

# PEKING REVIEW

35

August 26, 1966

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## **Chairman Mao Joins A Million People To Celebrate the Great Cultural Revolution**

Speeches of Comrades Lin Piao and Chou En-lai  
At the Celebration Rally

## **Zambian Vice-President's Visit To China**

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

# PEKING REVIEW

Aug. 26, 1966  
Vol. 9, No. 35

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

## IN THIS ISSUE

### ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

**Chairman Mao Joins A Million People to Celebrate the  
Great Cultural Revolution (p. 3)**

**Comrade Lin Piao's Speech (p. 8)**

**Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech (p. 9)**

**Grow Up Braving Storm and Stress — Chen Po-ta (p. 10)**

**Zambian Vice-President Kamanga's Visit to China (p. 12)**

**China-Zambia Joint Press Communique (p. 13)**

**Chairman Mao Is With the Masses — *Renmin Ribao* editorial (p. 14)**

**A Great Ideological Revolution That Destroys the Old and Establishes the New  
— *Jiefangjun Bao* editorial (p. 15)**

**Victoriously March Forward Along the Road of Mao Tse-tung's Thought  
— *Hongqi* editorial (p. 16)**

**Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Must Firmly Support the Revolutionary Students  
— *Renmin Ribao* editorial (p. 18)**

**The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Engulfs Peking's Streets — *Hsinhua  
News Agency* (p. 20)**

**It's Fine! — *Renmin Ribao* editorial (p. 21)**

**The Nation Hails the Communique of the Party's Central Committee (p. 22)**

**Political Resolution of First Congress of Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party  
(p. 24)**

**Model in Implementing Mao Tse-tung's Thought (p. 26)**

**A Fine Son of the People — *Renmin Ribao* editorial (p. 28)**

### THE WEEK

### ROUND THE WORLD

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW  
Peking (37), China  
Post Office Registration No. 2-922  
Cable Address: Peking 2910  
Printed in the People's Republic of China

# Chairman Mao Joins a Million People to Celebrate the Great Cultural Revolution

Chairman Mao with Lin Piao, Chou En-lai and other comrades received representatives of students and reviewed the parade of contingents of the cultural revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great creation in the communist movement, a great creation in the socialist revolution.

Chairman Mao commented: "This is a movement of a momentous scale. It has indeed mobilized the masses. It is of very great significance to the revolutionization of the thinking of the people throughout the country."

ON August 18, at a mass rally to celebrate the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, joined one million revolutionary people from Peking and other parts of the country in the magnificent Tien An Men Square in Peking, the centre of the proletarian revolution and the capital of our great motherland.

At five o'clock in the morning when the sun had just risen above the eastern horizon and had begun shedding its brilliant rays, Chairman Mao arrived at Tien An Men Square which was covered by a vast sea of people and a forest of red flags. There he met the revolutionary people, who even earlier had converged on the square from all sides. He was clad in an olive cotton military uniform, and a red star sparkled on his cap. He walked across Chinshui Bridge in front of Tien An Men Gate into the midst of the masses, firmly shook hands with many of them and waved to all the revolutionary masses in the square. The square was seething with excitement. People raised their hands overhead and, turning towards Chairman Mao, they jumped up, cheered and clapped. Many clapped so hard their palms became red while many shed tears of joy. Elated, they exclaimed: "Chairman Mao is here! Chairman Mao has come among us!" The multitude in the square shouted at the top of their voice: "Long live, long live Chairman Mao!" The crescendo of cheers shook the sky over the capital.

Our great leader Chairman Mao spent more than six hours with the one million members of the revolutionary masses that morning. He stood side by side with Comrade Lin Piao and reviewed the parade of the one million-strong army of the proletarian cultural revolution. Watching the magnificent march-past, he remarked with gratification to Comrade Lin Piao: "This is a movement of a momentous scale. It has indeed mobilized the masses. It is of very great significance to the revolutionization of the thinking of the people throughout the country."

Tens of thousands of "Red Guards," wearing red arm bands and brimming over with high spirit and vigour, caught the eye of all present. The "Red Guards" are revolutionary mass organizations set up in the great

proletarian cultural revolution by the capital's college and middle school students. Members pledge that they will remain red vanguards defending Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and their motherland all their lives. Representatives of the "Red Guards" filled the rostrum on Tien An Men Gate and the reviewing stands on both sides of the gate. Everywhere, on the rostrum, in the square, and on the boulevard running through the square, spirited "Red Guards" kept order at the rally.

During the rally, a "Red Guard" from the Girls' Middle School attached to Peking Normal University mounted the rostrum and put a red arm band of the "Red Guards" on Chairman Mao. The Chairman cordially shook hands with her. "Red Guards" on and off the rostrum were beside themselves with joy. Some of them jumped a foot in the air and exclaimed with great excitement: "Chairman Mao is our supreme commander and we are his soldiers." Some said: "Chairman Mao joins our 'Red Guards.' This is the greatest support and inspiration to us. With Chairman Mao's backing, we have nothing to fear."

One thousand and five hundred student representatives mounted the rostrum to attend the rally together with Party and government leaders. Chairman Mao and Comrades Lin Piao, Chou En-lai and Chiang Ching received them in groups, talked with them and had pictures taken together with them. When Chairman Mao received them, the students excitedly crowded around him and kept shouting "Long live Chairman Mao!"

The rally began at 7:30 in the morning. As the band played *The East Is Red*, Chairman Mao appeared on the rostrum together with Lin Piao and other comrades. The crowd leapt with joy. A great many hands, holding *Extracts From Chairman Mao's Works* covered with red plastic jackets, stretched towards Tien An Men Gate. A million warm hearts flew out to Chairman Mao and a million pairs of eyes sparkling with revolutionary fervour were turned on him. The crowd became even more excited when they noticed that their respected and beloved leader was clad in a plain cotton uniform. They said: "We feel Chairman Mao is still closer to us in military uniform. Chairman Mao al-

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## LONG LIVE CHAIRMAN MAO, THE GREAT LEADER, THE GREAT SUPREME COMMANDER AND THE GREAT HELMSMAN!

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Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao on the Tien An Men rostrum

ways fights together with us." Some remarked: "We are boundlessly happy to have such a supreme commander as Chairman Mao. We will always be his good fighters, follow him and make revolution for the rest of our lives."

The rally was presided over by Chen Po-ta, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and leader of the group in charge of the cultural revolution under the Party's Central Committee. In his opening address, he said: "Our great leader, great teacher and great helmsman, Chairman Mao, is here today to greet you. (The crowd cheered Chairman Mao enthusiastically.) Chairman Mao is always with the masses. His heart is al-

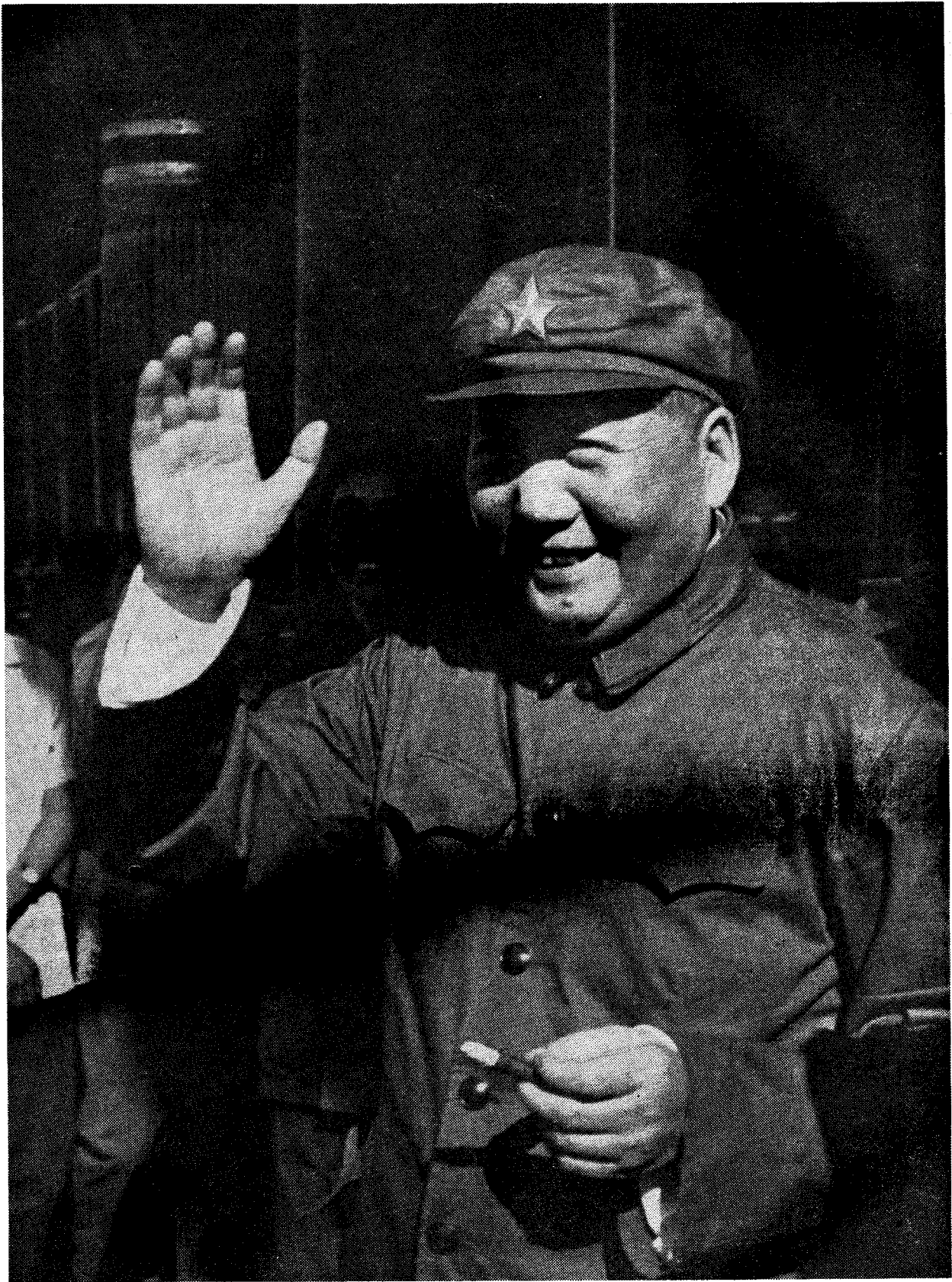
ways turned towards them. Our present great proletarian cultural revolution is led by Chairman Mao himself. Today, he has come to meet us. This is a great inspiration for us. It will give a tremendous impetus to the great cultural revolution."

Comrade Lin Piao spoke amid stormy applause. (For full text of the speech see p. 8.)

