idea which Comrade Lin Piao has put forward and repeatedly stressed, is the core of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's military thinking and line on army building and the glorious tradition of our army. In November 1965, Comrade Lin Piao creatively put forward the five principles on giving continued prominence to politics. These principles have been warmly supported and firmly applied by the whole army, with the result that great achievements have been scored in all fields."

"At present," Yang Cheng-wu added, "all the commanders and fighters of our army, with the deepest class feeling and great eagerness, are creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, making particularly energetic efforts with regard to application. They take Chairman Mao's works as the orientation for all work, the telescope and microscope for observing the world, the indispensable food, weapon and steering-wheel in life, work and combat, and the all-powerful magic weapon for surmounting all difficulties and defeating all enemies."

Yang Cheng-wu pointed out that all the achievements of the P.L.A. were the result of holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and giving great prominence to politics. All this, he said, testified to the truth that consciousness could be transformed into matter, that revolutionary consciousness could be transformed into a mighty material force and that the masses armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought were the most powerful force in the world. "The Chinese People's Liberation Army," he went on to say, "is an army of workers and peasants founded and led by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao; it is the mainstay of the dictatorship of the proletariat, boundlessly loyal to the Party, to the people, to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought." In the present great proletarian cultural revolution, he added, "we must never forget class struggle, never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, never forget to give prominence to politics, and never forget to hold high

the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We will for ever stand in the forefront to defend Mao Tse-tung's thought, and we will actively take part in the struggle to sweep away monsters of all kinds, carry this great cultural revolution through to the end, and we will not stop until complete victory."

Yang Cheng-wu strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its crimes in further expanding its war of aggression in Vietnam. He sternly denounced the modern revisionists, reactionaries and other accomplices of U.S. imperialism for busily running errands and offering advice, and openly serving the U.S. imperialist scheme of "forcing peace talks through bombing." He said that the Chinese People's Liberation Army firmly supported Chairman Liu Shao-chi's July 22 statement and President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal to the People of the Whole Country. He stressed: "We have long made every preparation. In accordance with the Vietnamese people's interests and demands, we are ready at any time to answer the call of our motherland and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people to wipe out the aggressive brigands resolutely, thoroughly, totally and completely."

Yang Cheng-wu said emphatically in conclusion: "We are determined to liberate Taiwan! U.S. imperialism must get out of Taiwan!"

Protest Against Japanese Government's Unreasonable Refusal to Allow Liu Ning-I To Enter Japan

The Japanese Government on July 26 flagrantly announced that it would refuse entry into the country to Liu Ning-I, head of the Chinese delegation to the 12th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. This is another outrage by the Sato government in deliberately undermining Sino-Japanese relations. The Chinese people have expressed great indignation at this. The China Peace Committee and six other people's organizations, in statements or declarations by responsible offi-

cials, voiced their strong protest and pointed out that the Japanese Government's decision once again exposed its reactionary features, which are characterized by its servile submission to U.S. imperialism, alignment with the Soviet revisionist leading clique and hostility to China and the Chinese people.

In an article on July 28, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator condemned the Sato government and exposed the reasons why it had decided to deny entry to the Chinese delegation headed by Liu Ning-I. Said Commentator: "On July 7, Dean Rusk, representative of the U.S. imperialist brigands, had a conference with Eisaku Sato. This was followed by the appearance in Tokyo on July 24 of Andrei Gromyko, spokesman for the Soviet revisionist leading clique." Commentator added: "It is obvious that this is a big joint anti-China performance by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique."

Commentator pointed out that what U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist leading clique and Japanese militarism feared most was the militant solidarity of the Chinese and Japanese peoples who regarded U.S. imperialism as their common enemy, the adherence by the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs to its glorious tradition — that of holding high the battle standard of combating U.S. imperialism and splittism — and the ever rising and powerful movement of the Japanese people for friendship with the Chinese people. U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist leading clique and Japanese militarism were doing everything they could to undermine the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the glorious tradition of the World Conference and the movement for Sino-Japanese friendship.

"But," said Commentator, "the broad masses of the Japanese people will never agree to the Sato government's open act of hostility to China. Even far-sighted people in the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party will not approve the Sato government's unreasonable step which disregards all consequences. Some insidious peo-

ple, who say one thing and do just the opposite, are now lending a hand in hampering Comrade Liu Ning-I's visit to Japan; they are working to sabotage the Japan-China friendship movement from within and are acting as a flanking force of U.S. imperialism in its efforts to 'contain China.' We cannot but express our great regret at this phenomenon which saddens friends but gladdens the enemy."

In conclusion, Commentator said that no reactionary force could undermine the militant friendship and great solidarity between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. And he warned that those trying to hold back the wheel of history by sabotaging this solidarity would reap what they had sown and end up smashing their heads against a stone wall.

The Chinese delegation to the 12th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, led by Liu Ning-I, returned to Peking from Hongkong on July 30. More than 500 people from all walks of life in the capital, including leading members of people's organizations and Japanese friends in Peking, welcomed the delegation at the airport. The welcomers expressed great indignation and strongly protested against the grave crime committed by the Sato government of Japan and its new and old accomplices of all descriptions to undermine the friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Pakistan Minister of Commerce Visits Peking

Ghulam Faruque, Pakistan Minister of Commerce, left Peking for home on July 30 after a three-day visit at the invitation of Vice-Premier Chen Yi. During his brief stay, Minister Faruque met Premier Chou En-lai and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi gave a banquet for the Pakistan Minister on July 28. At the banquet, Vice-Premier Chen Yi reiterated that the Chinese Government and people would, as in the past, resolutely support the Pakistan people in safe-

guarding their national independence and the Kashmiri people in their just struggle for the right to self-determination. Said the Vice-Premier: "Our Pakistan friends can rest assured that when you resolutely resist foreign aggression and threat, we will certainly support and assist you. The Chinese people remain for ever the most reliable friends of the Pakistan people."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi continued: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said that we should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports. The U.S. imperialists and the Soviet modern revisionists do not like Sino-Pakistan friendship, nor do the Indian expansionists. They try hard to undermine the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries. This proves that we have done the right thing to develop Sino-Pakistan friendship, which is in accord with the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Pakistan peoples and conducive to the consolidation of peace in this region. The United States and the Soviet Union are trying by every means possible to plot joint Indian-Pakistan opposition to China; this is detrimental to China and is also harmful to Pakistan. I can say with certainty that this scheme of the United States and the Soviet Union will not be countenanced by the people of our two countries, nor by our two Governments. No force on earth can undermine the friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan peoples."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi praised the Pakistan Government and people for their efforts, under the leadership of President Ayub Khan, in upholding their state sovereignty and guarding against foreign aggression. He said that the Pakistan people's just struggle against aggression in turn constituted a strong support to the Chinese people.

Minister Faruque, in his speech, said that the Government and people of Pakistan cherished their friendship with the Government and people of China. This friendship, he said, had stood many severe tests.

(Continued on p. 29.)

FROM CHAIRMAN MAO'S WORKS:

"If every man in our heroic and combat-worthy Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies becomes able not only to fight and do mass work but also to produce, we need fear no difficulty and shall be 'invincible under heaven', to use the words of Mencius."

— *Get Organized!*

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

The Whole Country Should Become a Great School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— In Commemoration of the 39th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

FULL 39 years have elapsed since the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This great people's army founded by Comrade Mao Tse-tung himself and directly led by him has always maintained and carried forward the glorious tradition of being "at the same time a fighting force, a working force and a production force" throughout the past decades—both in the protracted and arduous fighting against the class enemy at home and abroad during the years of revolutionary wars, and, since the nationwide victory, in the course of shouldering the task of defending and building up the socialist motherland and safeguarding peace in the Far East and the whole world. In recent years, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Lin Biao, the Liberation Army has held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, undertaken the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, vigorously given prominence to proletarian politics, developed the "three-eight" working style,* participated in the socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution, taken part and helped in socialist construction, and made another big stride forward along the road to becoming an even more highly proletarianized, revolutionized and militant army.

* See notes on p. 10.

The masses of people in our country have always seen the Liberation Army as an example from which to learn. Since 1964, in response to the great call of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the people throughout the country have set going an enthusiastic movement for learning in a big way from the Liberation Army. This has played a tremendous role in advancing our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung recently pointed out: The People's Liberation Army should be a great school. In this great school, our armymen should learn politics, military affairs and culture. They can also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, run some medium-sized or small factories and manufacture a number of products to meet their own needs or for exchange with the state at equal values. They can also do mass work and take part in the socialist education movement in the factories and villages. After the socialist education movement is over, they can always find mass work to do, so that the army will for ever be at one with the masses. They should also participate in the struggles of the cultural revolution to criticize the bourgeoisie whenever they occur. In this way, the army can concurrently study, engage in agriculture, run factories and do mass work. Of course, these tasks should be properly co-ordinated, and a distinction should be made between the primary and secondary tasks. Each army unit should engage in one or two of the three fields of activity—agriculture, industry and mass work, but not

in all three at the same time. In this way, our army of several million will be able to play a very great role indeed.

It has been Comrade Mao Tse-tung's consistent idea that the people's army should be run as a great school of revolution. We did so in the past. Now, in the light of the new conditions, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has put higher demands on the Liberation Army.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has called on the people of the whole country to turn China's factories, rural people's communes, schools, trading undertakings, service trades and Party and government organizations into great schools for revolutionization like the Liberation Army.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out:

While the main activity of the workers is in industry, they should at the same time also study military affairs, politics and culture. They, too, should take part in the socialist education movement and in criticizing the bourgeoisie. Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, as is done at the Taching Oilfield.

While the main activity of the peasants in the communes is in agriculture (including forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries), they, too, should at the same time study military affairs, politics and culture. Where conditions permit, they should also collectively run some small factories. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie.

This holds good for students too. While their main task is to study, they should in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie. The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue.

Where conditions permit, those working in commerce, in the service trades and in Party and government organizations should also do the same.

This brilliant idea of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is of great historic significance.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has summed up all of China's experience in socialist revolution and socialist construction, studied all the experience of the international proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat since the October Revolution, in particular drawing serious lessons from the carrying out of the restoration of capitalism by the Khrushchov revisionist clique in the Soviet Union, and has creatively provided the scientific answers to the questions of how to prevent a restoration of capitalism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarantee the gradual transition to communism.

The idea set forth by Comrade Mao Tse-tung that every field of work should be made into a great school for revolutionization, where people take part both in

industry and agriculture, in military as well as civilian affairs — such is our programme.

By acting in accordance with what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, it will be possible to elevate the proletarian ideology of our people very considerably, push forward the revolutionization of people's thinking, and help them to break away from all the old ideology, culture, customs and habits surviving from the old society. Hence it will be possible to build socialism with still greater, faster, better and more economical results, and more quickly root out the social and ideological bases for capitalism and revisionism.

By acting in accordance with what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, it will be possible to promote the step-by-step narrowing of the gap between workers and peasants, town and countryside and mental and manual labour; to prevent abnormal urban and industrial development; to enable intellectuals to become at the same time manual workers and manual workers at the same time intellectuals; and to train hundreds of millions of new communist people who have a high degree of political consciousness and are developed in an all-round way.

By acting in accordance with what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, it will be possible to turn all the people into soldiers and greatly strengthen our combat preparedness. Should imperialism dare to invade us, it will be drowned in the great ocean of people's war.

By acting in accordance with what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, the 700 million people of our country will all become critics of the old world as well as builders and defenders of the new world. With hammer in hand they will be able to do factory work, with hoe, plough or harrow they will be able to do farming, with the gun they will be able to fight the enemy, and with the pen they will be able to express themselves in writing.

In this way, the whole country will be a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a great school of communism.

It is in accordance with this idea of Comrade Mao Tse-tung that the Chinese People's Liberation Army has worked in the last few decades and is still continuously developing and improving itself. The Liberation Army is the best great school for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. All factories, rural people's communes, schools, shops, service trades, and Party and government organizations in the country must follow the example set by the Liberation Army and turn themselves into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, and all members of the Communist Party should draw inexhaustible strength, wisdom and courage from this brilliant instruction of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and struggle to fulfil the great historic task put forward by the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

(“Renmin Ribao” editorial, August 1.)

Make Our Army a Great School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

—In Commemoration of the 39th Anniversary of the Founding of Our Army

OUR great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung recently gave us an extremely important directive on army building.

Chairman Mao said: The People's Liberation Army should be a great school. In this great school, our armymen should learn politics, military affairs and culture. They can also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, run some medium-sized or small factories and manufacture a number of products to meet their own needs or for exchange with the state at equal values. They can also do mass work and take part in the socialist education movement in the factories and villages. After the socialist education movement is over, they can always find mass work to do, so that the army will for ever be at one with the masses. They should also participate in the struggles of the cultural revolution to criticize the bourgeoisie whenever they occur. In this way, the army can concurrently study, engage in agriculture, run factories and do mass work. Of course, these tasks should be properly co-ordinated, and a distinction should be made between the primary and secondary tasks. Each army unit should engage in one or two of the three fields of activity — agriculture, industry and mass work, but not in all three at the same time.

Chairman Mao said: In this way, our army of several million will be able to play a very great role indeed.

This directive of Chairman Mao is a great call to our army made under the circumstances that the great proletarian cultural revolution is developing vigorously in China and the class struggle is becoming more acute and complicated both at home and abroad, and it is a great call issued under the circumstances that our army is carrying out the instructions of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Lin Piao and is creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, energetically giving prominence to politics and making great progress in all fields of work. It is a great call which demands that our army should go forward to a still higher stage along the road to becoming an extremely proletarianized and extremely militant army.

Chairman Mao wants us to run our army as a great school. Working mainly as a fighting force, it

concurrently studies, engages in agriculture, runs factories and does mass work; it carries on and further develops the fine traditions of our Party and our army, and trains and tempers millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, so that our people's army of several million can play a still greater role in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is a great school for the study, implementation, dissemination and safeguarding of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

It is now 39 years since Chairman Mao himself created this army of ours. It is a worker and peasant army under the absolute leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and built in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism, a people's army of a totally new type, completely different from the feudal warlord or bourgeois armies.

At an early stage in the creation of our army, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that it should certainly not confine itself to fighting, but should be an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. In the famous resolution at the Kutien Congress, Chairman Mao wrote: "The Red Army fights not merely for the sake of fighting but in order to conduct propaganda among the masses, organize them, arm them, and help them to establish revolutionary political power. Without these objectives, fighting loses its meaning and the Red Army loses the reason for its existence."

Chairman Mao set our army three great tasks, namely, fighting, mass work and production. He pointed out that our army was always a fighting force, and at the same time it was a working force and a production force.

On the eve of nationwide victory, Chairman Mao said: "The army is a school." And "we must look upon the field armies with their 2,100,000 men as a gigantic school for cadres."

In the past decades, our army has done precisely what Chairman Mao has taught us to.

The directive recently given by Chairman Mao constitutes the most recent summing up of our army's experience in previous decades and represents a development of Chairman Mao's consistent thinking on army

building in the new historical conditions. This directive is of great historic and strategic significance for enabling our army to preserve for ever its distinctive character as a people's army, for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, for pushing forward China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, strengthening national defence, bringing the mighty force of people's war into full play and countering possible attacks by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

Chairman Mao's thinking on army building constitutes the most thorough, correct and comprehensive body of proletarian ideas on army building.

Chairman Mao's thinking on army building is diametrically opposed to the purely military viewpoint in which consideration is given solely to military affairs in complete disregard of politics, reducing the army's task merely to fighting; it is diametrically opposed to all bourgeois military ideas.

Throughout the 39 years' history of our army, the struggle between Chairman Mao's thinking and line on army building and bourgeois military ideas of various kinds has never ceased. This was true of the entire period of the democratic revolution, and is equally true of the period of the socialist revolution.

In the 16 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have waged three big struggles against representatives of the bourgeois military line who wormed their way into the Party and the army.

The first big struggle started after the conclusion of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. Under the pretext of "regularization" and "modernization," a handful of representatives of the bourgeois military line, making a complete carbon copy of foreign practice, vainly attempted to negate our army's historical experience and fine traditions and to lead our army on to the road followed by bourgeois armies. The bourgeois military dogmatism which they tried to push through was strongly resisted and opposed by the broad masses of cadres and fighters in our army. Responding to Chairman Mao's call of "Down with the slave mentality! Bury dogmatism!", the 1958 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party smashed their frantic attack and defended Chairman Mao's thinking and line on army building.

The second big struggle took place at the same time as our Party's struggle against the Right opportunist anti-Party clique in 1959. Taking advantage of the important posts they had usurped in the army, the principal members of the anti-Party clique—who were exposed at the Party's Lushan Conference—made a great effort to do away with the Party's absolute leadership over the army, to abrogate political work, to reject the army's tasks of participating in socialist construction and doing mass work, and to abolish the local armed forces and the militia; in this

way, they tried to completely negate Chairman Mao's thinking on the people's army and people's war. They vainly hoped to refashion our army according to the bourgeois, revisionist military line so that it would become an instrument for their usurping leadership of the Party and the Government, and for realizing their personal ambitions. The Enlarged Session of the Military Commission held after the Party's Lushan Conference thoroughly settled accounts with them in regard to their crimes and dismissed them from office. This was a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Since he took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee, Comrade Lin Piao has most resolutely and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's thinking and line concerning army building. In 1960, with the attention and guidance of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the Enlarged Session of the Military Commission presided over by Comrade Lin Piao went further in eradicating the influence of the bourgeois military line, corrected the orientation in political work, adopted the "Resolution Concerning the Strengthening of Political and Ideological Work in the Armed Forces," and carried on and developed the spirit of the Kutien Congress, and thus established a new milestone in our army's road of advance. In the last few years, under the leadership of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Lin Piao, the whole army has held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works, given prominence to politics, upheld the "four firsts,"¹ vigorously fostered the "three-eight" working style,² given full scope to democracy in the three main fields of work,³ launched the "four-good" companies campaign,⁴ and taken part in the socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution, took part in and supported socialist construction, so that an excellent, flourishing situation has emerged in the revolutionization of our army and in all other fields of work.

The third big struggle took place not long ago. Exposed in this struggle were representatives of the bourgeoisie who had usurped important posts in the army and were important members of the counter-revolutionary anti-Party, anti-socialist clique recently uncovered by our Party. They had opposed the Party's Central Committee and Mao Tse-tung's thought, had overtly agreed to but covertly opposed Comrade Lin Piao's directives on giving prominence to politics, had talked about putting politics in command but in practice had put military affairs first, technique first and work first. They had waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag and vigorously spread eclecticism, i.e., opportunism, in the vain attempt to substitute a bourgeois military line for Chairman Mao Tse-tung's proletarian military line. Our Party's thorough exposure and repudiation of the handful of anti-Party careerists is a great new victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought!

The representatives of the bourgeoisie, who were exposed in these big struggles of our army since the founding of the People's Republic of China, opposed Chairman Mao's principle of building our army into a powerful, revolutionary army of the proletariat, opposed absolute leadership by the Party over the army, opposed political work and opposed the mass line. What they wanted was bourgeois regularization and not proletarian revolutionization. They discarded our army's glorious traditions, reduced its three great tasks to the single task of training in combat skill in peacetime and fighting in times of war. In short, everything they did was the diametrical opposite of Chairman Mao's thinking on army building and on turning our army into a great school. Their criminal aim was to turn our army into a bourgeois army serving a few careerists, an army divorced from Mao Tse-tung's thought, from proletarian politics, from the masses of the people and from productive labour.

The struggle between the two sets of ideas, the two different lines, on army building is a reflection within the army of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the road of socialism and the road of capitalism. So long as classes and class struggle still exist, this struggle will never end. At home and abroad, the class enemy who is hoping, in vain, to cause our country to change colour, will first of all try to make our army change colour. The tiny handful of representatives of the bourgeoisie who worm their way into our army will always step forward and try to stir up trouble whenever the class struggle becomes very intense. However, under the brilliant light of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the broad masses of cadres and fighters in our army, including some who have been temporarily misled, will invariably be able to detect their ugly features, expose them to the light of day and frustrate their conspiracies.

The history of our army over the decades has proved to the hilt that Chairman Mao's thinking and line on army building represent irrefutable truth and are our army's lifeline. At no time and in no circumstances is it permissible for us to depart in the slightest from the orbit of Chairman Mao's thinking and line on army building.

We must respond with enthusiasm to the great call of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, take over and develop the fine traditions of our army and run it as a great school.

We shall resolutely learn politics, military affairs and culture in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive. We shall play an active part in the socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution. Everyone should take up the sharpest weapon, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to criticize the bourgeoisie. We should at all times hold ourselves ready to crush any possible attack by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

We shall resolutely adhere to Chairman Mao's directive that the army should concurrently study, engage

in agriculture, run factories and do mass work. Everyone should take part in productive labour and for ever maintain the distinctive character of working people. Everyone should do mass work, abide by the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention,⁵ so that the army will always be at one with the masses. Militia work should be done well and the idea of people's war should be implanted among the masses of the people. We must enthusiastically take part and help in socialist construction, actively help with local work, learn modestly from the local districts and strengthen the unity between the army and the local districts.

To run this great army school well, the most important and fundamental thing is to study and apply Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works creatively. It is necessary to study and to apply in the course of struggle. This great school must for ever hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and always give prominence to proletarian politics, use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide for all work and arm everyone with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

This great school of ours is a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

We must run this great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought well!

Let us march forward valiantly under the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

NOTES

1. The "four firsts" are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to other aspects of political work; and, in ideological work, to the ideas currently in a person's mind as distinguished from ideas in books.

2. The "three-eight" working style (which in Chinese is written in three phrases and eight additional characters) means firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

3. "Democracy in the three main fields of work" means democracy in the political, the economic and the military fields.

4. The "four-good" title of honour is given to companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

5. The three main rules of discipline are a) Obey orders in all your actions; b) Don't take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses; c) Turn in everything captured. The eight points for attention are: a) Speak politely; b) Pay fairly for what you buy; c) Return everything you borrow; d) Pay for anything you damage; e) Don't hit or swear at people; f) Don't damage crops; g) Don't take liberties with women; h) Don't ill-treat captives.

("Jiefangjun Bao" [Liberation Army Daily] editorial, August 1.)

All Fields of Work Will Be Turned Into Great Schools for Revolutionization

THE mass campaign to learn from the Chinese People's Liberation Army in a big way reached new heights all over China with the approach of Army Day, August 1. With great fervour, hundreds of millions of people have expressed their determination to respond to Chairman Mao's great call and, following the example of the P.L.A., to turn all fields of work into great schools for revolutionization, where people take part in both industry and agriculture, in military as well as civilian affairs.

On August 1 when the whole country was celebrating the 39th anniversary of the founding of the P.L.A., the worker, peasant and soldier masses, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary intellectuals learnt from *Renmin Ribao's* editorial "The Whole Country Should Become a Great School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought" (see p. 6.) about Chairman Mao's recent direction that the P.L.A. should be a great school and about his call to the people of the whole country to follow the example of the P.L.A. and to turn all fields of work into great schools for revolutionization. Greatly inspired, they passed on the news from one to another. They said animatedly that this is a wonderful and timely call, a document of great historic significance and their programme for action.

In many establishments, discussions were immediately held on how to learn from the experiences of the P.L.A. In many places, commanders and fighters of the local army units were invited to report on their work and experiences in operating great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Young militiamen and women and demobilized armymen in the Peking Winery studied Chairman Mao's direction while celebrating Army Day. In buoyant spirits, they exchanged opinions on how they could undertake their main task in industry while also studying military affairs, politics and culture and taking part in the socialist education movement and in criticizing the bourgeoisie. Seeing that their winery had a big vineyard, they voiced their determination to engage in agricultural production and side occupations, as is done at the Taching Oilfield. They said: "We will certainly hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and learn from the P.L.A. in a big way so that everyone will be capable of doing factory work when he has a hammer in hand, doing farm work when he has a hoe, fighting the enemy with the gun and expressing himself in writing with the pen, truly becoming a critic of the old world and a builder and defender of the new."

People in Tientsin have expressed their wish to operate their factories, rural people's communes, schools, shops and Party and government organizations as great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought as the P.L.A. is doing. In the Tientsin No. 2 Bicycle Factory where for several years now a great deal of attention has been paid to the workers' studying of military affairs, staff members and workers have acquired a comparatively profound understanding of Chairman Mao's direction which is of strategic significance. They have expressed their determination to become genuine communist new people who from now on, in addition to their main task in industry, will not only study military affairs well but will also study politics and culture.