He was followed with a speech by Comrade Chou En-lai. (Full text on p. 9.)

In the course of the speeches of Comrades Lin Piao and Chou En-lai, the crowd of one million in the square repeatedly raised their arms and shouted: "Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the





**Chairman Mao, the great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman of the Chinese people, waves to the masses from the Tien An Men Gate**

great Chinese Communist Party!" "Long live the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and "Long live, long live the great leader Chairman Mao!"

Nieh Yuan-tzu, representative of Peking University, and college and middle school students from Peking, Harbin, Changsha and Nanking also spoke at the rally.

*August 26, 1966*

With boundless, profound and sincere feeling for their great leader Chairman Mao and expressing the iron will of millions upon millions of revolutionary teachers and students throughout the country to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and master Mao Tse-tung's thought and hand it on so as to ensure that our impregnable socialist state will never change colour, they declared:

"A great proletarian cultural revolution without parallel in history is being carried out in our country under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao. This is a revolution of world significance. We will smash the old world to smithereens, create a new world and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, the growth of everything depends on the sun, and making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. We heartily wish long life to our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. We shall follow Chairman Mao's teachings, pay attention to state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. We will certainly follow Chairman Mao's teachings, face the world and brave the storms, and become most reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

"Chairman Mao is the reddest sun in our hearts. The Chinese people's revolution has never been all tranquil without storms and waves. We shall bear Chairman Mao's teachings firmly in mind, and temper and test ourselves in great storms and waves. We will defy death to defend the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao. We face a mountain of swords and a sea of flames, but we also have a bright beacon light — Mao Tse-tung's thought which will surely guide us to victory."

"Chairman Mao stands among us. This is the happiest and most important moment in our lives. We'll read his works, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good students for the rest of our lives."

Filled with revolutionary fervour, these speeches by students from various parts of the country were greeted by prolonged stormy applause from the crowd in Tien An Men Square. Following the rally, the huge army of the proletarian cultural revolution, one million strong, marched magnificently past Tien An Men Square to be reviewed by the great leader Chairman Mao. Revolutionary teachers and students from colleges and middle schools in Peking and other parts of the country, workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and cadres working in government organizations in Peking marched past Tien An Men Square, militant and with high morale. They pledged to Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee their firm support for the decision of the Party's Central Committee concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution (see *Peking Review*, No. 33, 1966) and the communique of the 11th Plenary

Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee (see *Peking Review*, No. 34, 1966), and their resolve to be pathbreakers in the great proletarian cultural revolution, to carry this revolution as well as the socialist revolution through to the end.

Chairman Mao and Comrades Lin Piao and Chou En-lai and others reviewed the parade from the Tien An Men rostrum and waved their greetings to the million people. In the course of the parade, Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao and others applauded the one million revolutionary people in the square again and again. Over and over, the one million people sang with gusto *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*, and they shouted "Long live, long live Chairman Mao!"

Also present at the rally were leaders of Party and state and leading members of various departments including: Tao Chu, Chen Po-ta, Teng Hsiao-ping, Kang Sheng, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yun, Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Yeh Chien-ying, Po I-po, Li Hsueh-feng, Hsieh Fu-chih, Liu Ning-I, Hsiao Hua, Yang Cheng-wu, Chiang Ching, Wang Jen-chung, Wu Teh, Wu Yu-chang, Tsai Chang, Hsu Teh-li, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Lin Feng, Chang Ting-cheng, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Su Yu, Wang Wei-chou, Teng Tzu-hui, Chang Yun-yi, Hu Chiao-mu, Yang Hsiu-feng, Chang Chi-chun, Wu Hsiu-chuan, Chien Ying, Chen Shao-min, Hsu Kuang-ta, Wang Chen, Chao Erh-lu, An Tzu-wen, Lu Cheng-tsao, Wang Shu-sheng, Lo Kuei-po, Chang Ching-wu, Hsieh Chueh-tsai, Yang Yung, Chang Tsung-hsun, Li Tao, Chen Chi-han, Li Chih-min, Liu Lan-po, Su Chen-hua, Fan Wen-lan, Ma Wen-jui, Chang Lin-chih, Liao Han-sheng, Chang Yun, Hsu Ping, Chung Chi-kuang, Han Kuang, Chen Cheng-jen, Tao Lu-chia, Chao Yi-min, Kung Yuan, Chang Su, Fang Yi, Wang Shang-jung, Chang Ping-hua, Chang Ching-fu, Chao Po-ping, Sun Chih-yuan, Yao Yi-lin, Peng Shao-hui, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Liu Chih-chien, Hsu Li-ching, Yuan Tzu-chin, Chou Shih-ti, Wu Fa-hsien, Yu Li-chin, Li Chu-kuei, Yen Kuei-yao, Chung Chih-ping, Tang Yen-chieh, Wu Kehua, Chen Jen-chi, Chen Shih-chu, Li Tien-huan, Chang Chih-ming, Chou Yu-cheng, Fu Chiu-tao, Liu Shao-wen, Su Ching, Tsai Shun-li, Liu Chung, Cheng Wei-shan, Han Wei, Lo Yuan-fa, Teng Hai-ching, Fu Chung-pi, Chang Nan-sheng, Chao Jung, Hsiao Hsin-huai, Li Tso-peng, Chao Chi-min, Chou Hsi-han, Liu Hao-tien, Fang Cheng-ping, Lu Jen-tsan, Kang Chih-chiang, Cheng Chun, Chang Chien-kun, Wang Hui-chiu, Wu Hsin-chuan, Ouyang Yi, Lei Ying-fu, Li Ching, Shih Chin-chien, Chiang Wen, Chen Ho-chiao, Li Chen, Wang Shao-nan, Chang Chun-chiao, Hsieh Tang-chung, Wang Li, Kuan Feng, Chi Pen-yu, Mu Hsin, Yao Wen-yuan, Yang Ming-hsuan, Cheng Chien, Wang Kun-lun, Lu Han, Shih Liang, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hsu Kuang-ping, Wu Yu-hsun, Chen Shao-hsien, Chen Chi-yu, Chen Chi-yuan, Shao Li-tzu, Mao Yi-sheng, Lin Chiao-chih, Lo Shu-chang, Chi Fang, Nan Han-chen, Hu Tzu-ang, Hu Chueh-wen, Hu Yu-chih, Mei Kung-pin, Hsieh Fu-min, Hsiung Ke-wu, Chou Jung-hsin, Yu Chiu-li,



Chairman Mao and Comrades Lin Piao and Chou En-lai with members of the "Red Guards"



Raising their copies of *Extracts From Chairman Mao's Works*, young revolutionary fighters of the capital cheer: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

August 26, 1966

Ku Mu, Lu Tung, Tuan Chun-yi, Liu Chieh, Wang Cheng, Fang Chiang, Liu Yu-min, Lai Chi-fa, Hsu Yun-pei, Sun Ta-kuang, Chu Hsueh-fan, Fu Tso-yi, Yuan Pao-hua, Sha Chien-li, Hsiao Wang-tung, Ho Wei, Chien Hsin-chung, Wang Tung-hsing, Chiang Yi-chen, Yung Wen-tao, Hsiung Fu, Tang Ping-chu, Ting Lai-fu, Yang Chi-ching, Kang Shih-en, Chien Chih-kuang, Chao Hsin-chu, Tung Hsiao-peng, Kao Chung-min, Li Szu-kuang, Shen Yen-ping, Hsu Teh-heng, Tsai Ting-kai, Su Chien-yi, Kao Yang-wen and Ma Li.

The good news of Chairman Mao celebrating the great proletarian cultural revolution together with one million revolutionary people in Peking aroused again the rising revolutionary fervour of people throughout the country and carried the vigorously unfolding great proletarian cultural revolution to a new upsurge. Everywhere people are enthusiastically hailing the Peking rally of one million revolutionary people as a rally of China's 700 million in celebration of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are hailing the resolve of the Peking rally to carry the great proletarian cul-

tural revolution through to the end as the common resolve of China's 700 million people. Together with their compatriots in the capital, people throughout the country cheered: "Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and "Long, long life to our great leader Chairman Mao!"

On the same day, August 18, many other cities and towns and units of the P.L.A. held celebration meetings and parades in unison with Peking through radio broadcasts. In the days that followed, mass rallies and parades took place in many parts of the country. The cheers of the people added up to a tremendous roar:

"People throughout the country are of one mind. Raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they will carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, build socialist China into an impregnable state of the proletariat, and fulfil the glorious historical mission assigned us by the people of China and the revolutionary people of the world!"

# Comrade Lin Piao's Speech

## At Peking's Mass Rally Celebrating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

### Comrades, Students:

First of all, on behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao and on behalf of the Party's Central Committee, I give you greetings!

We firmly support your proletarian revolutionary spirit of daring to break through, to act, to make revolution and to rise up in rebellion!

Our Chairman Mao is the highest commander of this great proletarian cultural revolution. Chairman Mao is the supreme commander. Under the guidance of the great supreme commander and faithfully following the instructions of our supreme commander — Chairman Mao, we will certainly carry the great cultural revolution forward triumphantly and win a great victory!

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by Chairman Mao is a great creation in the communist movement, a great creation in the socialist revolution!

The great proletarian cultural revolution is aimed precisely at eliminating bourgeois ideology, establishing proletarian ideology, remoulding people's souls, revolutionizing their ideology, digging out the roots of revisionism, and consolidating and developing the socialist system.

We will strike down those in authority who are taking the capitalist road, strike down the reactionary bourgeois authorities, strike down all bourgeois royalists, oppose any act to suppress the revolution, and strike down all ghosts and monsters.

We will energetically eradicate all the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of the exploiting classes, and transform all those parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base. We will sweep out all the vermin and clear away all obstacles!

We will make vigorous efforts to establish proletarian authorities and the new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits of the proletariat. In a word, we will work with great energy so that Mao Tse-tung's thought achieves complete ascendancy. We will enable hundreds of millions of people to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, ensure that it seizes all ideological positions, apply it in transforming the mental outlook of the whole of society, and enable Mao Tse-tung's thought, this great spiritual force, to transform into a great material force!

The current great cultural revolution is a tremendous event affecting the destiny and the future of our Party and our country!



On what do we rely to make this great cultural revolution successful? We rely on the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as well as on the wisdom and strength of the masses!

Chairman Mao is the most outstanding leader of the proletariat in the present era and the greatest genius in the present era. Chairman Mao has the strongest faith in the masses. He pays the greatest attention to them. He gives the strongest support to the revolutionary movement of the masses. His heart is one with the hearts of the revolutionary masses!

Mao Tse-tung's thought marks a completely new stage in the development of Marxism-Leninism. It is the Marxism-Leninism at the highest level in the present era. It is Marxism-Leninism of the present era for remoulding the souls of the people. It is the most powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat.