At Chairman Mao's birthplace in Shaoshan, Siangtan County, Hunan Province, cadres and members of the Shaoshan People's Commune made a careful study of this important instruction of Chairman Mao and pledged to build Shaoshan in accordance with his brilliant idea.

On the eve of August 1, the campaign to learn from the P.L.A. was proceeding vigorously all over the country. The broad revolutionary masses say: "We must make a success of learning from the P.L.A.'s good ideology, good working style, good tradition and good experience, push the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to new heights and promote the deepening of the great cultural revolution."

At the Taching Oilfield, the workers are determined to emulate the P.L.A. in carrying Chairman Mao's works with them and propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought wherever they go. The many workers who are demobilized armymen held discussions. They spoke in great detail about how they had been nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought in their development. They undertook always to preserve the P.L.A.'s glorious tradition and revolutionary working style and to "be good soldiers of Chairman Mao."

Over the past few days, the people of the Hsingtai area, which had suffered from serious earthquakes, have shown their great love for the People's Liberation Army. They have held many rallies to voice their thanks to the P.L.A. which, they said, while carrying out relief work, had spread the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. This had given them boundless strength.

(Continued on p. 26.)

A COLLEGE OF THE NEWEST TYPE THAT IS 1

— The Chinese People's Anti-Japan



Study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings and act in accordance with his instructions. Our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao went to the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College many times to give lectures and reports. "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "On Practice," "On Contradiction," and Chairman Mao's other important works were originally delivered as lectures at the college, or contained the ideas presented in his lectures there.

Above: Chairman Mao makes a report at the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College.

ON August 1 (Army Day for the Chinese People's Liberation Army), the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum in Peking put on view memorabilia relating to the history of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College (hereafter for short Kangta). The exhibition was organized by the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. All newspapers in the capital, on the eve of Army Day, devoted two full pages to tell about this college with a glorious revolutionary tradition in detail. The banner headline was inscribed with the following words: "Hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry forward and develop Kangta's glorious tradition."

Kangta was founded under the direct leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao. It was an educational institution of the newest type, the most revolutionary and the most progres-

sive. Thirty years ago, China was about to wage the great national revolutionary war against Japan. In order to train large numbers of anti-Japanese, revolutionary and staunch cadres to meet the new situation of revolutionary struggle, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao founded China's Anti-Japanese Red Army College at Wayaopao in the revolutionary base area of north Shensi Province in June 1936. At the turn of the year in 1937 it was renamed the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College and moved to Yen-an, the cradle of the Chinese revolution. Twelve branch schools came into being at one time or another in the anti-Japanese base areas, following the development of the revolutionary situation. From 1936 to 1945 Kangta's main college and branches trained more than 100,000 revolutionary

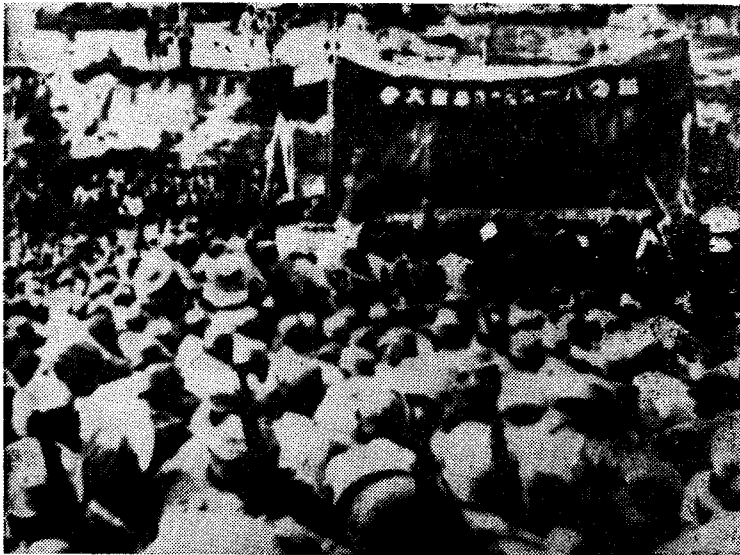
(Continued on p. 14.)

THE MOST REVOLUTIONARY AND PROGRESSIVE

Chinese Military and Political College —

Comrade Liu Shao-chi made many reports at the college. His work *How to Be a Good Communist* was one of the basic teaching materials for ideological education at the college.

Right: Comrade Liu Shao-chi revises *How to Be a Good Communist*.



The Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao showed great concern for the development of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College. Chairman Mao and other responsible comrades of the Central Committee of the Party often gave reports at the college.

Left: Comrade Chou En-lai makes a speech at a meeting held by the college in commemoration of the "August 1" Army Day and for the graduation of the students of the first and second brigades of the fourth class.

Comrade Lin Piao, President and Political Commissar of the college, called upon the students to make a serious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and thoroughly and conscientiously implement the college educational policy and its teaching principles — "integrating theory with practice," "limited and select," and "short and limited."

Right: Comrade Lin Piao gives a report to the students.



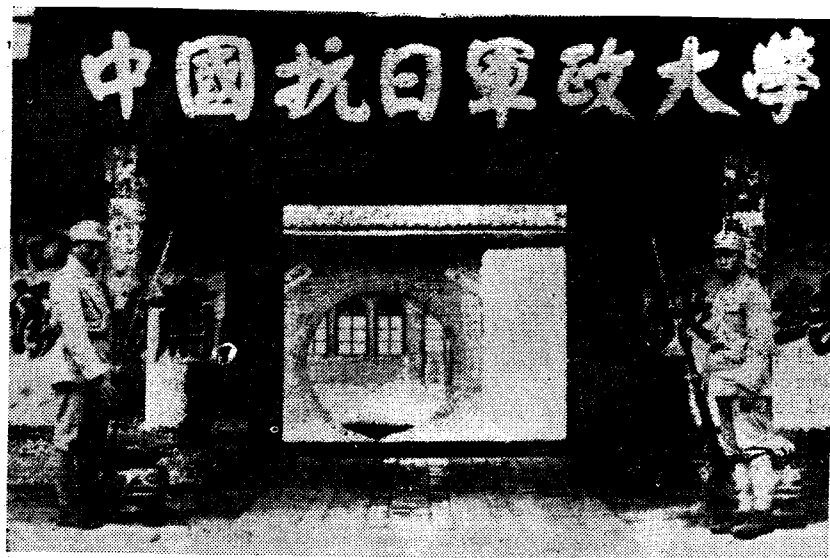
(Continued from p. 12.)

cadres who were loyal to the Party and the people and to the proletarian cause of liberation, making a great contribution to the victory of the anti-Japanese war and winning victory in the Chinese people's revolutionary war. After the anti-Japanese war ended in victory, Kangta's main college, together with its branch colleges, became known as the Military and Political Colleges of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, continuing the work of training large numbers of revolutionary cadres for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people.

A revolutionized college established and run entirely in accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking on education, Kangta firmly adhered to the educational line laid down by Chairman Mao, that is, education must serve proletarian politics and education must be integrated with productive labour. Kangta was the most thorough and lively embodiment of Chairman Mao's great thinking on education, a prototype of proletarian education. The very core of Kangta's glorious tradition was holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, giving prominence to politics, using Chairman Mao's works as basic teaching material, studying, applying and disseminating Mao Tse-tung's thought and arming the mass of revolutionary cadres with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Chairman Mao himself concurrently took on the duties of Chairman of Kangta's Educational Committee and personally gave lectures and made reports at the college. He chose and appointed Comrade Lin Piao as President and Political Commissar. The educational policy for Kangta, drawn up personally by Chairman Mao, was as follows: Firm and correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics. Kangta's working style was: unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness. The central object of the training at Kangta was political education and the raising of proletarian consciousness. The educational principles followed by Kangta were: integration of theory with practice, limited and select, short and limited. Kangta's teaching method was a combination of instructiveness, research and practice. Following Chair-

man Mao's instructions, the faculty and students kept up the Red Army's glorious tradition of waging hard struggles and overcoming difficulties; they linked education with productive labour, studying hard on the one hand and consistently taking part in production on the other, and themselves digging and erecting cave-dwellings, building school establishments, reclaiming wasteland to plant vegetables and spinning and weaving. In this revolutionary crucible the students of the various classes at Kangta studied the theory and practical experience of revolutionary struggle, remoulded their non-proletarian thinking, gradually fostered a forward-looking revolutionary ideal and proletarian world outlook and cultivated a revolutionary spirit of courage, resolution, steadiness and readiness for sacrifice. After a course lasting only six to eight months they set out for the most advanced frontlines of the anti-Japanese war, took a direct part in the struggle against the enemy, and in the actual struggle continued studying and tempering themselves and raising their own level. In this way, the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College trained and tempered a large number of revolutionary workers for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people.

Kangta's tradition is our country's glorious tradition of proletarian education. It is of great significance to observe the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in the course of the current great proletarian cultural revolution. We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and thoroughly expose, criticize and repudiate the anti-Party and anti-socialist bourgeois representatives who had entrenched themselves in the field of education, and we must also thoroughly liquidate and wipe out the bourgeois and revisionist black line in education. We must carry on and spread Kangta's glorious tradition, run all schools and colleges in the country on really Kangta lines, train large numbers of successors of the proletarian revolutionary cause armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and make new contributions to the proletarian revolution of our country and for the world revolution.



Founded under the direct leadership of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao, China's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College was a revolutionary college for training military and political cadres in the service of resisting Japanese aggression.

Left: The front gate of the college.

Premier Chou En-lai Greet the 12th World Conference Against Atomic And Hydrogen Bombs

- So long as this current World Conference continues to hold high the militant banners against imperialism and revisionism, it will be able to make new contributions for the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons.
- The people of the world must thoroughly expose and smash the criminal plot of the so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" in which U.S. imperialism is colluding with Soviet revisionism. Any proposal to take "united action" with the Soviet revisionists will only help them to deceive the world's people, and to camouflage their ugly renegade features of sham anti-imperialism but real capitulation, sham support but real betrayal, sham unity but a real split.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on July 28 sent a message of greetings to the 12th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs which opened in Tokyo on July 30. The message reads in full as follows. — Ed.

The 12th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs,

c/o The Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs:

On the occasion of the convening of the 12th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extend warm congratulations to the conference, high respect to the delegates of various countries attending the conference and to the Japanese people, and profound sympathy and regards to the victims of atomic and hydrogen bombs in Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Bikini and to the families of those killed by these bombs.

The movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs in Japan has a glorious tradition. The past World Conferences, holding high the banner against the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression, the banner against the Soviet revisionist leading clique's capitulationism and splittism, and the banner in support of the national-liberation struggle of the people of various countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, have won the profound sympathy and broad support of the people of Japan and the world. We believe that so long as this current World Conference continues to hold high these militant banners, strengthen unity, and maintain and bring into full play the correct line of the past World Conferences, it will be able to further inspire and strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Japan and the world over; it will make new contributions to the realization of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and will make new contributions to the defence of world peace.

It is well known throughout the world that the threat of a nuclear war comes from U.S. imperialism. For a long time U.S. imperialism has been brandishing its nuclear weapons to threaten the people of various countries of the world. It is continuing to develop and mass produce nuclear weapons and expand its nuclear bases throughout the world, particularly those surrounding China, and intensify its nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat against China and other peace-loving countries. At the same time, U.S. imperialism is colluding with the Soviet revisionist leading clique to actively plot a so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" in an attempt to consolidate their position of nuclear monopoly and deprive the peace-loving countries of their right to defend themselves against nuclear threat by developing their own nuclear weapons. This is another big fraud following the Moscow tripartite treaty. In the struggle for complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and prevention of a nuclear war, the people of the whole world must thoroughly expose and smash this criminal plot.

The Chinese Government and people have always advocated the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and have been making unremitting efforts for this cause. However, nuclear war can be prevented and nuclear weapons can be finally eliminated only after the peace-loving countries possess nuclear weapons and break the nuclear monopoly. The Chinese Government has proclaimed solemnly to the whole world on many occasions that China will never be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances. The Chinese Government has also proposed that a summit conference of all the countries of the world be convened to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, first of all, to reach an agreement not to use nuclear weapons. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have only talked glibly about

the so-called ban on nuclear tests and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, but have never said a word about the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, which is the most fundamental question of key importance. This precisely exposes the ferocious feature of "U.S.-Soviet co-operation" in exercising nuclear monopoly and threatening and sabotaging the revolutionary struggle of all oppressed people and oppressed nations. We believe that so long as the people of the whole world strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, nuclear war can be prevented and nuclear weapons can be prohibited.

The 12th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs is convened at a time when U.S. imperialism has escalated the aggressive war against Vietnam to a new and more serious stage. To oppose the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam is an important question to be discussed at this conference. To save itself from its fate of complete defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam, U.S. imperialism, while sending large numbers of reinforcements to its aggressive forces in south Vietnam, is at the same time colluding with the Soviet revisionist leading clique to carry out its scheme of "forcing peace talks through bombing," by brazenly bombing Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong, its second biggest city. This frantic and barbarous act of war by U.S. imperialism has aroused the indignant condemnation and strong protests of people throughout the world. President Ho Chi Minh issued "An Appeal to the People of the Whole Country" on July 17, calling upon the Vietnamese people to unite and persist in struggle to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors. This is a forceful answer to the scheme "to force peace talks through bombing." The Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country is the focus of the present struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and it is a great contribution to the cause of the peoples of the world in the struggle to win and safeguard national independence and to defend world peace. Support for the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country is the sacred duty of all countries and peoples of the world who are struggling against imperialism and who cherish peace. The Chinese people have made up their minds and have made all kinds of preparations to take such actions at any time and in any place as the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples deem necessary in resolute support of the Vietnamese people in their just struggle until final victory.

To isolate and deal blows at U.S. imperialism to the greatest possible extent, the people of the whole world must form the broadest and most genuine international united front against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. However, this united front must be based on the anti-imperialist solidarity of the people of the whole world. The modern revisionists, with the leading clique of the Soviet Communist Party as their centre, have long collaborated with U.S. imperialism and have become its accomplices. Therefore, they can never be included in the international anti-U.S. united front, nor

can there be any "united action" taken together with them. Any proposal to take "united action" with them will only help them to deceive the world's people, and to camouflage their renegade features of sham anti-imperialism but real capitulation, sham support but real betrayal, sham unity but a real split.

The Japanese people have always been a glorious shock brigade in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. The Japanese people are high in militant spirit and are unceasingly developing mammoth mass movements to fight for Japan's independence and democracy, to demand the abolition of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and the "Japan-ROK Treaty," to demand the removal of U.S. military bases and the withdrawal of U.S. troops, to demand the return of the Japanese territory of Okinawa and Ogasawara, and to resolutely oppose the entry of U.S. nuclear submarines and nuclear aircraft into Japan and their stationing there. The Japanese people have launched a powerful mass movement firmly supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Japanese people resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism's revival of Japanese militarist forces, its use of Japan as a base for aggression against Vietnam and other Asian countries. The Japanese people's struggle is a tremendous support to the struggle of the Chinese people and the peoples of the world against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace.

The Chinese and Japanese peoples have built up a fraternal militant friendship in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism. This militant friendship and solidarity must be consolidated and developed in order to strengthen the struggle against U.S. imperialism. This is the strong desire of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and is an irresistible historical trend. U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and the Japanese militarist forces are trying by hook or by crook to sabotage the militant solidarity of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and they are trying to realize the scheme "to contain China." All these are vain attempts. Through their experience in struggle, the Japanese people have recognized who are their real friends, who are their false friends, and who are their enemies. The Chinese people have always regarded the Japanese people as their close friends. All kinds of obstacles and twists and turns have appeared and will continue to appear on the path of advance of the Chinese and Japanese peoples as they fight shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy. No matter what happens, no matter what storms they might encounter, the Chinese people will unite firmly with the Japanese people, with the peoples of all countries, and will struggle jointly with them against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and for the safeguarding of world peace.

I wish the conference success!

CHOU EN-LAI

Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China
Peking, July 28, 1966

U.S.-Japanese-Soviet "Holy Alliance" Cannot Stem Revolutionary Torrent in Asia

by OBSERVER

SOVIET Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko visited Japan from July 24 to 30. He and Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shiina held a series of "frank and warm" talks. They spoke profusely about "amicable co-operation," "peace" and "friendship" between the Soviet Union and Japan. They studied the Vietnam situation, "the China question" and other international questions. They concluded a Japanese-Soviet consular treaty, discussed "economic co-operation" and further agreed to hold "periodic conferences" between foreign ministers and officials at the ministerial level of the two countries in future. All this reveals that the collaboration between the Soviet revisionist leading clique and the Japanese reactionaries has entered a new stage.

A treaty of military alliance between the United States and Japan has been in existence for a long time. Now what is known as a Soviet-Japanese "Commission for Economic Co-operation" has been established and it will meet once annually. In addition, ministers of the two governments will hold periodic consultations. Thus, a new counter-revolutionary "Holy Alliance" of the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union has in fact been formed in Asia.

Gromyko went to Japan close on the heels of Dean Rusk. Rusk's Tokyo tour was mainly to engineer an aggressive military alliance in Asia with Japan as its core in order to further reinforce the ring of encirclement around China and to intensify the suppression of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Vietnam, Korea and other Asian countries. Rusk openly approved the Japanese militarists' collaboration with the Soviet revisionist leading clique in serving U.S. imperialism's policy of shifting the weight of its strategic deployment to the East. While in Tokyo, Gromyko also declared that "preservation of friendly relations" between the Soviet Union and Japan "is of tremendous importance and a contribution to peace and prosperity in Asia." Here Rusk and Gromyko echoed each other. And "the China question" was openly put on the agenda of the Soviet-Japanese talks. Their desire for joint opposition to China became so eager that they did not mind revealing their true colours.

Another dirty mission in Gromyko's visit to Japan was to stamp out the raging flames of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. To cover up this shameless act of betrayal, he resorted to clumsy two-faced tactics. On public occasions, Gromyko had to declare that "the Vietnam dispute is the outcome of U.S. aggression," so as to create the impression that the Soviet revisionist leading clique was not interested in "peace talks." But everyone can see that after U.S. imperialism flagrantly started bombing Hanoi and Hai-phong to push ahead its scheme of "forcing peace talks through bombing," Moscow at once became a marketplace for peddling the U.S.-style "peace talks" intrigue. Such political brokers as the Indian and British Prime Ministers and the Secretary-General of the United Nations one after the other visited Moscow, which presents a busier scene of activity than Tokyo in the days when the United States, Japan and Britain were scheming a Munich in the East. And at this present juncture, the Sato government of Japan openly supported U.S. imperialism in its crimes of expanding the war in Vietnam, spread the word that a "peace conference" on Vietnam would be held in Tokyo and revealed that Japan and the Soviet Union would "co-operate" in this direction. It was in this atmosphere that Gromyko made a hurried plane trip to Tokyo and sang his song there. Isn't it clear enough what criminal tricks these persons were up to?

In Tokyo Gromyko also talked a great deal with the Sato government on "economic co-operation." The Soviet Union and Japan had held the first meeting of the "Japan-U.S.S.R. Commission for Economic Co-operation" in Tokyo not long before his visit. At that meeting the Soviet side begged Japan's monopoly capital to help it in a big plan for "developing" Siberia. During his visit Gromyko openly sought "aid" from Japanese monopoly capital and expressed the hope that "Japan-Soviet co-operation will see ever-greater development." The Soviet revisionist leading clique has degenerated to such depths as to throw the door wide open to the infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital into the Soviet Union. This is a big sell-out of the state rights of the Soviet Union and the fundamental interests of the Soviet people.

The "Holy Alliance" of the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union is formed on the basis of their inveterate hatred for socialist China and their rabid hostility towards the revolutionary forces in Asia.

Japanese militarism has always been regarded by U.S. imperialism as the mainstay of its policies of aggression and war in Asia. It has assumed particular importance in U.S. global strategy of counter-revolution since the United States shifted the emphasis of its strategy to the East and took China as its main enemy. U.S. imperialism is striving to revive Japanese militarism in its entirety and make it its chief hatchetman in launching war of aggression in Asia.

Energetically nurtured by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarist forces have been particularly active since the Sato government assumed power. That government has quickened the pace of its arms expansion and war preparations, concluded a "Japan-ROK Treaty," knocked together an Asian anti-communist alliance and worked out one military plan after another against Korea, China and the Asian people in general. It has taken a direct part in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam and has stepped up its expansionist activities overseas. The Japanese militarists are now girding their loins to try once more to realize their old dream for a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

In close co-ordination with U.S. imperialism's eastward shift of its strategic emphasis, the revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union is not only going out of its way to bring about a "detente" in Europe but is also vigorously supporting and encouraging the all-round resurgence of Japanese militarism and its ambitions for overseas expansion in Asia. Even before Khrushchov's fall, the leading clique of the Soviet Union, guided by the capitulationist line for "U.S.-Soviet co-operation for world domination," had begun to woo the Japanese ruling circles with its "smiling diplomacy." The present Soviet leadership is even more undisguised in ganging up with the Japanese reactionaries. It lavishes praises on the Sato government, alleging that it "cherishes peace" and "works for peace," and describes militarist Japan as "a stabilizing factor in Asia" and as occupying "a leading position in Asia." It takes the initiative in vociferously calling for stronger "co-operation between the Soviet Union and Japan" and "united actions on a number of important questions." This collusion between Japan and the Soviet Union became closer and closer in the past year or more. Persons in power in the two countries visited each other at short intervals and concluded one agreement on "co-operation" after another. At the beginning of this year, Alexei Kosygin declared publicly that "the Japan-U.S.S.R. relations have entered a new era of friendship and goodwill." Thus it is obvious that the vicious plan for "U.S.-Japanese-Soviet co-operation for the domination of Asia," which the Soviet revisionist leading clique is vainly attempting to realize, is a component part of the capitulationist line for "U.S.-Soviet co-operation for world domination."

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: "There is an old Chinese proverb: 'All things of one species come together; different kinds of people form different groups.' Nobusuke Kishi and Hayato Ikeda of Japan are good friends of U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek clique, while the Japanese people and the Chinese people are good friends." Now, whose good friend is the Soviet revisionist leading clique? It is the good friend of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, and of Lyndon B. Johnson and Eisaku Sato. It has entered into partnership and is having a love feast with U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism, Indian reactionaries and U.S. imperialism's flunkies and accomplices of various descriptions; together, they all oppose the Chinese people, the Japanese people, the Vietnamese people, the Korean people and other revolutionary peoples in Asia and the world. Such is the essence of what the Soviet revisionist leading clique calls "united action."

What attitude to take towards the "united action" proposed by the Soviet revisionist leading clique is a severe test for every proletarian party. The so-called "joint action" as proposed by certain persons at present is nothing but a refurbished version of the counter-revolutionary slogan of "united action." To slide down this path, one would inevitably end up by wallowing in the same mire with the renegades to the revolution, with the Soviet revisionist leading clique. In such a case, how would it be possible to talk about waging struggles against U.S. imperialism and domestic monopoly capital?

What does the fact that U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique have formed a counter-revolutionary "Holy Alliance" in Asia signify? It signifies specifically that they are all in a pretty fix and are finding the going tougher and tougher. That is why they can only work in closer collusion and rely more on each other to embolden themselves. But what can that do for them? The Asia of today is no longer the Asia of the past. The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought have become the staunch bulwark of the revolutionary people of all countries. The heroic Vietnamese people have won splendid victories in their war of resistance to U.S. aggression. The Japanese people are awakening as never before. Revolutionary flames are raging everywhere in Asia. In such a great new age, U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique will never succeed in their wild attempt to prevent the spread of the prairie fire of Asian revolution by means of a new counter-revolutionary alliance. On the contrary, the Asian people will surely learn from the vivid lessons provided by these teachers by negative example, become more awakened and united, step up their revolutionary offensive and utterly smash this counter-revolutionary "Holy Alliance" and push the revolutionary cause for complete liberation triumphantly forward.

(*Renmin Ribao*, July 31.)

Communique of Peking Physics Colloquium

The Colloquium promoted solidarity and friendship among the scientists of the four continents. Its achievements demonstrated that the awakened people and scientists of the four continents have the lofty aspirations, capabilities and confidence to master the most advanced science and technology. The Colloquium held that only by first opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism would it be possible to develop the national science and culture of the masses of the people of the four continents.