The masses are the makers of history. Once they master Mao Tse-tung's thought, they will become the wisest and the most courageous people, capable of exerting inexhaustible strength!

With the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao and having mastered Mao Tse-tung's thought which is the keenest weapon, we will be invincible and all-conquering and will achieve complete victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!

The Decision Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution recently promulgated by the Party's Central Committee was drawn up under the personal direction of the great leader Chairman Mao. It is the magnificent programme of the great prole-

tarian cultural revolution and the latest embodiment of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is imperative to act resolutely in accordance with this decision, to arouse the masses boldly, resolutely to oppose monopolizing things which should be done by the masses themselves, rely firmly on the revolutionary Left, win over the middle and unite with the great majority, concentrate all forces to strike at the handful of ultra-reactionary Rightists, and thus carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

The great cultural revolution is a long-term task. In-between, there are big campaigns and small campaigns. It will last a very long time. So long as bourgeois ideology exists, we will fight on to the end!

The present campaign is a big one; it is a general attack on the ideas of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, we must launch fierce attacks on bourgeois ideology, old customs and old forces of habit! We must thoroughly topple, smash and discredit the counter-revolutionary revisionists, bourgeois Rightists and reactionary bourgeois authorities, and they must never be allowed to rise again!

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live the great Chinese people!

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! Long live, long live Chairman Mao!

## Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech

At Peking's Mass Rally Celebrating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

**Comrades, Students:**

How are you all?

Greetings and proletarian revolutionary salutations to you!

We express our warm welcome to the revolutionary students, teachers, staff members and workers who have come from different parts of the nation! You've travelled a long way and worked hard!

The Central Committee of the Party has just held its Eleventh Plenary Session. This session was

presided over by Chairman Mao himself. It was a meeting of great historic significance. Its success is a new victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the last few days all Peking has been astir with joy as have been the towns and rural areas throughout the country. To the accompaniment of gongs and drums, people everywhere are sending their messages of greetings, holding celebration meetings and giving their pledges. Hundreds of millions of people have plunged into the mighty current of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Today, together with our great leader Chairman Mao, we are holding a celebration rally here too in Tien An Men

Square to greet the new upsurge in the great proletarian cultural revolution!

The 16-point decision [concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution] adopted by this session was formulated under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao and is the programme of the great proletarian cultural revolution. All revolutionary comrades should conscientiously study it, become familiar with it, grasp it and apply it. It is the weapon with which we fight in the great proletarian cultural revolution and it is our compass for action. We must study and apply this great programme well and carry it through in our practical action.

Chairman Mao has taught us that we must rely on ourselves to make revolution. We will educate ourselves, liberate ourselves and rise up ourselves to make revolution. All revolutionaries should serve the people wholeheartedly and be the servants of the people. They should be pupils of the masses before becoming their teachers. They should set themselves firmly against monopolizing things which should be done by the masses themselves, against acting as high and mighty bureaucrats, standing above the masses and blindly ordering them about.

We hope that the revolutionary students of Peking and those from other parts of the country will learn from each other, support one another, exchange their revolutionary experience and strengthen their revolutionary unity. You students of the capital are the hosts; you should receive the guests well, develop the spirit of proletarian class friendship, enthusiastically help them solve difficulties and when questions crop up properly consult with them.

The main task of the revolutionary teachers and students both in Peking and in other parts of the country is to carry out the great cultural revolu-

tion well in their own schools: do a good job, first, in struggling [against and crushing those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road], second, in criticizing and repudiating [the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes], and third, in transforming [education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base]. This is both a very glorious and arduous task. You must dare to shoulder this task by yourselves and we believe you can certainly do it!

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must eradicate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology with the utmost vigour, that is, vigorously establish the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Sailing the seas depends on the man at the helm and our great helmsman is Chairman Mao. We must respond to the call of Comrade Lin Piao to unfold to an even greater extent the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works throughout the Party, the army and the country.

We must hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution, build socialist China into an impregnable proletarian state and fulfil the glorious historic mission entrusted to us by the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world.

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!  
Long live, long live Chairman Mao!

## Grow Up Braving Storm and Stress

— Speech on August 16 at a mass meeting of students who have come to Peking from other parts of the country

by CHEN PO-TA

**Comrades! Students!**

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought with one heart and mind, you are determined, in response to Chairman Mao's call, to struggle against the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting

classes and to sweep away all ghosts and monsters for the great cause of our great proletarian cultural revolution, for our dear and beloved motherland, for the linking up of this generation of yours with the older generation of revolutionaries to march forward,

together and always, under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, for building our country into a great socialist country, for ensuring that our great motherland never changes its colour, and for supporting all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. You have come to Peking, our great capital, to our motherland's capital, to the centre of revolution in our motherland, to the centre of the proletarian revolution. We cordially welcome you all.

Just as our great leader Chairman Mao has often told us, all revolutionaries, all revolutionary young people should face the world and brave the storm. Revolutionaries cannot grow up in hot-houses; they must grow up braving storm and stress. We must temper ourselves in the crucible of revolution. In coming to Peking, to the capital of the proletarian revolution, to the fount of the great proletarian cultural revolution, you have gone through much hardship, unafraid of storm and stress. What you have done is quite right!!! Your actions and your struggles show promise. show that you can really become Chairman Mao's worthy students, that you can be successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. The hardships you have been through speak for your heroic spirit. However, this is only the initial test. You have yet to undergo countless tests, tests over long periods of time. You must live and breathe with the masses, get covered with mud and grease with them over and over again and turn yourselves into revolutionaries struggling for the people, for socialism and communism.

Revolution is not an easy thing. To win victory in revolution, it is necessary to crush all resistance and overcome all difficulties. Comrades, you must be absolutely fearless, you must steel and temper yourselves over and over again, and you must be able to withstand all trials and tribulations and all possible unforeseen setbacks. You must be able to bear all kinds of ordeals and the sharp conflicts between individualism and collectivism, between individualism and communism. You must do all this till old age, study to old age and study until the day you die. Only by so doing can we contribute what we must and what we can to the motherland, and to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Comrades! Students! We must never forget our origins. We are sons of the people, raised and reared by the sweat and blood of the working people! Never,

never forget this. Remember at all times that the working people are our father and our mother. We must conduct ourselves respectfully as sons of the people and as pupils of the people. We must always be with the masses of the people and always keep the masses of the people in our thoughts. Chairman Mao has often said: We must never for a moment stray from the masses. Only thus can we know the masses, understand the masses, be with the masses, and so serve the people well.

With regard to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Central Committee of the Communist Party has made a decision, a decision worked out under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, our great leader and our great helmsman, a great programme for the great proletarian cultural revolution which Chairman Mao has called on us to make. You must all study it well, know it well, master it, apply it. In doing so, we shall become possessed of an ideological weapon for struggle so as to carry to success this great cultural revolution, which has no parallel in history, and turn this momentous revolution into a great motive force for all spheres of work and for our efforts to equal and surpass all advanced levels in the world.

We wish you all good health. Your present visit to Peking, I believe, will remain fresh in your memories for the rest of your lives, will always awaken the throb of revolution in your hearts and will always encourage you to move ahead in storm and stress. It will enable you, the new generation educated under Chairman Mao, to carry forward the great proletarian cultural revolution in our motherland under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and further transform our motherland into a model of the advanced in the world.

Revolution depends on one's own efforts and on educating oneself; it cannot be made by others. Do study the 16 Points well. Master this great spiritual weapon and you will fight well. It is the summing up of the experience of struggle over the last two months, a summing up by Chairman Mao, which is not easy to come by and which must be conscientiously studied.

Long live Chairman Mao, our great leader and our great helmsman!

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live Mao Tse-tung's great and invincible thought!

# Zambian Vice-President Kamanga's Visit to China

**T**HE government delegation of the Republic of Zambia led by Vice-President Reuben Chitandika Kamanga made a four-day friendship visit to China from August 19 to 22. The delegation was warmly welcomed by the Chinese people.

On August 21, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Vice-President Kamanga and other members of the delegation led by him, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. The other Zambian guests received were: Foreign Minister Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe, and his wife; H. Shamabanse, Resident Minister for Central Province; R.T. Sikasula, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; J. Zulu, Permanent Secretary of the Office of National Development and Planning; L.S. Muuka, Director of the Department of Treaties and Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and I.A. Miti, Officer of the Office of the President. Present on the Chinese side were Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

When the distinguished guests arrived in Peking by a special plane on August 19, they were welcomed by more than 100,000 citizens on the route from the airport to the Guest House in the western sector of the city. A solemn welcoming ceremony was held at the airport where they were greeted by Vice-Chairman

Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and others. Whether at the airport or in the centre of the city there were joyous scenes of welcome everywhere.

On the evening of their arrival, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of Vice-President Kamanga and the delegation led by him.

Speaking at the banquet Premier Chou En-lai extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests on behalf of the Government and people of China and in the name of Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and himself.

Premier Chou spoke of the successes Zambia had achieved on the road of independent development under the leadership of President K.D. Kaunda and the Zambian Government, and praised the Republic of Zambia for persistently following a foreign policy of non-alignment, opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and supporting the national-independence movement of the African peoples.

Premier Chou condemned British and U.S. imperialism for carrying out criminal collusion with the Smith colonialist regime of Southern Rhodesia, making frenzied attacks on the people of Zimbabwe and seriously menacing the Zambian people and the peoples of Central and South African countries. The Government and people of Zambia, Premier Chou said, were waging a serious struggle to smash the imperialist intrigue and support the fraternal people of Zimbabwe in winning independence.

Premier Chou stressed that the anti-imperialist struggles of the Afro-Asian peoples had always supported and encouraged each other. The heroic Vietnamese people were standing in the forefront of the present anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation was tying down and hitting at the largest of U.S. forces, and this constituted the greatest support to the peoples of other countries.



Accompanied by Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-President Kamanga and the other distinguished guests from Zambia receive a warm welcome from the crowds as they walk out of the airport



## China-Zambia Joint Press Communique

AT the invitation of Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the Government Delegation of the Republic of Zambia led by the Hon. Reuben Chitandika Kamanga, Vice-President of the Republic of Zambia, paid a goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China from August 19 to 22, 1966. Members of the delegation were: Foreign Minister Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe; H. Shamabanse, Resident Minister for Central Province; R.T. Sikasula, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; J. Zulu, Permanent Secretary of the Office of National Development and Planning; L.S. Muuka, Director of the Department of Treaties and Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and I.A. Miti, Officer of the Office of the President.