Following is the full text of the Communique of the 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium. — Ed.

THE 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium, held in Peking from July 23 to 31, 1966, was attended by 144 scientists from 33 countries and a regional academic institution in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania. These countries and regional academic institution were: Afghanistan, the East African Academy, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia (observer), Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Vietnam and others.

The Colloquium received 99 papers which dealt extensively with many aspects of physics. In these papers the scientists of various countries advanced many original ideas. In the fields of elementary particles, nuclear physics and solid state physics, in particular, they did creative work, put forward new theories and made clear many hitherto unexplained phenomena in experiments. The physicists of various countries exchanged valuable experiences they had gained in the teaching of physics. Many useful experiences were also exchanged in such fields as the inte-

gration of theory with practice and scientific research and teaching with production. In the course of enthusiastic discussions, they learned from each other and made common progress.

The Colloquium displayed a spirit of democratic consultation and active co-operation and promoted the solidarity and friendship among the scientists of the four continents. The participants were convinced that the Colloquium was of great significance in promoting the new development of physics.

The achievements of the Colloquium demonstrated that the awakened people and scientists of the four continents had the lofty aspirations, capabilities and confidence to master the most advanced science and technology. The Colloquium held that only by first opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism would it be possible to develop the national science and culture of the masses of the people of the four continents.

In order to further strengthen the solidarity, friendship and the exchange of scientific knowledge among the scientists of the various countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania, the Colloquium expressed the hope that the scientists of the four continents would make further efforts to enhance bilateral and multilateral contacts and contribute to the convocation of the 1968 Peking Symposium.

Statement on Vietnam

By 110 Scientists Attending the 1966 Physics Colloquium in Peking

- Vehemently denounces U.S. imperialism for its towering crimes of using science to slaughter the Vietnamese people.
- Completely approves and supports President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal to the People of the Whole Country.
- Appeals to the scientists and people of the whole world to give more energetic and effective support and help to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

WE, the undersigned scientists, attending the 1966 Physics Colloquium in Peking, having listened to the report of the delegation of Vietnamese scientists

on the grave situation in Vietnam brought about by the frenzied escalation of their war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists, are profoundly indignant and

strongly condemn the criminal U.S. war of aggression and warmly support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggressors and in defence of their national rights.

For more than five years, the U.S. imperialists have been carrying on a war of aggression against the south Vietnamese people, which is constantly growing both in scale and in frightfulness. After the woeful defeat of their "special warfare" strategy, they sent a large number of U.S. expeditionary troops into south Vietnam and launched an open air and naval attack against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an independent, sovereign state. At present, the U.S. ground, air and naval forces directly involved in the Vietnam fighting already number more than 350,000. In carrying out the unutterably savage policy of "killing all, burning all, destroying all", they have dropped hundreds of thousands of tons of high explosive, napalm, phosphorous and fragmentation bombs in south Vietnam and have gone to the lengths of using B-52 strategic bombers to slaughter the civilian population. They have even dared to employ weapons of destruction that have been repudiated by mankind and prohibited by international law, such as poison gas, toxic chemicals, etc. In the hands of the U.S. imperialists the fruits of science and technology have been turned into the most cruel and savage means of killing, means which, a short time ago, even the Hitlerite fascists did not dare to use.

In north Vietnam, the U.S. air bandits have spared no target, not even temples and churches, schools and hospitals, villages and factories, dams and dykes. With the cruel intention of drowning and starving hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese civilians, they have on hundreds of occasions attacked the water conservancy works and dykes in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Beginning from June 29, 1966, the U.S. gangsters took yet another extremely grave step forward in their frenzied escalation of their aggressive war by bombing the suburbs of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the port-city of Haiphong. This criminal act reveals even more clearly the desperation gripping the U.S. imperialists and their stubborn determination to expand their war of aggression. Their false statements about "peace talks" and "peaceful intentions" are merely deceptive pretexts designed to cover up their criminal schemes and to hoodwink world public opinion.

In order to conduct their war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are also making use of their forces stationed in Thailand, Japan, the Philippines, Guam, etc., turning these places into their bases for aggression. In collusion with their lackeys, the reactionaries in south Korea, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and other places, they are forcing the young people of these countries to come to Vietnam to serve as their cannon fodder. While expanding their war of aggression in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have also ex-

panded their war of aggression to Laos and have repeatedly violated the frontiers of Cambodia, thus seriously threatening its independence and neutrality. The war of aggression being waged in Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists is a grave threat to peace in Indo-China, in southeastern Asia and throughout the whole world; it tramples underfoot all international agreements and international law, infringes on the most basic national rights, and furiously attacks the growing national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, for the safeguarding of their national independence, sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity is an entirely just struggle. **The Vietnamese people have set a brilliant example which demonstrates the courageous fighting spirit and the steadfast determination of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to win their independence and freedom.** The Vietnamese people have inflicted mortal blows upon the aggressors. The strategy of "special warfare" — a most insidious and cruel aggressive policy used by U.S. imperialism for the first time taking south Vietnam as the testing ground — has failed miserably. Its strategy of "local war" has also suffered defeat from the very beginning. Recently, the dry season "strategic counter-attack" launched by hundreds of thousands of U.S. and puppet troops has been smashed. The armed forces and people of south Vietnam have put out of action more than 40,000 U.S. troops and over 70,000 puppet troops. In north Vietnam, more than 1,200 U.S. bandit planes have been shot down and the myth of the "absolute U.S. air superiority" which the Yankee imperialists often use to intimidate the Vietnamese people and the peoples of the world has been exploded once and for all.

The magnificent feats of arms of the Vietnamese people have proved that, **faced by a nation which has risen against foreign aggression and has resolved to fight till final victory, the U.S. imperialists cannot escape complete defeat no matter how many reinforcements they may mobilise, how many modern weapons they may possess or what brutal policies they may apply.** By their heroic struggle crowned by glorious deeds, the Vietnamese people have demonstrated to the peoples of the world that **the U.S. imperialists brutal as they are, are not so very formidable and that it is perfectly possible to defeat them.** The struggle that the Vietnamese people are conducting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is the zenith of the present struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism and colonialism, a powerful inspiration and an immense contribution to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress. To support the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is the lofty duty of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, as of all progressive mankind and of the true scientists

who have dedicated and are dedicating themselves whole-heartedly to the noble aim of science, which is to assure the life and happiness of the people.

For the independence and common security of all nations, for peace and justice and for the noble aim of science, we scientists of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania issue a joint statement **energetically condemning the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam, and before world public opinion, vehemently denouncing the crimes of U.S. imperialism for using the achievements of science and technology to engage in mass slaughter of the Vietnamese people and for resorting to the abominable methods of killing in Vietnam.**

We warmly acclaim the heroic Vietnamese people, who defying all hardships and sacrifices, united as one, are resolutely and vigorously struggling against the

U.S. imperialist aggressors and have won brilliant victories.

We completely approve of and unreservedly support the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and regard these as the only correct solution for the Vietnam question. We completely approve of and unreservedly support the Appeal to the People of the Whole Country issued by President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on July 17, 1966.

We appeal to the scientists and all men of good will throughout the world **to take more resolute actions to stop the blood-stained hands of U.S. imperialism and to support and aid more energetically and still more effectively the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.**

July 30, 1966, Peking

Speech at Closing Ceremony of Peking Physics Colloquium

by KUO MO-JO

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Dear friends and comrades,

The 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium concludes today. **On behalf of the Chinese people and scientific workers, I warmly congratulate the Colloquium on its success. We express hearty regards and thanks to the scientists of various countries and all the comrades who worked for the Colloquium for their industrious efforts.**

The present Physics Colloquium is the first of its kind on a particular branch of science since the 1964 Peking Symposium, with the participation of 144 physicists and scientists from 33 countries and a regional scientific institution of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania. They gathered together in nine days' meeting in which they reported on the results of their researches and held enthusiastic academic discussions. This should be regarded as a major event in itself. The notion of Western superiority and such assertions as Europe and North America being the centre of world civilization have, beyond all doubt, become outdated.

At the Colloquium, the scientists freely discussed the microscopic world as well as the macroscopic world. They discussed questions concerning the most advanced branches of science as well as education in science. Some of our friends, probing deep into the

nucleus and elementary particles, explored the mysteries of the material world. Some friends, taking into consideration the need for the development of new industrial techniques in their countries, scrutinized metals, semi-conductors, structure of matter and other aspects of solid state physics. Others, laying stress on the training of scientific and technological personnel of their own countries and nations, introduced and exchanged many new experiences in the teaching of physics. **Despite its short duration, the Colloquium has reaped a rich harvest in scientific work. This has a far-reaching significance in promoting the progress of physics and of the natural sciences as a whole in the various countries of the four continents and the growth of their scientific and technological personnel.**

The Colloquium has also fully demonstrated the solidarity and friendship of the peoples and scientists of the four continents. In spite of the fact that they come from different countries and have different experiences and views in scientific work, the scientists, young and old, with the lofty aim of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and of developing national science and culture, have sincerely co-operated with one another as masters of their own destiny and promoted mutual understanding and friendship. Such sincere friendship can be cultivated only in modest and frank discussions and in seeking

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truth together. It will remain in our memories for ever as a motive force to further our common progress.

A recent event worthy of mention here is that from the end of June to the beginning of July, the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting was held in Peking which was attended by delegates from 53 countries and regions. The Meeting expressed support for the Vietnamese people's just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; at the same time it supported the struggle of the Asian and African countries against imperialism and for the winning and defending of national independence. It also discussed the question of how to develop national new culture and new literature and art.

It is a fortuitous coincidence that the two meetings were held in Peking one after the other with only two weeks in between. The two meetings are different in specialization, but they have a common language, that is, the desire of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States and developing new cultures of our respective nations. In this is reflected the inevitable course of history. In order to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard the independence and freedom of their own nations, the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania will necessarily strengthen their unity, exchange experiences, learn from each other, and make common progress to catch up with the advanced levels of the world. The people will take their destinies into their own hands; they will become their own masters, not slaves. This trend of historical development is irresistible.

The imperialists and their stooges are displeased with the unity of the oppressed nations and oppressed people and they have tried a thousand and one ways in carrying out divisive activities. The Bandung spirit engendered at the 1955 Afro-Asian Conference, namely, the spirit of the Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity to combat imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence, has become a thorn in the side of the imperialists and their flunkies. As a result, the Second African-Asian Conference scheduled to be held last year was torpedoed. So the imperialists and their flunkies arrogantly declared: The concept of Afro-Asian solidarity has died. Has it really died? They have laughed too soon! The two meetings which we held successively within thirty-four days are two resolute answers in the negative. Far from having died, the concept of Afro-Asian solidarity has become more consolidated and expanded. It has been consolidated as a result of the double assurance made by the writers and scientists, and expanded because the concept of Afro-Asian solidarity has developed into the concept of solidarity of the four continents.

We Chinese people firmly support the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States and for the winning and defending of national independence. That is why we Chinese people

ple have become a thorn in the side of the imperialists and their flunkies. In recent years they have ceaselessly raised the hue and cry that the Chinese people are "isolated." Are the Chinese people really "isolated"? Again they have laughed too soon! Likewise, our two meetings have given firm answers in the negative. No, **the Chinese people are by no means "isolated." They have friends all over the world.**

Friends and comrades!

Two years ago, at the 1964 Peking Symposium, I said: "The people and scientific workers of our four continents have awakened, shattered the control and monopoly of science by the imperialists and the old and new colonialists, begun to master the sciences and are determined to bring our science and culture into a new era of renaissance and prosperity." Two years have elapsed, which are a mere instant in human history. But what great changes have taken place in our four continents! We see that the revolutionary storm against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States is surging forward and raging fiercely. The nationalist countries which have already won political independence have exerted their own efforts in building up national economy and developing national science and culture while opposing imperialism and consolidating their political independence. The vigorous development of science and technology achieved by the peoples of the four continents over the past two years proves to the hilt that **national independence and social reform are preconditions for the building up and development of national science.**

The Chinese scientific workers had bitter experience in this respect. In semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China many good-intentioned intellectuals, cherishing the illusions of "national salvation by science," "national salvation by education" and "national salvation by industry," tried to find in Western material civilization a prescription for national rejuvenation. However, the reactionary rule of the imperialists and their agents in China destroyed their illusions one after another. It was after innumerable heroic and heart-stirring struggles of the Chinese people that the Communist Party of China — the core of leadership of the Chinese revolution — came into being 45 years ago. **Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great helmsman of the Chinese revolution, has, with great talent and creatively, integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and guided the Chinese people to carry out the great socialist revolution and socialist construction after the great victory of the national liberation and of the people's democratic revolution. The 45 years of leadership exercised by the Chinese Communist Party in the Chinese revolution are years in which Chairman Mao Tse-tung has, with great talent and creatively, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all aspects. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism in the age when imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to victory throughout the world. Without**

Mao Tse-tung's thought as our guidance, there can be no New China and no great achievements in our socialist construction over the past 17 years. The great socialist cultural revolution which is now spreading to every corner of our country is an unprecedented revolutionary movement in which the 700 million Chinese people are creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, thoroughly criticizing the old ideas, culture, customs and habits and, consequently, creating socialist new ideas, culture, customs and habits. A new era has begun in which the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers themselves grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought. This will put an end once and for all to the history of the monopoly of science and culture by a few and truly emancipate the creative potentialities of millions upon millions of the working people in China. The impact on the development of science and culture in China is immeasurable.

At the Colloquium our friends from abroad enthusiastically acclaimed Mao Tse-tung's thought, praised the profound and far-reaching significance of the study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by the people and scientific workers of our country and commended the achievements in our socialist construction as an embodiment of the immense power of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is a great encouragement to us. We Chinese scientific workers will for ever hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and keep advancing on the road charted by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the road of being red and expert. As servants of the people, we will always wholeheartedly serve the greatest majority of the people of China and the whole world.

Friends and comrades! Our meeting was held at a time when a new upsurge emerged in the movement launched by the Chinese and the world's people for supporting Vietnam in its resistance to U.S. aggression. This has made us feel all the more strongly that **an urgent task has been placed before every scientist of the world, the task of upholding the dignity of science and firmly opposing the use of science as a means of aggression by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.** The practice of science is a social practice. In the world of today, whether one is conscious of it or not, the fruits of science serve either imperialist aggression and exploitation, or the masses of the people and the cause of social progress. Scientists with a sense of justice are duty-bound to make a serious choice of the road they are going to take. We have seen that the U.S. aggressors are turning the fruits of scientific experiments and modern techniques of production into bombs, napalm bombs, poison gas, toxic chemicals and bacteriological weapons, to deal with the people who oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and strive for freedom and independence, and ruthlessly massacre the Vietnamese people who are struggling for the reunification of their fatherland. Such is the man-slaughtering "science," a science a hundred times more criminal than what was applied at the Nazi concentration camp at Oswiecim. Any scientific worker with a sense of justice

cannot but feel extremely indignant at such heinous crimes.

Despite their unscrupulous use of the fruits of science in carrying out a frenzied, barbarous war of aggression in Vietnam, the U.S. aggressors have suffered heavy defeats. In order to save themselves from their defeat on the battlefield, they have resorted to the insidious tactics of "forcing peace talks through bombing," in a vain attempt to make the heroic Vietnamese people to knuckle under. Since June 29, U.S. imperialism has flagrantly carried out repeated bombing of Hanoi, the capital, and Haiphong, the second largest city, of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This shows precisely that the U.S. aggressors are at the end of their tether and are as desperate as a cornered beast. At this crucial moment, the Soviet revisionist leading clique, who willingly act as the accomplice No. 1 of U.S. imperialism, have actively served the Johnson Administration's "peace talks" fraud in a vain attempt to stamp out the flames of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to betray the interests of the Vietnamese people.

President Ho Chi Minh issued "An Appeal to the People of the Whole Country" on July 17 in which he most strongly condemned U.S. imperialist aggression and reiterated the Vietnamese people's determination to persist in the protracted war of resistance. President Ho Chi Minh said: "Johnson and his clique should realize this: They may bring in 500,000 troops, one million or even more to step up the war of aggression in south Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation." He said. "The war may last still 5, 10, 20 years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated!" This is the resolute reply of the heroic Vietnamese people to the U.S. aggressors and their accomplices.

We Chinese people and our Vietnamese brothers are as closely related as lips and teeth and we most resolutely support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. Chairman Liu Shao-chi solemnly declared on July 22 that the entire Chinese people give their staunchest and warmest support to the militant appeal of President Ho Chi Minh. **Chairman Liu Shao-chi said in the statement: "In order to support the Vietnamese people in winning thorough victory in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, the Chinese people are ready to undertake the greatest national sacrifices. . . . The 700 million Chinese people provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. The vast expanse of China's territory is the reliable rear area of the Vietnamese people. The Chinese people have made up their minds and have made every preparation to take such actions at any time and in any place as the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples deem necessary for dealing joint blows at the U.S. aggressor." This is the**

Chinese people's resolute reply to the U.S. aggressors and their accomplices.

We Chinese scientific workers, like all the people of our country, resolutely support Chairman Liu Shao-chi's statement. We have made every preparation and are ready, at any time, to answer the call of our motherland and contribute all we have to striking at the U.S. aggressors.

We are glad to see that progressive scientific workers throughout the world (including those in the United States) are rising to oppose the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. **We are willing to join hands with all scientific workers who are against U.S. imperialism and render all-round support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely and win final victory.**

We people and scientific workers of the four continents shall, with our own efforts, continue to score still more and greater achievements in science and technology, and make still greater contributions to the task of burying imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and their lackeys and to the cause of winning and safeguarding national independence, defending world peace and developing the national economy, culture and science of the four continents.

Peking Physics Colloquium

Oppose Imperialism and Colonialism, Develop National Science and Culture

AFTER a nine-day session, the 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium came to a triumphant end on July 31. A closing ceremony which was attended by Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen, 10,000 local citizens from all walks of life and foreign friends now in Peking was held in the Great Hall of the People. Scientists from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania who had worked painstakingly during the meeting were enthusiastically saluted by the participants. Thus, over 140 scientists from more than 30 countries warmly celebrated together with those present the important contribution the Colloquium had made to the common cause of the scientists and people of the four continents—the cause of unity against imperialism and of the development of national science and culture.

The convener of the colloquium presidium, Mokihiro Nogami, who was also leader of the Japanese

Dear friends! Our Colloquium is coming to a close. We will continue to hold, in the future, colloquia on particular branches of science. The 1968 Peking Symposium on multiple branches of science will take place soon. The Chinese people and scientific workers have always considered it the greatest honour to be able to play the host and provide facilities for the meetings of the progressive scientists of the four continents and the world. At the same time, we have always regarded our participation in such meetings as the best opportunities for learning from others. In the near future when we meet again our friends present here and many more new friends in Peking, we hope that a rich harvest will be reaped both in scientific work and in promoting the progress of mankind.

Let us acclaim:

The Vietnamese people will triumph! U.S. imperialism will be defeated!

The people throughout the world will triumph! Imperialism and its lackeys will be defeated!

Long live the great unity of the scientists and people of the four continents!

Long live the great unity of the scientists and people of the whole world!

Delegation of Scientists, read out the Communique of the Colloquium (see p. 19); Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, delivered a speech on behalf of the Chinese people and Chinese scientific workers (see p. 21).

Scientists from 30 countries took the floor at the ceremony. While warmly hailing the achievements of the Colloquium, they also expressed the determination and confidence of the scientists and people of the four continents in opposing imperialism, colonialism and developing national science and culture. In their speeches they once again warmly acclaimed the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and the tremendous achievements made in various fields by the Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Colom-

bia's Santiago Gamba Escallon, for one, spoke of the miracle which the brilliant genius of Chairman Mao Tse-tung has worked on the Chinese people, a miracle, he said, that has been transformed into the capability to work, to organize and to put things into practice.

The speakers also denounced U.S. imperialism for expanding its war of aggression in Vietnam and its heinous crime of massacring Vietnamese people through the abuse of scientific achievements. They at the same time showed that they stood four-square behind the Vietnamese people in their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country. On the previous day, 110 scientists attending the Colloquium had jointly issued a statement on this question (see p. 19).

A Conclusion in Common

The Colloquium discussed what was the fundamental problem in the development of national science and culture in the countries of the four continents. A scientist from Argentina who first brought forward the question, said that his country had no freedom of education and scientific research since it was controlled by foreign powers. His words gave rise to an enthusiastic discussion. Scientists from Sierra Leone, Colombia, Japan, Vietnam and Ceylon all gave their views on the question in the light of what had happened to their own countries and their personal experience.

On this question, the paper by Suharjo, leader of the Indonesian Scientists Delegation, received particular attention. Suharjo strongly denounced the U.S. imperialist-backed Indonesian fascist military regime for brutally persecuting the progressive scientists in the country and exposed U.S. imperialism's cultural infiltration into Indonesia. After an animated discussion on the development of national science and culture in relation to politics, many scientists came to a conclusion in common: In countries which have long been suffering imperialist aggression and oppression, the fundamental problem in developing national science and culture is primarily one of politics. Without overthrowing imperialism and colonialism, without genuine national independence and liberation, the development of national science and culture is out of the question.

Speaking on this question, *Renmin Ribao* in its August 1 editorial hailing the victorious close of the Colloquium, also cited the divided, semi-colonial, semi-feudal old China as an example and quoted a passage in an article written by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1945. Chairman Mao then said: "Many well-intentioned educators, scientists and students have buried themselves in their own work or studies and paid no attention to politics in the belief that they could serve the country with their knowledge, but this too has turned out to be a dream, a dream that has been shattered. This indeed is a good sign, for the shattering of these childish dreams marks a starting-point on China's road towards prosperity and strength." The editorial also said that to develop national science and culture in the struggle against imperialism and the struggle for and

to preserve national independence is precisely the starting-point for the countries of the four continents on the road towards prosperity and strength.

Break Down Imperialist Monopoly, Develop National Science and Culture

At present, a new period of a great revolution is beginning in modern physics. A total of 83 scientific papers and reports were read by 78 scientists from 17 countries, at either the plenary or group meetings at which academic problems covering all fields of physics were widely discussed. In addition, 16 other papers were distributed at the Colloquium.

Pakistan scientist Professor Abdus Salam who arrived in Peking on July 29, the last day of the Colloquium's academic activities, delivered a report on elementary particles at a plenary session at which he acknowledged the fact that the theory of symmetry was unable to account for quite a number of phenomena, and this, he said, showed that elementary particles must have their internal structure.

Among the many papers and reports welcomed at the Colloquium were: "Interaction of Two Atomic Nuclei — Quasi-Molecule Formation," by Mokichiro Nogami of Japan; "The Recent Development of the Theory of Elementary Particles — On the Sakata Model —" by Japan's Shuzo Ogawa; as well as those by scientists of Cambodia, Sierra Leone, Argentina and other countries.

This Colloquium on physics boosted the morale of the people and scientists of the countries in the four continents and deflated the arrogance of the imperialists and their "authorities" in the field of science. The myth that physics, especially nuclear physics, could be monopolized by certain big countries in Europe and America has long been exploded. The brilliant achievements of the Colloquium constituted a direct blow to those who vainly hoped to reign like kings and tyrants in the domain of world science.

Radiance of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Illuminates The Road of Scientific Experiment

Tsai Tsu-chuan, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation and an electric light sources expert of worker origin, delivered a report entitled "Making Lamps for the Revolution" which was warmly received. He in his report stressed the fact that it was Mao Tse-tung's thought which fortified people's revolutionary will and illuminated their path of progress. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful weapon for China's revolution and construction. People armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the greatest fighting force, he emphasized.

Citing many vivid facts and examples, Tsai Tsu-chuan told how he and the personnel of the Electric Light Sources Laboratory of the Fudan University whom he led, with the wholehearted co-operation of other units, had succeeded in doing within three to four years what took the Western capitalist countries 20 or 30 years

to accomplish in research for new-type electric light sources, thus breaking through the technical embargo in this field imposed on China by imperialism and modern revisionism. All this, he said, was achieved by holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, by endeavouring to transform their world outlook through Mao Tse-tung's thought, by making Chairman Mao's articles "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" their guide in their scientific research and by persisting in the road of self-reliance. Today, he and his colleagues have succeeded in making from scratch more than ten types of new electric light sources. They have also successfully trial-produced in a short time the long-arc xenon lamp (popularly known as "the little sun") reputed to be the second revolution in the history of lighting and have caught up with world advanced levels. They have also succeeded in making thirty types of hollow-cathode lamps which are used as light sources for instruments.