During their visit, the Hon. Vice-President Kamanga and the other distinguished guests from Zambia visited two people's communes, where they were greatly impressed by the initiative and industry of the people. They also visited cultural institutions. Throughout their stay they were accorded warm welcome and hospitable reception by the Chinese Government and people. Vice-President Kamanga conveyed to the Chinese leaders and the Chinese people the cordial greetings of the President and the people of the Republic of Zambia.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China met Vice-President Kamanga and the other distinguished guests from Zambia and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-President R.C. Kamanga of Zambia held talks in which they exchanged

views on the present international situation and the further development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Zambia, these exchanges have deepened mutual understanding. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Both sides pointed out with satisfaction that in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the peoples of China and Zambia have always sympathized with and supported each other. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Zambia, the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries have been developing smoothly. Both sides are determined to make common efforts to consolidate and develop the relations between their two countries.

The Chinese side stated that the Chinese people firmly side with the people of Zambia in the latter's struggle to resist the threat and sabotage by imperialism and the colonialist authorities of Rhodesia.

Both sides expressed firm support for the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against the war of aggression.

During the visit, China and Zambia signed an agreement on cultural co-operation.

The present visit to China by the Government Delegation of the Republic of Zambia led by Vice-President Kamanga has made an important contribution to the enhancement of the mutual understanding and friendship between China and Zambia as well as to the promotion of the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity against imperialism.

August 22, 1966

Premier Chou said: China has consistently based itself on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in developing relations of friendly co-operation with Afro-Asian countries. We always respect the sovereignty of other countries, stand for equality among all countries, big or small, and firmly oppose interference in the internal affairs of other countries. We consistently hold that Afro-Asian countries should enter into economic co-operation on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and promote their common economic prosperity on the basis of self-reliance.

Premier Chou said: This position and attitude of ours will never change and can stand any test. The relations of friendly co-operation between China and the African countries will continue to grow.

In the last two years, Premier Chou said, the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Zambia

have witnessed a new development. He thanked the Zambian Government for its consistent opposition to the imperialist scheme of creating "two Chinas" and its support for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations.

The Chinese people would for ever remain the reliable friend of the Zambian people in their cause of opposing imperialist aggression, safeguarding national independence and building their own country, Premier Chou En-lai stated.

In his speech Vice-President Kamanga conveyed the very warm greetings and regards of President Kaunda, the Zambian Government and all the people of the Republic of Zambia.

He said that he and his party heartily thanked China for the grand welcome accorded to them. He said: "The joyous smiles from those million faces in Canton and this great city could not fail to convince

even the most doubtful person that our two peoples are and intend to remain great friends now and always. It is our determination in Zambia that these bonds of friendship should grow from strength to strength."

Vice-President Kamanga added that the Zambian people valued the friendship of all the peoples of the world. Zambia was aware of the efforts of the People's Republic of China to work for international

peace. When China exploded its first nuclear bomb, it put forward proposals for the control of the use of such weapons and devices. This was an important gesture. China's attitude towards the United Nations was indicative of its desire to contribute towards international peace and stability. In the meantime, Zambia recognized China's continued efforts to accelerate the pace of decolonization.

(Continued on p. 19.)

人民日报  
RENMIN RIBAO

## Chairman Mao Is With the Masses

ON August 18, 1966, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great teacher, our great leader, our great supreme commander and our great helmsman, wearing the uniform of the People's Liberation Army, together with his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and other comrades, reviewed a mighty million strong army of the proletarian cultural revolution from the rostrum at Tien An Men.

Our great teacher's heart is one with the hearts of the revolutionary masses, and with one voice they hailed the great proletarian cultural revolution together.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung trusts the masses the most; he believes that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force of world history." In the great proletarian cultural revolution Comrade Mao Tse-tung has repeatedly exhorted us that it is necessary to trust the masses, rely on them and respect their initiative. It is necessary to boldly arouse the masses and to let the masses themselves rise up in revolution, educate themselves, run their own affairs and liberate themselves.

Some people fall down on the road of revolution precisely because they do not trust the masses and do not rely on the masses. They utterly ignore the tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm inherent in the masses. They always throw up a host of restrictions and prohibitions to bind the masses hand and foot and even suppress the mass movement to the extent of standing truth on its head and confusing black and white. At critical moments of the revolution they lose their bearings and take the wrong line. Lessons of this sort are not rare in the history of our Party. We should take precautions against such things.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung always says that Communists must never divorce themselves from the masses, stand above them and become bureaucratic overlords. They must be ordinary workers in the eyes of the masses, immerse themselves in the masses and identify themselves with the masses. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has set a brilliant example for us. He always

regards himself as a servant of the people, bears the people in mind at all times and serves them wholeheartedly. He keeps in closest contact with the masses, has the warmest love for them, pays the greatest attention to them, and understands the needs, aspirations and moods of the masses the most. He is the closest friend of the masses.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is most modest. He is best at learning from the masses, summing up their experience and bringing together their wisdom. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said that revolutionary statesmen "are simply the leaders of millions upon millions of statesmen — the masses. Their task is to collect the opinions of these mass statesmen, sift and refine them, and return them to the masses, who then take them and put them into practice. They are therefore not the kind of aristocratic 'statesmen' who work behind closed doors and fancy they have a monopoly of wisdom."

Every Communist Party member, every revolutionary cadre must, following the teachings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, be good at following the mass line in work, namely, from the masses and to the masses, and be a pupil of the masses before becoming a teacher of the masses. He should never pretend to know what he does not know, he should make inquiries on every matter, not feel ashamed to ask and learn from the people and be good at listening carefully to the views of the masses. He will certainly meet with setbacks and commit mistakes, if, before acquiring a clear understanding of the situation and before consulting the masses, he gesticulates, arbitrarily issues orders or directives and stands above the masses, blindly ordering them about.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era. The close integration of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung with the masses is the source of the victory of our communist cause and also the source of the victory of our great proletarian cultural revolution.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, August 20.)

# A Great Ideological Revolution That Destroys the Old and Establishes The New

**T**HE hearts of all the comrades in our People's Liberation Army are beating in unison with the hearts of revolutionary masses in Peking and throughout the country. They are turned to Tien An Men, to our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao, and to his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and other leading comrades of the Party's Central Committee. Together they exult over the great proletarian cultural revolution; together they greet the new upsurge in the great cultural revolution!

Chairman Mao very highly appraises the current great proletarian cultural revolution which is vigorously developing. Reviewing the mighty, million-strong army of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he said with gratification to Comrade Lin Piao: "This is a movement of a momentous scale. It has indeed mobilized the masses. It is of very great significance to the revolutionization of the thinking of the people throughout the country."

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by Chairman Mao is a great ideological revolution that is destroying the old and establishing the new. It is aimed at eliminating bourgeois ideology, establishing proletarian ideology, remoulding the people to the depth of their souls, revolutionizing their thinking, digging out the roots of revisionism, and consolidating and developing the socialist system.

In line with Comrade Lin Piao's call, we must, under the command of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, launch a general offensive against the ideas of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

In building socialism, we must attack and push forward on two fronts — the material and the spiritual. We must give prominence to proletarian politics, and take firm hold of the spiritual front so as to fight successfully the battle to foster proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology. Only when victory is won in the ideological battle can victory be won in the material battle. We must never concentrate, like the revisionist countries, on material things alone. If we should do so, it would inevitably lead to retrogression and to the restoration of capitalism.

We are thoroughgoing dialectical materialists and historical materialists. We always hold that the masses are the creators of history. Therefore, we attach extreme importance to political and ideological work and to bringing the strength and wisdom of the masses into full play. When the masses are armed and mobilized ideologically, whatever methods are necessary can be found and everything can be done well. This is our Party's basic method in transforming our country from a weak to a strong and a backward to an advanced one.

Comrades working in the P.L.A. must resolutely oppose the tendency to engage solely in military affairs, in specialized work and techniques, while neglecting politics and ideology. How can we do specialized work well? How can we raise the level of work? The only way is to change the mental outlook of people.

The formation of an idea proceeds from the objective to the subjective, from practice to idea, whereas the process of doing a thing goes from the subjective to the objective, from idea to practice. To do revolutionary work well, it is essential to start with the ideological revolution, that is, the revolution in the subjective world. We must take a firm grip on the ideological revolution in order to solve problems ideologically. The revolutionization of people's ideology can get every kind of work moving. This will ensure that the work of building our army will develop by leaps and bounds and that its combat ability will be enormously enhanced.

We are out to uproot all old ideology and replace it with the new. This new ideology is Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Mao Tse-tung's thought marks a completely new stage in the development of Marxism-Leninism. It is Marxism-Leninism of the present era at its highest level. It is present-day Marxism-Leninism for remoulding the people to the depth of their souls. It is the most powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat. People armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the most noble-minded, the purest, the wisest and the bravest of people.

In the final analysis, the great proletarian cultural revolution aims at establishing the complete ascendancy

of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is to enable hundreds of millions of people to master Mao Tse-tung's thought and ensure that Mao Tse-tung's thought occupies all ideological positions. It also aims at using Mao Tse-tung's thought to change the mental outlook of the whole society and at turning the great spiritual force of Mao Tse-tung's thought into a great material force.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must resolutely follow Comrade Lin Piao's instructions to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works even better and make a great effort to apply them. All comrades in our P.L.A., first and foremost the leading

cadres at all levels, must temper and steel themselves and pass the test in this unprecedentedly great mass movement. We must utterly destroy the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and energetically establish the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat in order to carry forward the revolutionization of people's ideology and successfully fulfil all the tasks entrusted to us by the Party and the people.

("*Jiefangjun Bao*" [*Liberation Army Daily*]  
editorial, August 20.)

红旗  
HONGQI

## Victoriously March Forward Along the Road of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

**T**HE Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is a session of great historic significance.

From beginning to end, the meeting was presided over by Comrade Mao Tse-tung himself. Its success is a new, great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The meeting deserves to be given a place of very great importance in the history of our Party, the history of China's socialist revolution and the history of the international communist movement.

A most important feature of the meeting is that, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, it has scientifically expounded the significance and position of the thought of Mao Tse-tung in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism.

The communique of the Plenary Session emphatically pointed out: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and in an all-round way, and has raised Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory."

In the last four years, both domestically and internationally, in the extremely fierce, extremely sharp and extremely complicated class struggle, it has been further proved that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the great truth of our era and that Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest proletarian revolutionary of our time.

Every victory in our cause is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In our era, departure from Mao Tse-tung's thought means breaking away from the very root of Marxism-Leninism. Just as at the time when Marxism developed into the stage of Leninism, departure from Leninism also meant breaking away from the very root of Marxism.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the powerful ideological weapon for combating imperialism headed by the United States, for combating modern revisionism with the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as its centre and for combating the reactionaries of all lands.