Scientists from abroad visited the exhibition of electric light sources sponsored by the Chinese delegation, where some of the results of the research by Tsai Tsu-chuan and his colleagues over the last few years were on display. There, people saw various kinds of new types of electric light sources, including a 200 kilowatt long-arc xenon lamp. Several years ago, the modern revisionists boasted that their 100 kilowatt long-arc xenon lamp was "the biggest lamp on earth" and ridiculed China for its backwardness in the technique of lighting. But, as Tsai Tsu-chuan pointed out in his report: **With Mao Tse-tung's thought, we fear neither Heaven nor Earth; we dare to combat the imperialists, the modern revisionists and the reactionaries of all countries as well as our backwardness in science. With it, we shall be able to surmount all difficulties, win victories and blaze our own trail.** After the visit to the exhibition, Adnan Zmerli, a Tunisian scientist, exclaimed: I knew nothing about China in the past; now I've come to see that Mao Tse-tung's thought is a real weapon.

Speaking on behalf of the Peking Research Group on the Theory of Elementary Particles, the Chinese physicist Wang Jung won the attention of the Col-

loquium with his report "Research on the Theory of Elementary Particles Carried Out Under the Brilliant Illumination of Mao Tse-tung's Thought."

The report eloquently demonstrated that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the powerful, invincible weapon in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The Chinese physicists taking part in the research, creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, following his teachings about emancipating one's mind and breaking away from blind faith, and using as their supreme guide his brilliant philosophical thought that with all things on earth "one divides into two," had, in revealing the contradictions within elementary particles, creatively postulated the "theory of the straton model" which reflects the internal structure of elementary particles. This took theoretical research into the internal structure of elementary particles a great step forward.

"Stratons" were postulated by Chinese physicists against the erroneous theory of Western scholars that the elementary particles were indivisible. "Straton" means one of the infinite number of strata in the structure of matter, and is not the "ultimate constituent of matter." The "theory of the straton model" shows that the elementary particles are composed of still more elementary things—stratons and anti-stratons. According to this theory, it is possible to explain and describe in a unified way many phenomena in the field of elementary particles which hitherto the existing theories have failed to do. This is of considerable value to further research into the internal structure of elementary particles in the future.

The Chinese physicists' achievements in the theory of elementary particles and electric light sources have testified to the fact that the great thought of Mao Tse-tung has established the orientation and indicated the road ahead for the Chinese people in furthering the cause of socialist science. This has been a great inspiration to scientists of various countries. They say that Mao Tse-tung's thought is a universal truth which, in the social and natural science alike, guides the peoples in their advance.

(Continued from p. 11.)

Henceforth, they said, they must take the People's Liberation Army as their example and creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's works so as to win victory in both revolution and in production and construction.

On the southeast coast and along the southwest border of China, the people eagerly invited the commanders and fighters of army units stationed there to tell about their experiences in studying Chairman Mao's works. The "Heroic Tashan Regiment" under the Canton command sent a group of more than 140 cadres and fighters to the countryside to popularize Mao

Tse-tung's thought. This group was warmly received wherever it went.

When Feng Fu-sheng, political instructor of a P.L.A. air force unit who is an activist in studying Chairman Mao's works, spoke of his experience in studying Chairman Mao's works to members of a people's commune near where he was stationed, many of them said that his words had gone home and that in future they must earnestly study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions.

French Communist Movement (M-L) Praises Chairman Mao's Historic Contribution in Combating Revisionism

THE First Congress of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist) which met recently in Paris, sent a message of greetings to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The message warmly praised the historic contribution of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the struggle against modern revisionism.

It was published in the July-August issue of *l'Humanite nouvelle*, central organ of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist).

The message wrote, "On the occasion of the First Congress of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist) which met in Paris on June 25 and 26, 1966, the French Marxist-Leninists send their fraternal greetings to the great Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The French Communists (Marxist-Leninist), who carry on the glorious traditions of the French workers' movement,

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Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party Founded

THE Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile was founded last May at the First Marxist-Leninist Congress of Chilean Communists.

The Congress was organized by the revolutionary organization "Espartaco," the "Communist Rebel Union," a number of Communists who had split with the revisionist leadership of the Chilean Communist Party, and other revolutionary people. About 80 delegates attended the Congress.

A communique issued by the Congress said that before the Congress many regional congresses and

highly appreciate the historic contribution of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thought in the struggle against modern revisionism in the international communist movement.

"The Congress has clearly drawn a line of demarcation on the political and organizational plane between the Marxist-Leninists and the modern revisionists in France. It marks an important stage in the development of the French Marxist-Leninist movement and shows that in spite of the betrayal of the modern revisionists, Marxism-Leninism represents a considerable force even in one of the bastions of capitalism and imperialism.

"The French Marxist-Leninists reaffirm their fullest solidarity with the People's Republic of China at a time when American imperialism's threats of aggression are clearly directed against China, the bastion of socialism in the world," the message stressed.

branch Party meetings were held at which draft documents for the Congress were discussed. The drafts of the Party statutes and Party programme, and the reports on the Party's domestic and foreign policies were discussed at the Congress. The discussion showed that the delegates to the Congress were unanimous in their opinion on the principles contained in these documents.

According to the communique, the Congress elected the national leadership committee of the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party.

On the evening of July 31 and on August 1, in Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Shenyang, Tientsin, Harbin, Taiyuan, Wuhan, Sian, Nanking, Tsinan, Hangchow, Kunming, Urumchi, Huhehot and other cities grand meetings to commemorate Army Day, army and civilian get-togethers or big meetings to support the army and pay special attention to the families of the soldiers were held. At these meetings responsible members of the Party, government and army in the different places celebrated the occasion together with thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers. At a gathering in Peking on the evening of August 1, Ma Li, Member of the Secretariat of the Peking Municipal

Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, called on the people of Peking to respond energetically to Chairman Mao's great call and to push to a new stage their activities to learn from the P.L.A.

During this period, many areas organized delegations to visit and warmly greet local army units, the families of martyrs and soldiers, as well as disabled servicemen. Many areas also organized teams to go among the families of martyrs and soldiers to find out what they were thinking and how they were getting on in production and in their daily lives and to help them solve all kinds of concrete problems.

ROUND THE WORLD

PEDDLING U.S. PEACE TALKS FRAUD

Wilson's Unsavoury Role

British Prime Minister Wilson has played a very unsavoury role by scurrying abroad and working energetically for U.S. imperialism as it recklessly escalates its war of aggression in Vietnam in an all-out effort to "force peace talks through bombing."

Wilson made a statement to the House of Commons immediately after the American air marauders bombed Hanoi and Haiphong. While hypocritically noting the U.S. action with "regret," he hastened to add that Britain "remains convinced" that the United States was "right" to pursue its policy—a policy of aggression—in Vietnam. He brazenly asserted that "the onus for continuing it [the fighting] rests there [Hanoi]" and flagrantly tried to intimidate the Vietnamese people into accepting U.S. imperialism's "unconditional negotiations." On July 16, Wilson rushed to Moscow and for three days held secret talks with Kosygin over the Vietnam question. There, under the cloak of the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, the two made their shady deals.

The collusion between the British Labour government and the Soviet leadership does not begin today. For a long time the two pals have been echoing each other and running errands for the U.S. policy of aggression in Vietnam. Today the Soviet revisionist leading group is working hand in glove with the Johnson Administration in its swindle to "force peace talks through bombing" and is trying hard to line up all monsters and fiends in a "united action." Wilson's Moscow tour, like that of the Indian Prime Minister, is an integral part of the big plot hatched with Moscow as the centre to betray the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

While going out of its way to peddle the Johnson Administration's

"peace talks" fraud, the British Labour government virulently attacked China which firmly supports the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. Speaking in the House of Commons on July 7, Wilson unscrupulously attacked Premier Chou En-lai by name for his just stand on the Vietnam question. On July 13, he openly and vociferously urged the British public to demonstrate in front of the Office of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in London.

As a matter of fact, the Labour government, as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism, did not stop at peddling the "peace talks" fraud and carrying out anti-China activities. Officers of the British army and police have long been active in Saigon. Beginning last year, the British air force has been transporting military supplies for the U.S. aggressors in south Vietnam. This year, the Labour government sent a medical team to south Vietnam. A contingent of British troops is building an air base in Thailand. In addition, the Labour government has placed Hongkong at U.S. disposal as a base for the war of aggression against Vietnam. All this shows that the Labour government is driving Britain step by step into the whirlpool of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam. By throwing in Britain's lot with U.S. imperialism, Wilson can attain no other end than to hasten the collapse of British imperialism.

Indian Prime Minister — A U.S. Tout

After conferring with the Soviet leaders and plotting to reconvene the Geneva conference, Mrs. Indira Gandhi at a New Delhi press conference on July 19 boosted her "peace" proposal on the Vietnam question and disclosed that Indian missions abroad "were actively pursuing" this fraud. Thus, the Indian Prime Minister has once again come out into the open to serve as

a very active tout in U.S. imperialism's criminal moves "to force peace talks through bombing."

Before her visit to the Soviet Union, the Indian Prime Minister had made public her so-called "seven-point proposal" for ending the war in Vietnam. The joint communique on Soviet-Indian talks was completely in tune with this "seven-point proposal" advanced by the Indian reactionaries.

It is noteworthy that despite universal condemnation of the Johnson Administration's recent criminal bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong by the just-minded world public, the Indian Prime Minister should have first put forward the so-called "seven-point proposal" and then hurried to Moscow for talks. What made her so unmindful of public criticism and so unsparing of her own energy? The answer became clear when, promptly on the day after she made public her "seven-point proposal," the United States lent India \$150 million. This followed the promise made by the revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union to give her a reward of 1,000 million rubles.

Mrs. Gandhi's Moscow trip not only showed up the hateful features of the Indian reactionaries, but also further exposed the revisionist leaders of the Soviet Union as renegades. The Indian Prime Minister inadvertently betrayed her second master when in her glee she boasted at her press conference in New Delhi that India's "initiative had been welcomed" and that "I doubt if he [Kosygin] wants to give up the initiative" to bring about "peace talks" on Vietnam. Moscow may make one "denial" after another, but the Indian Prime Minister's statement has once again laid bare the game of united action which the United States and the Soviet Union are playing to "force peace talks through bombing."

President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal to the People of the Whole Country is a powerful rebuff to U.S. imperialism's policy of war blackmail and a direct blow at the various kinds of salesmen of the "peace talks" scheme. The Indian reactionaries, running er-

rands for the Johnson Administration to promote its plot for "peace talks," can never hope to shake the iron will of the 31 million Vietnamese people to fight on resolutely till final victory. Their manoeuvres will only end in exposing them to the last detail and making them more notorious than ever on the international political stage.

NEGRO STRUGGLE IN U.S.A.

Breaking the Fetters Of "Non-Violence"

Since the latter part of June, armed actions by Negroes against racial oppression have time and again broken out in many parts of the United States—including big cities like Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Los Angeles. The demonstrators fought courageously against armed troops and police and the racists, and there have been far more struggles in this period than in any previous year. This shows that the American Negro struggle against racial discrimination, oppression and exploitation is breaking away from the doctrine of "non-violence" imposed on the Negroes by their Right-wing leadership and is embarking upon the path of opposing counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. This development has added to the difficulties of the U.S. ruling circles who are in dire straits as a result of repeated defeats in their war of aggression in Vietnam.

The slogan "black power" which reflects the growing militancy of the Negro people was raised for the first time in June when a Negro "freedom march" was staged in Mississippi, a state where racism is particularly rampant. In a manifesto, the organizers declared that the march was "a public indictment and protest" against American society, the Government of the United States and the state of Mississippi. The three-week march covered more than 260 miles. Throughout it, the demonstrators were under close troop and police surveillance all the time and risked their lives when passing through the Mississippi hinterland. But their numbers grew daily—from 7 at the start to several thousand at Jackson where the march ended. On that day some 50,000 Negroes attended the meeting against racial oppression in front of the state legislature building in Jackson. The militant spirit of the demonstrators remained high throughout the march. By their actions the marchers demonstrated the bankruptcy of the doctrine of "non-violence." When the racists opened fire to provoke them, some demonstrators immediately fired back.

The high militancy of the American Negroes has also found expression in the recent changes of leadership and policies of a number of important Negro organizations. The Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, which had been active in organizing Negro struggles in the south, changed its leadership in May to a more militant one which openly calls for armed self-defence. The

organization has declared its opposition to the Johnson Administration's policy of aggression in Vietnam.

Another Negro organization, the Congress of Racial Equality, at its national convention early in July, adopted a resolution announcing an end to "non-violence" which it had advocated for more than 20 years, and made a stand for the right of the Negroes to defend themselves and counter-attack when subjected to violence. One of its new leaders, who took office in March, has said: "The philosophy of non-violence is dying."

It is reported that the ranks of the Negro armed self-defence organizations are rapidly swelling. The Deacons for Defence and Justice formed last year has now established 50 to 60 branches in five southern states. The Revolutionary Action Movement which has its headquarters in Philadelphia is now also active in New York, Chicago, Detroit and other industrial centres in the north.

The struggle of the American Negroes is a life-and-death class struggle. In the face of their rising armed resistance against racial oppression, the U.S. reactionary ruling circles are planning new steps to suppress it. However, the history of the American Negro struggle shows that violent suppression by the ruling circles can only hasten the new awakening of the Negro masses and make more people realize that their sole hope is to meet violence with violence.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 5.)

He continued: "If friendship between Pakistan and China is a matter of concern to some and if they are trying to drive a wedge between them, then I fully share Your Excellency's conviction that they shall not succeed." The Minister said that Pakistan would never forget the generous help and assistance that came from China in her hour of national peril. He added: "We are not a big country. But we are a country

with honour and self-respect. We can never turn against our friends; nor shall we ever aid our enemies. Your Excellency has said that China is a reliable friend of Pakistan. I can assure Your Excellency that Pakistan reciprocates this sentiment in full measure. We have no power over the acts of others. But we certainly have the command of our own deeds. No matter how hard others may try to compromise our national honour and dignity, we shall remain steadfast on the course that we have chosen."

Minister Faruque continued: "Pakistan and China threaten no other country. The 800 million people of our two countries are united in the determination to defend themselves. This shall strengthen peace not only for our two countries but also in our region and, in a certain measure, throughout the world."

On the eve of his departure, Minister Faruque gave a farewell banquet which was attended by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

ACROSS THE LAND

Good News From Wheat-Growers

A CONTINUOUS stream of good tidings has poured in from the various wheat-growing areas of China since harvesting got under way in May.

Honan, one of the main wheat-producing provinces, reports a good harvest of winter wheat. The eastern plain of this province has reaped a crop seldom equalled in the past. In some counties, the harvest was 30 per cent and more above that of last year. Anhwei Province, another important wheat-grower, also reports a good harvest in all areas apart from a few places where the crop was affected by adverse natural conditions. Its harvest this year is reported to be one of the best since liberation. The important wheat-producing area of northern Kiangsu Province also brought in good harvests. Kiangsi Province in the south too gathered good harvests in most of its wheat areas. Rural people's communes around the outskirts of Shichia-chuang in Hopei Province gathered in a heavy crop over a large area. Reports from the threshing floors quote a per *mu* yield 20 per cent higher than last year.

Good news also come from the national minority frontier regions of Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia. Rural communes in Inner Mongolia's "granary" along the big bend of the Yellow River overcame drought, high winds and insect pests to reap a bigger harvest than last year's good harvest.

The good summer harvests raised in many places this year was the result of relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought, and of commune members following the directives of Chairman Mao and revolutionizing their thinking. Anhwei Province is a typical example of this. In the past, this province has always had more than its share of natural calamities and yields have always been relatively low. In recent years, the broad masses of commune members and cadres who have diligently studied Chairman Mao's writings have effected a change in their mental outlook. Exhibiting the resolution mentioned by Chairman Mao in "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," they have set out determinedly to change the backward state of farm production. In the northern Huai River area which had been plagued by waterlogging for

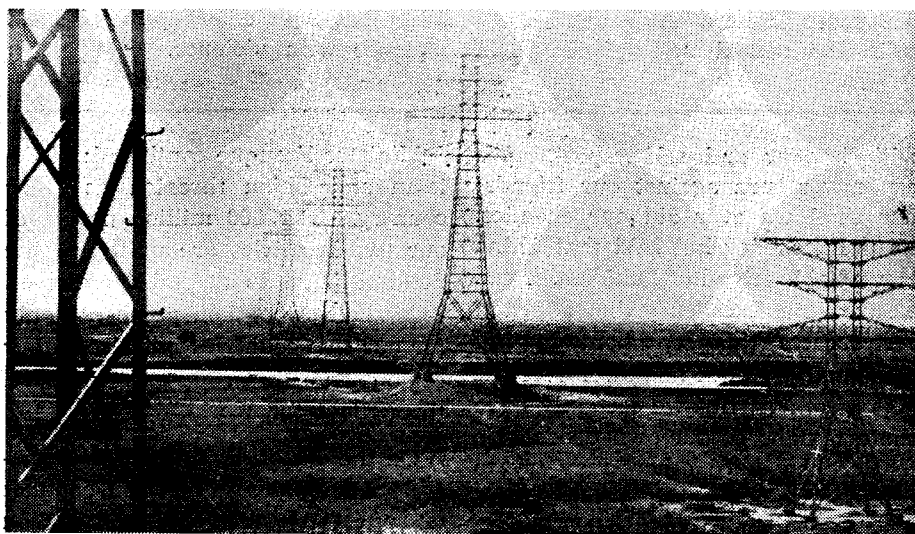
years they summed up their experience in years of battling flooding and waterlogging and in raising crops and have step by step built up an irrigation system that puts the stress on drainage. This has greatly enhanced their ability to resist calamities. The province has greatly increased its ability to produce fertilizer. The quality of manure accumulated is better too and more was spread this year than in any previous year. Various improved strains of grain suited to local conditions were sown on larger areas than ever before.

Tungting Lake Water Conservancy Project Completed

A GIANT electric irrigation and drainage network has just been completed around Tungting Lake in Hunan Province, central China. It protects millions of *mu* of farmland against the traditional troubles of waterlogging and drought. Originally scheduled to take three years, it was finished in only two years and two months by its builders who put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and worked with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm.

The network includes 1,580 pumping stations, 6,100 kilometres of power transmission lines, 90 transforming stations and over 60 huge pylons supporting the power lines over rivers. Additional irrigation and drainage ditches are now under construction to link the pumping stations with the nearby farmland. When these are completed, the stations will provide irrigation and drainage facilities for a total of over 6 million *mu* of farmland in the 13 counties around the lake.

The Tungting Lake area is an important agricultural region in Hunan Province and achievements in capital construction on its farmland have played a big part in the province's agricultural development. Three years ago only 15 million *mu* of farmland could give stable, high yields despite



New landscape around Tungting Lake

long dry spells or too much rain. Now, that figure has risen to 24 million *mu*. Irrigation now effectively covers over 40 million *mu* of farmland in the province. Thanks to the network of electric pumping stations, a vast amount of labour has been released on many farms from the chore of pedalling waterwheels and redirected to intensive and meticulous farming to enable these places to raise bumper crops every year.

The rapid development of capital construction on the farmland around the lake, with the electric pumping stations playing the leading role, has enabled the masses of commune members to see the happy prospect of a new socialist countryside, and come to a clearer understanding of the tremendous advantages of the people's commune. Each new water conservancy work completed is hailed with the cry: "Long live the Chinese Communist Party! Long live Chairman Mao!"

Small Plant Makes Artificial Diamonds

USING simple equipment, a small factory that normally makes grinding wheels in Soochow, east China, has produced a kind of artificial diamond.

The artificial diamond is made from graphite in the presence of a catalyst under high pressure and at a high temperature. It resembles the natural product in its physical properties, and is used for grinding and cutting ultra-hard metals and non-metallic materials, and for arming the cutting edge of rock-boring tools.

The factory, in Kiangsu Province, had plans to make artificial diamonds last year. But at that time, doubts were expressed whether a small factory like theirs would be able to turn out such a high grade product that is produced in only a few countries. In March this year, in the course of the socialist education movement and their study of Chairman Mao's works, the workers of the plant freed themselves from the

bondage of foreign stereotypes and "authorities" and set about their task, confident that so long as they acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, success was certain.

Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that one should despise the enemy strategically but take full account of him tactically, they made a thorough analysis of the concrete conditions and the difficulties to be overcome in producing artificial diamonds, and studied ways and means to tackle them. A special team composed of workers, technicians and leading cadres of the plant was formed. In 40 days of persistent effort, it solved a host of difficulties in respect both of technique and equipment and finally turned out a product to the standard required. In the course of trial production, many scientific research departments and a number of other factories helped and co-operated with the Soochow plant.

China-Compiled Astronomical Year Books

ASTRONOMICAL year books for 1969 and 1970, calculated and edited entirely by Chinese astronomers, are now ready for publication.

The year books plot in accurate detail the position of the sun, the moon, the major planets and hundreds of fixed stars at different times of the year and predict solar and lunar eclipses and various other special celestial phenomena. They also provide data important for geodesic surveying, the prospecting of natural resources and various fields of work such as farmwork, aviation and navigation connected with economic construction.

Only a few countries can calculate and edit astronomical year books. In 1958, scientists of the Tzuchinshan (Purple Mountain) Observatory in Nanking which is under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, inspired by the big leap forward, began making the calculations necessary to edit

astronomical year books independently. The data for the 1969 and 1970 year books were compiled within a span of ten months beginning in 1965.

The accuracy of these two books has been appraised as being up to, and in some respects above, international standards.

Care of Workers in Summer

MIDSUMMER in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial centre, finds workers there working unflaggingly even in high-temperature conditions to fulfil and overfulfil production targets. Despite the summer heat, the masses are working with ever greater enthusiasm while factory cadres following the instructions given by Chairman Mao in his article "Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work," show greater concern than ever for the masses' well-being.

Cadres of a plant making iron cooking pots moved out of some of their better-ventilated offices and turned them into rest rooms for the workers. They visited the homes of workers and staff to see to their living conditions, describe to the families production conditions in the plant and give advice on how to take good care of their working members. They also helped women workers in the plant to make better hot-weather arrangements in regard to family and house-keeping matters.

Cadres of one metallurgical plant voluntarily took their electric fans from their offices and put them in the workshops. They turned a conference room into a rest room for workers who had to work in high-temperature departments.

Cadres in many factories worked side by side with those working under high temperatures; others served workers there with cold drinks. They also strengthened education among the workers and staff on how to prevent heat prostration.

RADIO PEKING

In response to the militant call of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution has been sweeping through the whole of China in the last few months with tempestuous force. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the several hundred million workers, peasants and soldiers and the masses of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals are clearing out the many monsters and demons entrenched in ideological and cultural positions. The so-called "Three-Family Village" or "Four-Family Inn," the bourgeois "experts," "scholars," "authorities" and "respected masters" and their like have been routed and their whole prestige has been scattered to the winds. This great cultural revolution has no parallel in scale, in sweep, in strength or in momentum. It is already spurring the socialist cause in China forward with great vigour and undoubtedly is having and will continue to have an immeasurably profound and far-reaching impact on the world revolution. Listeners who wish to know more about this GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION, tune in to RADIO PEKING.

Daily English Language Transmissions

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA			AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND		
Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30,25,24	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan) 21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	41,30,25
01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30,25,24	00:00-01:00	21:30-22:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 21:00-22:00 (West Pakistan) 22:00-23:00 (East Pakistan) 21:40-22:40 (Kathmandu)	229
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA			EUROPE		
Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	43,31,25	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust.S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25,19,16
04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos)	43,31,25	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust.S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25,19,16
SOUTHEAST ASIA			NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)		
Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	252,224 32,31,25,24,19	04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (G.M.T.) 21:30-22:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	45,42,31
21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	224,32 31,25,24,19	05:30-06:30	21:30-22:30 (G.M.T.) 22:30-23:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	45,42,31
SOUTH ASIA			NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)		
Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan) 20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	41,30,25	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	31,25,19
			12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31,25,19