Mao Tse-tung's thought has made great development in the tit-for-tat struggle against modern revisionism. The modern revisionist line is to preserve imperialist and colonialist rule in the capitalist world and to realize the restoration of capitalism in the socialist world. This line is the line of out-and-out renegades and scabs. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has thoroughly repudiated modern revisionism, brought forward a complete general line for the international communist movement, a complete set of strategy and tactics to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the road for the international proletariat to win victory in the present epoch, the road for the oppressed nations to smash the shackles of colonialism and achieve thorough emancipation, and a complete set of theories and policies for the socialist countries to prevent revisionism from usurping Party and state leadership, from restoring capitalism and to carry the socialist revolution



through to the end. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has added important, new weapons to the general treasure house of Marxism-Leninism.

In the last four years, the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country has marched forward victoriously along the road of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Every step in our advance has gone through the struggle to shatter the resistance that has been met. Such resistance comes mainly from international and domestic counter-revolutionary revisionism and from all shades and all descriptions of "Left" and Right opportunism inside the Party. This is the objective law of class struggle in socialist society, independent of human will.

In 1962, at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a speech on the situation, contradictions, and classes and class struggle, repudiating the trend of "going it alone" [i.e., the restoration of individual economy], which was incited by the bourgeoisie and its exponents inside the Party, and rectifying the Right deviation. This speech has shown the whole Party and the people of the entire country the firmest direction.

It was a grave class struggle. The victory in that struggle has enabled us to make the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the two roads, socialism and capitalism, the lever in all our work, thereby helping bring about the brilliant victories we have won on various fronts.

Following the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee, the socialist education movement in city and countryside, that is, the "four clean-ups" movement, has been unfolded under the personal leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. This is a new form for the proletariat to carry out revolutionary class struggle against the bourgeoisie and push ahead the socialist revolution under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship. This movement has become the motivating force of socialist construction in our country. In 1964, mistakes which looked like "Leftist" but were actually Rightist again appeared inside the Party. Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas, that is, the 23-article document drawn up under Comrade Mao Tse-tung's personal guidance, was the very product of the victory of the struggle against these mistakes. The 23-article document has ensured that the "four clean-ups" movement forges ahead along a correct path and keeps it from going astray.

In the latter part of 1965, Comrade Mao Tse-tung himself initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution. This revolution is a great strategic task of profound and far-reaching significance. It is a new creation in the communist movement and the socialist revolution, and it is indispensable to socialist construction. This is a great revolution which touches the very souls of the people. Those in authority inside the Party who are taking the capitalist road and the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" are the

main targets of this great revolution. They are putting up unprecedentedly strong resistance. They are stubbornly taking the position of the reactionary bourgeoisie and are relentlessly striking out at the revolutionary masses who have risen up "in rebellion" against them, in a vain attempt to put down this vigorous great revolution. An error on matters of orientation and an error of line took place during a short period. At that crucial moment, Comrade Mao Tse-tung personally presided over the formulation of the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, i.e., the 16 Points. The 16 Points have summed up the new experience of the mass revolutionary movement, rectified the erroneous line, reversed the erroneous orientation and pointed the way for continuous and victorious advance.

The 16 Points are the beacon for the great proletarian cultural revolution. All revolutionary comrades should conscientiously study them, familiarize themselves with them, grasp them and apply them. They should use the 16 Points to unify their understanding and their action.

From the Tenth to the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee were four unusual years. During these four years, miracles on earth have constantly appeared on various fronts in our country. An extremely fervent revolutionary atmosphere prevails on a nationwide scale. The situation of a new, all-round leap forward is appearing in our country. All this has been achieved as a result of serious struggles against erroneous trends and erroneous lines. All this is a victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guide to all work in our Party and country as a whole. Our Party should use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the worker, peasant and soldier masses, the revolutionary intellectuals and the broad masses of cadres so as to further promote the ideological revolutionization of man, prevent revisionism and the restoration of capitalism and promote the victory of our cause of socialism and communism.

The first and fundamental prerequisite for the successors to the cause of proletarian revolution is to uphold Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism of the present era, study and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought and faithfully act according to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In regard to anyone who does not act according to Mao Tse-tung's thought and opposes Mao Tse-tung's thought, his wrong views must be resolutely blocked and he must be resolutely struggled against even to the extent of depriving him of his post and dismissing him from office, no matter how high his post, how long-standing his qualifications, or how great his "fame and prestige."

Comrade Lin Piao advocates that the whole Party, the whole army and the whole country should "vigor-

ously study Mao Tse-tung's thought and establish its complete ascendancy." He said: **Our country is a big nation of 700 million people and it is necessary for the whole country to have unified thinking. Only when it is unified by Mao Tse-tung's thought can there be unified action. Without unified thinking a big country of 700 million people will still be like loose sand. The thinking of the people of the entire country can be unified only with the great power of Mao Tse-tung's thought.**

What Comrade Lin Piao said was perfectly correct and very profound.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is to vigorously destroy bourgeois ideology and establish proletarian ideas. To establish proletarian ideas is to spread Mao Tse-tung's thought extensively and make

Mao Tse-tung's thought penetrate the people's minds still further.

When meeting the revolutionary masses in the capital, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: **"You should pay attention to state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!"**

This is a great call to the whole Party and the people throughout the country.

Let us unite still more closely under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Let us triumphantly advance along the road of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

*("Hongqi" editorial, No. 11, 1966.)*

人民日报  
RENMIN RIBAO

## Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Must Firmly Support the Revolutionary Students

**T**HE Decision Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance has clearly pointed out the correct road of victorious advance, rectified an erroneous line and reversed a wrong orientation.

People are astir and in the best of fighting spirits since publication of the decision of the Party's Central Committee. Another new upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution has begun.

The mighty current of the great proletarian cultural revolution is battering down resistance of every kind. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, "Bells don't ring till you strike them. Tables don't move till you shift them"; "as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself." Those in authority who stubbornly take the capitalist road will inevitably adopt all kinds of methods and means to resist the 16-point decision, suppress the mass movement and sabotage the great cultural revolution. In order to shift the targets for attack, besides continuing to incite students to struggle against each other, they have also stirred up a few workers and peasants to struggle against the students.

Diehards who take the capitalist road have absurdly identified the leadership in their own units with the Party's Central Committee and the entire Party. Making use of the great love which the broad masses of

workers, peasants and soldiers have for the Party, and making use of some among the masses who did not know the truth, they have raised such slogans as: defend the Party committee in your own locality, and of your own department; and if there were revolutionary students who criticized them and rose in rebellion against them, those revolutionary students were said to be "anti-Party," "opposed to the Party's Central Committee" and "counter-revolutionary." In some places, a small number of workers, peasants and cadres were hoodwinked and deceived and took part in the struggle against the revolutionary students.

The use of such slogans to incite a number of workers and peasants to struggle against the revolutionary students is extremely reactionary, and completely contravenes the Party's line.

The Party organizations of every locality and unit must unconditionally adopt the mass line, and accept mass supervision and criticism; they must not under any pretext be allowed to reject or suppress criticism by the masses, they are absolutely not allowed, still more, to brand the masses who criticize them as "counter-revolutionaries" "opposed to the Party and its Central Committee." The Party's Central Committee is the Party's Central Committee. The Party organization of a locality or an unit is the Party organization of that locality or unit. If the Party organization of any locali-

ty or unit goes counter to the correct leadership of the Party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and violates Mao Tse-tung's thought, why should it not be criticized? Why should it not be opposed? Why should those who criticize it be said to be "anti-Party," "opposed to the Party's Central Committee" and "counter-revolutionary"?

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers must not listen to the nonsense of these overlords taking the capitalist road.

It is a very good thing that the broad masses of revolutionary students are rising to make revolution and oppose these overlords. It is a good thing that they are putting up big-character posters; it is a good thing that they are arguing things out and holding great debates. They have the right to parade and demonstrate on the streets, the right to assemble and to form associations, and the right of speech and publication. That they dare, using Mao Tse-tung's thought, to criticize the mistakes of the Party committee of their own unit or that of the higher level will simply serve to correct the leadership of these Party committees. As to the diehards, those who adamantly refuse to repent and turn over a new leaf, their downfall is nothing to make a fuss over; it too is a good thing.

The "Red Guards," "Red Flag Fighting Teams" and other revolutionary organizations formed by the revolutionary students are lawful organizations under the proletarian dictatorship. Their actions are revolutionary actions, lawful actions. Anyone who opposes the revolutionary actions of the revolutionary students directly contravenes the teachings of Chairman Mao and the decision of the Party's Central Committee.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers form the main force in the great proletarian cultural revolution and provide powerful backing to the revolutionary students. We must take a firm stand on the side of the revolutionary students and give the warmest and most resolute support to their revolutionary actions.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are the best followers of the Party's teachings, of Chairman Mao's teachings, the best upholders of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The 16-point decision of the

Party's Central Committee is the newest embodiment of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Any wrong leadership that contravenes the 16 Points and harms the great proletarian cultural revolution must be resolutely checked and repudiated.

The revolutionary students in their struggles may have certain shortcomings. But we must see that their general direction is correct and we must wholeheartedly support them, help them, and have confidence that in their struggles they will be able to distinguish between right and wrong and between what is the right way of doing things and what is not; we must have confidence that in their struggles they will become even more highly steeled and tempered in resolve, even more daring to make revolution and good at making it.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and the broad masses of revolutionary students must raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, unite firmly and keep their eyes wide open, never be influenced by the attempts of evil people to sow dissension, and never be fooled by evil people. Workers, peasants, fighters in the Liberation Army and members of the people's police, since their situations are not the same and they are in different posts, may not know the situation in the schools in their locality and may not know the facts and they should not go and take part in the debates in schools.

Our great Party, a Party armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, has always trusted the masses and relied on them. Similarly, the broad masses of the people believe, from their own personal experiences, that they must trust the leadership of the Party and rely on the leadership of the Party to be able to fully emancipate themselves. It is exactly because this is so that the Party and the broad masses of the people are of one heart and that no matter what zigzags, what storms and waves there may be, our Party and the broad masses of the people will in the end sweep away all ghosts and monsters, struggle against and crush those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road and win great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

*("Renmin Ribao" editorial, August 23.)*

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*(Continued from p. 14.)*

The Zambian Vice-President said: "In the field of economic development and culture both our countries have witnessed naked exploitation from outsiders. Problems you faced and are still facing in nation-building we face too. Therefore there is room for the exchange of experience and we believe we can benefit from your early start on this road of reconstruction." He expressed the hope that the discussions of the two sides would result in increased trade, economic co-operation and assistance as well as cultural exchanges.

During Vice-President Kamanga's visit, Premier Chou En-lai had talks with him in a cordial and

friendly atmosphere. The two sides signed an agreement on cultural co-operation and issued a joint press communique. The distinguished guests also visited the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and two people's communes. An evening concert was also given in their honour. After visiting the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, Vice-President Kamanga wrote in the visitor's book: "I would like to say how much our Zambian government delegation was impressed by the heroic struggle which the Chinese people under the Communist Party and under the leadership of Chairman Mao fought the imperialists and their puppets to the final victory. Long live Chairman Mao!"

# The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Engulfs Peking's Streets

**The "Red Guards" are fiercely pounding bourgeois customs and habits. The broad revolutionary masses are giving the most hearty and resolute backing to the revolutionary rebel spirit of the young fighters.**

**L**AUNCHING a fierce offensive against all old ideas, culture, customs and habits, the "Red Guards" in Peking, since August 20, have taken to the streets and have posted revolutionary handbills and big-character posters, held rallies and made speeches everywhere. Thanks to their propaganda and help, some of the shops whose names had feudal, capitalist or revisionist connotations have adopted names which carry revolutionary significance. The "Red Guards" have also proposed to the revolutionary teachers and students that they speedily remove all school names which have no political meaning. In addition, they have proposed to the revolutionary staff and workers in the service trades that they never again give outlandish haircuts and make outlandish clothing, and never again sell and rent out decadent books or magazines. These "Red Guards" want to thoroughly transform Peking into an extremely proletarian and revolutionary Peking. This rebel spirit and revolutionary action of the "Red Guards" have won the most enthusiastic and resolute support of the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, revolutionary staff and workers and the city's residents.

The "Red Guards" of the Peking No. 2 Middle School posted on the walls of the capital's main streets a declaration of war on the old world. The declaration, which is filled with revolutionary zeal, says: "The floodwaters of the great proletarian cultural revolution are now pounding the various positions of the bourgeoisie. The hot-beds of capitalism are no longer safe. 'Ducktail' haircuts, 'spiralling' hairdos and other 'queer' hair styles, 'cowboy jeans,' 'tight-fitting' shirts and blouses, various kinds of Hongkong-style skirts and dresses, and obnoxious photographs and journals are now under heavy fire. We should not regard these matters lightly, because it is here that the gates to capitalist restoration are wide open. The former Peking municipal Party committee was deaf and blind to these things for 17 years, and even forbade any reforms. They took the revisionist and capitalist road. We take a road different from them. They did not care, but

we do and we will deal with it thoroughly. We must block all channels leading to capitalism, we want to smash all the hot-beds that breed revisionism, and we are not going to be soft on these things."

The "Red Guards" point out that Peking is the capital of socialist China and the centre of the proletarian revolution; how can streets bearing the foul names which have been left over by imperialism, feudalism and the bourgeoisie be tolerated? Heartily supported by the city's residents, they have proposed changing Chang An (Eternal Peace) Boulevard to Tung Fang Hung (The East Is Red) Boulevard, Tung Chiao Min Hsiang and Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang (formerly the east and west legation quarters which before liberation were barred to the working people) to Fan Ti (Anti-Imperialist) Street and Fan Hsiu (Anti-Revisionist) Street respectively, Wang Fu Ching (the Well of the Prince's Palace) to Fang Hsiu (Prevent Revisionism) Road, and Kwang Hua (Glorious) Road, where the Vietnamese Embassy is situated, to Yuan Yueh (Support Vietnam) Road. Spurred on by the revolutionary spirit of the "Red Guards," the revolutionary workers and staff of the department store on the former Wang Fu Ching removed the words "Wang Fu Ching" on the store's sign and it is now called the Peking City Department Store. Tung An Shih Chang (the Eastern Peace Market) has been renamed Tung Feng Shih Chang (the East Wind Market). Hsieh Ho (Peking Union Medical College) Hospital which got its name from the U.S. imperialist aggressors is now known as Fan Ti (Anti-Imperialist) Hospital. Tung Jen Hospital has been renamed the Kung Nung Ping (Worker, Peasant, Soldier) Hospital.

Inspired by the "Red Guards" of the Peking No. 2, 15 and 63 Middle Schools, the revolutionary workers and staff of the Chuan Chu Teh (Collection of All Virtue) Restaurant, which specializes in duck, set out to make revolution and smash to pieces the Chuan Chu Teh sign which has been hanging there for



over 70 years, and they put up a new sign — Peking Roast Duck Restaurant. The old workers there said that the three characters — Chuan Chu Teh — were soaked with the blood and sweat of the working people who were exploited by the capitalists. In smashing this signboard, they said, they have shown their determination to smash all the vestiges of the capitalist exploiting system and the backward customs and habits left over by the capitalist class.

Since 1964 the workers and staff of the Handley Watch Shop have twice proposed changing the name but nothing came of their demand because of obstruction by the former Peking municipal Party committee. Now, encouraged by the "Red Guards," they have renamed the shop The Capital Watch Shop after a collective discussion.

On the night of August 20, when the "Red Guards" renamed the Hsu Shun Chang (a capitalist's name) tailoring establishment Tung Feng (The East Wind) it drew much applause from people in the streets, and they shouted in unison: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "The East wind prevails over the West wind!"

A big-character poster, sent by the "Red Guards" of the middle school attached to the Central College of Fine Art, was put up in the display windows of the Jung Pao Chai Studio. The poster says: "Jung Pao Chai is a contraband studio. For scores of years it has drained the sweat and blood of the working people and served the bourgeois lords and their ladies and their young masters and misses; served the feudal landlords and their elders and progeny; and served the reactionary bourgeois academic authorities. In short, it does not serve socialism, and the workers, peasants and soldiers. Teng To, a chieftain of the sinister gang which opposed the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, was its lord and master and an old customer. The reactionary painter and "donkey trader" Hwang Chou (Hwang

specialized in donkeys — Tr.) was also one of its props. It has become a market place for the gang of reactionary painters. We are set on finishing off Jung Pao Chai."

The revolutionary action of the "Red Guards" won wholehearted support from the revolutionary workers and staff of the hairdressers, dressmakers, public bath houses and other service trades. In the last few days these workers and staff held meetings, wrote out pledges and issued statements. A cadre in the manager's office of the department stores in the East City said: "As early as a year and a half ago we revolutionary workers and staff of many department stores asked to remove all the old shop names left over from the capitalists, but the former Peking municipal Party committee would not allow us to do so. Our capital's 'Red Guards' have done a good job this time. We give them all our support."

In a letter to the "Red Guards," the revolutionary workers and staff of the Wei Tung (Guard the East) Tailoring Shop (originally the Lan Tien [Blue Sky] Tailoring Shop) said: "We resolutely respond to your revolutionary initiative. We are in complete agreement with the revolutionary action of the Peking No. 2 and other middle school 'Red Guards' who opposed the making of Hongkong-style dresses and other grotesque clothing. We pledge never to make or sell such trash. Let us join hands to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution to a new and broader and more profound stage." Vertical and horizontal scrolls filled with revolutionary sentiments have now been posted on the doors of many tailoring establishments. They say: "We are going to make plenty of revolutionary clothing quickly, and we are going to speedily sweep away all outlandish clothing." "Up with the proletariat, down with the bourgeoisie!"

— *Hsinhua News Agency, Aug. 22.*

## It's Fine!

**W**E hail the proletarian revolutionary rebel spirit of the young "Red Guard" fighters of Peking!

Chairman Mao has said: "In the last analysis, all the truths of Marxism can be summed up in one sentence: 'To rebel is justified.'"

"The Golden Monkey wrathfully swung his massive cudgel,

And the jade-like firmament was cleared of dust." With Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, the young "Red Guard" fighters are sweeping away the dust of all the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes.

Peking has been liberated for 17 years. But, as a result of prolonged control and repression by the revisionist former Peking municipal Party committee, the names of many places and shops and quite a few outworn customs and bad habits in the service trades are still emitting a rotten feudal and capitalist odour and poisoning people's souls. The broad masses of the revolutionary people can no longer tolerate this.

Where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself. Tens of thousands of "Red Guards" have wielded iron brooms and within the short space of a few days have swept away many names and customs

and habits representing the ideology of the exploiting classes.

This is a revolutionary action to destroy the old and establish the new. New names, new customs and new habits glittering with the proletarian revolutionary spirit, have added boundless glory to our great capital, the centre of the proletarian revolution.

Revolutionary signs and inscriptions are everywhere. Everywhere there are revolutionary words and songs. Every street, every store and every trade must become a school for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and a centre for the dissemination, implementation and defence of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Mao Tse-tung's thought is illuminating every corner.

This is a great event which lifts up our hearts; a joyous event which fills our hearts with a great happiness.

The revolutionary spirit of the "Red Guards" will enable our country and people to preserve their revolutionary youth for ever.

The revolutionary action of the "Red Guards" is a mighty torrent that cannot be stayed by any old conservative forces.

The proletarian revolutionary rebel spirit of the "Red Guards" is very good indeed!

*("Renmin Ribao" editorial, August 23.)*

## The Nation Hails the Communique of the Party's Central Committee

**T**HE epoch-making Communique of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, adopted on August 12, came like a great clap of spring thunder with most mighty reverberations all over the whole vast land of China.

At 5 p.m. on August 13 the communique was carried by radio to every part of the nation. It brought joyous scenes in town and countryside, from the high Tibet Plateau to the islands in the South China Sea, in the valleys of the Yangtse River and the Yellow River. Since then, in place after place, by day and by night, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres have been organizing meetings and demonstrations, sending messages of greetings, putting up big-character posters and holding other celebration activities. The celebrations are still going on. They hail with enthusiasm the series of brilliant policies of decisive and fundamental importance put forward by Chairman Mao Tse-tung over the past four years, policies which basically ensure that our socialist revolution and construction march on from victory to victory. They hail the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee which was presided over by Chairman Mao himself and set a red landmark in the history of the Chinese and world revolution. They hail its communique which embodies the new development and the new great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The communique, the people point out, is a declaration that the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist revolution in our

country will be carried through to the end, a new clarion call for the advance to thoroughly destroy the old world, and a new mobilization order for building a new world. The people unanimously pledge that they will raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, most resolutely and courageously carry out the militant tasks set out in the communique, and work hard to fulfil the Third Five-Year Plan and build China into a powerful socialist country.

### Red Landmark

On hearing the broadcast of the communique, the worker, peasant and soldier masses of the capital, ignoring a downpour, organized their ranks to demonstrate on the streets in celebration and to carry their greetings to the reception centre at the Party's Central Committee. Singing revolutionary songs and dancing, they held high big portraits of Chairman Mao, carried huge placards bearing quotations from Chairman Mao's works, and brought greetings or pledges written on big red sheets of paper. They shouted slogans joyously one following another: Long live the Chinese Communist Party! Long live Chairman Mao!

Speaking at discussion forums, workers and staff of the Changhsintien Locomotive and Rolling-Stock Plant in Peking enthusiastically expressed their joy and loyal support. Liu Tsai-hsiang, a veteran worker, said: We must be most resolute in carrying out the militant tasks set out in the communique, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist revolu-

tion through to the end and guarantee realization of the Third Five-Year Plan.

When members of the China-Vietnam Friendship People's Commune on the outskirts of the capital heard the communique broadcast they ran to spread the news; they beat gongs and drums demonstrating their enthusiastic support for the communique. Li Chi-lung, leader of a militia company in the commune, said that they would certainly turn their militia organization into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, actively respond to the call of the motherland, liberate Taiwan and support the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country.

The excitement was great when residents of the Houtali area in western Peking heard the communique. Said Shih Pao-lien: "I saw Chairman Mao on August 10 when I was at the reception centre of the Party's Central Committee. That night, I was so happy that I couldn't sleep a wink. Today, the Party has issued a fighting call to us. I resolutely declare: I'll go wherever the motherland needs me, and do whatever the motherland wants me to do. I am not afraid of hardship, fatigue or sacrifice."

The people of Shanghai in the days following continued to hail enthusiastically the new victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. At the Wuching Chemical Plant, China's first giant ammonia fertilizer plant wholly designed, built and equipped by herself, workers wrote hundreds of bright red posters that same day to greet the communique. The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of Shanghai posted up their pledges to use Mao Tse-tung's thought, this most powerful and sharpest of ideological weapons, to sweep away all ghosts and monsters, to criticize and repudiate old ideas, culture, customs and habits, to be courageous and daring pathbreakers in transforming education, and to carry the great cultural revolution through to the end.

When the communique was broadcast the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army hailed it with one voice, expressing their most loyal support for this communique of great historic significance. They pledged that they would most resolutely carry it out, most actively propagate it and most courageously defend it. The "Good Eight" Company of Nanking Road in Shanghai that same night put up many wall newspapers and set up blackboard newspapers to express their support for the communique. The Coastal Cultural Troupe under the Nanking Command right away composed a programme hailing the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao, and, beating gongs and drums, went out among the worker, peasant and soldier masses to publicize the communique. Everywhere, in the hill villages and hamlets of various nationalities in Yunnan Province on the southwest frontier, cadres and soldiers of the P.L.A. could be seen publicizing the Party Central Committee's communique among the masses. Propaganda teams from P.L.A.

units stationed on Awa Mountain publicized the communique among the Wa nationality as they helped the people with their work.

In Lhasa, Tibet, Tibetans, Hans and Huis of every walk of life held demonstrations, carrying aloft portraits of Chairman Mao and red banners. Cadres and staff, teachers and students and other citizens also started up an enthusiastic campaign to study and publicize the communique.

### **New Moral Atom Bomb**

The revolutionary fervour of the people of the whole country has been greatly inspired by the communique of the Central Committee of the Party. They are determined to go on advancing valiantly along the revolutionary road charted by Chairman Mao and take a big stride forward into the new stage of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Wang Chin-hsi — called the "Man of Iron," an outstanding worker of the Taching Oilfield, model enterprise for the nation's industry — and his colleagues declared that the victorious road taken by the Taching Oilfield is the road pointed out by Chairman Mao. They expressed their determination, in the days ahead, to study Chairman Mao's works better, to follow his teachings, and take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guiding principle for all their work, to make the Taching Oilfield a still better enterprise and turn it into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chen Yung-kuei, secretary of the Party branch of Tachai Production Brigade of Hsiyang County, Shansi Province — the nation's model in farming — said: After hearing the communique, my brain is keener, my eyes sharper and my mind clearer. In response to the call given in the communique, we are firmly determined to follow the example of the People's Liberation Army in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, so that the great Mao Tse-tung's thought will be handed down from generation to generation and our socialist motherland will be guaranteed against any change in its colour.

Huang Yung-chang, a worker who is now deputy chief engineer of Chungking Iron and Steel Company, wrote an article in which he expressed his resolve to study the communique conscientiously, to raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and foster great and lofty aspirations and dare to tread new unexplored paths and scale unclimbed heights.

The revolutionary teachers and students of Peking University came to the reception centre of the Party's Central Committee, to pledge themselves to carry the great cultural revolution resolutely through to the end, to hit hard, pull down and completely discredit those in authority who are taking the capitalist road. They declared that they would thoroughly criticize and repudiate all reactionary bourgeois academic "authori-

ties," reform the old educational system and build a new, proletarian, socialist Peking University.

### **Make the Whole Country a Great School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought**

The long resounding, nationwide acclamation given to the communique of the Party Central Committee's plenary session, concentratedly reflects the boundless love and veneration of our 700 million people for their great leader Chairman Mao and for Mao Tse-tung's thought. Many have voiced the sentiment that having read the communique, they felt even more deeply that Mao Tse-tung's thought was our source of life and that it was necessary to master Mao Tse-tung's thought and turn the whole country into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

At a discussion in an air force unit, participants unanimously agreed that although their unit had made not a little progress in the study of Chairman Mao's works, it still lagged far behind the demand set forth in Comrade Lin Piao's instruction to "really master Mao Tse-tung's thought." They said that they must not be satisfied with what had already been achieved;

they must resolutely bring about a new high tide in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

Huang Shun-yu, leader of a production team of the Dongsheng People's Commune, Yenchi County, Kirin Province, northeast China, and an activist-student of Chairman Mao's works, said: "Every word and every sentence of the communique shine with the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. I am determined to lead all the members of my team to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought still better, and to work hard in production to build China into a powerful socialist country."

Feng Yu-ping, an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works on the industrial and communications front, and the political instructor of the workers' canteen of the Taoyuan Coal Mine, Shensi Province, pledged: "From now on I will study Chairman Mao's works still harder, I will resolutely carry out the fighting tasks put forward in the communique, take a firm hold of the revolution in order to stimulate production, to win victory for both the revolution and production."

## **INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT**

# **Political Resolution of First Congress of Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party**

- Resolutely opposes the adoption of a neutral attitude in the struggle against revisionism.
- It is necessary to wage a people's war to seize political power and drive out U.S. imperialism.

**T**HE Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party has recently made public the political resolution of the First Marxist-Leninist Congress of the Chilean Communists.

The resolution considered U.S. imperialism as the No. 1 enemy of the peoples of the world, and condemned its war plans and actions, which are aimed at world domination, as the worst threat to peace. After pointing out the criminal aim of U.S. imperialism to dominate the whole world, the resolution expressed "the determination to stand firmly against the imperialist strategy, join the great united front of the peoples of various countries against U.S. imperialism, and make every possible contribution to the development, militancy and revolutionary principle of this front."

"The principal contradiction of our times is that between imperialism and the peoples under imperialist subjugation," the resolution said. It pointed out that the heroic patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people was the main focus of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and expressed the determination to give firm

and effective support to their struggle. It expressed firm support to the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It opposed the joint conspiracy of the imperialists and revisionists to make the Vietnamese people surrender through "unconditional negotiations" and the false promise of peace, while, in reality, stepping up the aggression against this heroic people.

The resolution then denounced and opposed the United Nations and its regional organizations, and especially the Organization of American States, and described all these organizations as the instruments of U.S. imperialism for covering up and pushing ahead with its aggressive plans for world domination. It condemned and opposed the efforts made by the revisionists for prettifying and covering up the reactionary role of the United Nations.

The resolution stressed that modern revisionism must be firmly opposed. It denounced the modern revisionists as the bourgeois agents within the revolu-



tionary movement. In collaborating with U.S. imperialism, the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union aimed at joint world domination.

The resolution expressed "opposition in particular to the revisionist theory that the revolution and emancipation of the peoples could be realized through the 'peaceful road.'" It expressed "opposition to the attempts of the revisionists to put peaceful coexistence and peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism above the revolutionary liberation struggles of the peoples; opposition to their attempts to extend this coexistence to the relations between the oppressed peoples and the oppressors or between antagonistic classes; opposition to their proposition denying that the contradiction between imperialism and the nations enslaved by it has the character of the principal contradiction of our times; opposition to their attempts to take the reaching of agreement and compromise with imperialism and capitulation to its war blackmail as the main content of the struggle for peace, and their attempts to foment defeatism and fear in the face of atomic weapons and to foment illusions about imperialism."

Also condemned by the resolution was the revisionist bureaucratic stratum for restoring capitalism, destroying the proletarian and Marxist-Leninist character of the Communist Parties and renouncing the dictatorship of the proletariat in countries where they were in power.

The resolution "firmly exposes and opposes the adoption of a 'neutralist' attitude towards the present struggle of the Marxist-Leninists against modern revisionism. This is not only an erroneous attitude very harmful to the interests of the revolution but also means complicity with the revisionists. Those who preach this 'neutralism' hypocritically utilize the sentiments of the peoples for unity, in an attempt to make people follow the slogans of the revisionists and lead them to an unprincipled 'unity,' and to prevent the revolutionaries from opposing and exposing these slogans."

Having analysed the common factors which now exist among the Latin American countries, particularly the U.S. imperialists' exploitation and aggression in Latin American countries, the resolution pointed out: "All this determines the possibility and necessity of the integration of the revolutionary movements on our continent. For this purpose there must be concerted action, and it is necessary to raise mutual support to the highest degree so as to smash the fetters of domination by U.S. imperialism and the local reactionaries in various parts of Latin America." The resolution advocated that the genuine Marxist-Leninist Communist Parties in Latin American countries "must follow the policy of forming a united front with the social forces, groups, parties or individuals who are willing to take the revolutionary path and wage struggles against U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries and their collaborators, the revisionists, in each country."

Referring to the Cuban situation, the resolution vigorously denounced "the Cuban leaders for their daily

increasing complicity with revisionism, as demonstrated, among other things, by their attempts to deny and undermine the Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups, by their conspiratorial meetings and agreements with known revisionists, by their defence of the opportunist views of the revisionists in joint communiques and at international meetings, by their perfidious and unjust attacks on the People's Republic of China, which dovetail with the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to isolate and commit aggression against this great socialist country, and by their active propagation of 'neutralism' in the struggle of the Marxist-Leninists against revisionism, so as to facilitate an unprincipled 'unity'."

On armed struggle, the resolution expressed opposition to the policy followed by certain groups adhering to petty-bourgeois principles, which tried to copy mechanically the experience of the Cuban armed struggle. The outstanding feature of the policy they follow is "the belief that a military group going into action and initiating the armed struggle is all that is needed to arouse the masses of people to join this struggle to seize political power, while ignoring the necessity to create a Marxist-Leninist Party to lead the masses and eliminate the revisionist influence among the masses as an indispensable basis for developing a people's war." The resolution also denounced the cunning and hypocritical intrigues of the revisionists who, in places where they could no longer spread their lie about a "peaceful road," pretended to support the kind of uprising which is divorced from the masses and cannot succeed, so as to discredit the road of seizing political power by arms and at the same time maintain their influence on the masses.

The resolution finally "alerts the revolutionaries in Latin America against the quite possible expansion of the war of aggression against Vietnam by U.S. imperialism to Southeast Asian nations, to China in particular. In such a case, we have to be prepared to redouble our struggle against imperialism and increase our fighting solidarity." The resolution also reminded the Latin American revolutionaries to be on guard against the possibility that U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries in every country might suddenly and unexpectedly stir up a wave of suppression on this continent.

A resolution on domestic problems was also adopted at the congress. The resolution first clearly declared the establishment of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile. It said, "In view of the fact that the so-called Communist Party of Chile has in the past never applied Marxism-Leninism in the essential aspects of its political line and activities and that, since the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its leaders have openly and consciously adopted the opportunist line upheld by the modern revisionists as their own line, it is therefore decided to set up the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile." The resolution pointed out that the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile would be organized on Leninist principles.

The resolution said, "The Revolutionary Communist Party considers U.S. imperialism as the most ferocious enemy of our people and will lead the masses of the people to direct the main weight of their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its principal allies in our country: the latifundists and the monopoly and financial bourgeoisie." The fundamental objective of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile is to realize socialism and turn it into communism, while at present it first carries out a people's democratic revolution.

The resolution said: "The Revolutionary Communist Party will form a solid worker-peasant alliance as a basis to draw in, as far as possible, the various strata of the urban middle and petty bourgeoisie as well as the various strata of the other non-proletarian classes, which can be won over, to join the united front against imperialism, latifundists, and the monopoly and financial bourgeoisie." It said that after the seizure of political power, a people's democratic government will be founded as a form of proletarian dictatorship.

It also said, "The Revolutionary Communist Party considers that the only possible way to overthrow the most reactionary forces, to drive U.S. imperialism out of our country and to seize political power is to develop an armed people's war against these ruling classes, and, for that reason, it categorically rejects the 'peaceful road' advanced by the revisionists as a means to realize the revolution." It pointed out that the armed people's war would be under the firm leadership of the Party of the proletariat, and the people's war to seize political power would be a protracted armed struggle; its essential arena would be the countryside, although, at the same time, it would have the powerful support of urban struggles.

The resolution said, "The deceptive reformist policy" which the Chilean Government under the Christian Democratic Party "attempts to carry out is a kind of experimentation planned by U.S. imperialism," and it pointed out the insurmountable contradictions such reformist plans would have to face both internally and internationally, and the prospect of their inevitable failure.

The resolution also exposed the Chilean revisionists' opportunist and reformist policies.

The concluding part of the resolution on domestic problems said: "What is of fundamental significance is to sweep clean the revisionist and bourgeois influence among the masses, and in all spheres rally the masses around Marxism-Leninism and the revolution so that their consciousness and struggle will develop in the direction of seizing political power." It also pointed out that for the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, "the central task at present is to develop and consolidate our Party, both in quality and quantity, strengthen its influence and its ties with the masses, especially with the workers and peasants. We must resolutely lead the people in struggle and strive to increase their militancy so that it will develop into a mass, revolutionary armed struggle to seize political power; at the same time we must preserve our organization in order to carry on the struggle which is bound to be an arduous and protracted one."

The congress took place in May this year and was initiated by the revolutionary organization Espartaco and was attended by representatives of the Communist Rebel Union and of the revolutionary cadres of the Chilean Communist Party who have broken away from revisionism.

### Life and Exploits of Liu Ying-chun

# Model in Implementing Mao Tse-tung's Thought

**I**N March this year, young artillery man Liu Ying-chun of a P.L.A. unit under the Shenyang command heroically laid down his own life while protecting the lives of the people. (See *Peking Review*, No. 31, 1966.)

This consummate act of heroism was not accidental: it had its source in Mao Tse-tung's great thought. Brief as it was, Liu Ying-chun's was a lifetime of assiduously studying, faithfully carrying out, enthusiastically propagating and courageously defending Mao Tse-tung's thought. He faithfully followed Chairman Mao's instructions in all his actions, thereby attaining the purest thoughts, the noblest qualities, the

highest ideals. His was the great, glorious and militant life of a communist fighter.

Liu Ying-chun was born of a poor peasant family. From childhood, his mind was filled with what his parents told him of the bitterness of the old society, of how his uncle was murdered by the Kuomintang, and of how the Communist Party and Chairman Mao led millions of labouring people like themselves to win emancipation. Thus, at an early age, the child developed a great love for Chairman Mao. After entering primary school, he saved his pocket money to buy two portraits of Chairman Mao which he framed himself

and hung on the wall of his home. In the morning before going to school and after school hours, he would look at these portraits, humming his favourite song: "In heaven there is the Lode Star; on earth there is Mao Tse-tung..."

### **Assiduous Study of Chairman Mao's Works**

In 1962, Liu Ying-chun enlisted in the P.L.A. He immediately responded with the warmest enthusiasm to the call of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way. He earnestly and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's articles "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and "Combat Liberalism" and read the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* from cover to cover. He studied every day and in every free hour; he studied at the noon breaks while working out on the farms and late into the night after coming off sentry duty. He developed a boundless love for Chairman Mao's works and felt deeply that "these are books calling on people to rise in revolution." He composed this ode:

*Chairman Mao's works are like the sun,  
Every word flashes a golden ray.  
They light up the mind of the fighter,  
And point out the direction for his study and work.*

Nurtured in Mao Tse-tung's great thought, Liu Ying-chun, an ordinary youth, was swiftly transformed into a proletarian revolutionary fighter with a high level of political consciousness. In his diary he wrote: "I read Chairman Mao's works and from them draw the most profound enlightenment and education. They make me see things in a much clearer light... They help me to see who are our enemies and who are our friends: a question of the first importance for the revolution; they help me to understand many things, such as class struggle, proletarian revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, communism..."

By studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, he developed the viewpoint of class struggle. He was highly vigilant against both imperialist aggression and the plots for "peaceful evolution" hatched by enemies at home and abroad. He formed a proletarian world outlook. He wrote in his diary: "To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai;\* to live for the people, too, is weightier than Mount Tai." "Only a man who gives his all to the revolution can be called a real man." His actions testified to the sincerity of these words. He not only bore the Chinese revolution but also the world revolution in mind. In 1964, when U.S. imperialism stepped up its aggression against the Congo (L) and Vietnam, he volunteered to go to their aid.

### **Applying What He Had Learnt**

In studying Chairman Mao's works, Liu Ying-chun put the stress on applying what he had learnt.

He concentrated on remoulding his world outlook, constantly comparing all his thoughts and actions with Chairman Mao's directive to serve the people wholeheartedly and taking this directive as his guide. He resolutely fought against every thought of self and employed self-criticism to constantly overcome his shortcomings. Through the revolutionary practice of serving the people, he succeeded in enhancing his proletarian consciousness and establishing a communist world outlook. Starting out from a desire to serve the people, he made the strictest demands on himself in military training and became expert in military techniques. In productive labour, too, he was tireless and always volunteered for the heaviest tasks, earning the nickname of "The Locomotive." In daily life, he did everything which is of benefit to the collective and to the people. Where his company was stationed, he had everywhere left evidence of his handiwork. There were the blackboard for posting up Chairman Mao's quotations, the bookcase and mailbox he made, the basketball stand he repaired, the "study bulletin corner" he designed and many slogans he wrote.

On holidays and days off, Liu Ying-chun did many good things for the people with the utmost warmth and sincerity. Each time his unit camped out, he would fetch water, sweep the courtyards and do other chores for the poor or lower-middle peasants and families of armymen and martyrs. In the vicinity of his camp, he would help neighbours carry their shopping, repair the roads and the wells. In doing these things, he never told anyone his name, never told his comrades what he had done, never recorded them in his diary. He was free from any thought of showing off. He regarded them as things which a revolutionary fighter was duty-bound to do. Many people knew his face well, but it was only upon his death when they saw his picture in the newspapers that they learnt his name.

### **Enthusiastic Propagation of Mao Tse-tung's Thought**

In his company, Liu Ying-chun eagerly organized and helped others master Mao Tse-tung's thought. When newcomers arrived in the unit, he studied Chairman Mao's "Serve the People" with them and read them the words: "We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective..."

Liu Ying-chun was an activist in his company's cultural activities. He composed many items, poems and songs and led the editing of the blackboard newspaper and in organizing everybody to sing revolutionary songs and read revolutionary books. Preparatory to throwing himself into these activities, he would in each case first study Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art" and other articles. It was clear to him that literature and art should serve proletarian politics. He once said: "Even a small item should be directed by a great aim." He loved to draw.

\* A quotation from Chairman Mao's "Serve the People." Mount Tai is a great mountain in China's Shantung Province.

In the year before his death, he drew in all 23 sets of lantern-slides which he showed to his comrades for political and ideological education, edited 60 issues of the blackboard newspaper and composed or revised a dozen or more cultural items. In all of these he paid warm tribute to the Party, Chairman Mao and socialism, and many heroes armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Liu Ying-chun used letters as another useful channel for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. Often on the back of the envelope of a letter to a friend or old schoolmate, he would write a quotation from Chairman Mao. In his letters, he frequently told them what new thoughts he had had after reading such and such a passage written by Chairman Mao.

Liu Ying-chun took the propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought as his life's work. This was because he deeply felt that Mao Tse-tung's thought was indispensable to the revolution. He eagerly hoped that more and more people could grasp it and become revolutionaries.

### Courageous Defence of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

In the class struggle on the ideological front, Liu Ying-chun's stand was firm; he was sharp in judgment. He actively joined in the struggle and courageously defended Mao Tse-tung's thought. In 1964, he was sent to an artillery training class to study military skills. That was the time when some people in the P.L.A., influenced by the purely military viewpoint which runs counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought, developed a tendency to ignore politics. A squad leader so influenced earnestly advised Liu Ying-chun to spend his free Sundays going over military exercises. Liu Ying-chun, however, regarded Sundays as a time for some extra study of Chairman Mao's works and for doing political and ideological work. He said: "If we don't study Chairman Mao's works we won't know for whom and for what purpose we are training. . . I'm convinced that

with Mao Tse-tung's thought in our minds, we can make swift progress in mastering military skills." At the end of the term, he passed all tests with flying colours, thereby bringing this argument to the best conclusion.

The book *The Communist Outlook on Life* written by the bourgeois "authority" Feng Ting contained many revisionist fallacies. In 1964, Liu Ying-chun wrote an article in which he used Chairman Mao's words and his own experience to refute Feng Ting thoroughly. At the end of the same year, he saw the film *Laying Siege on the City*. Immediately recognizing it for a bad film, he told his company commander: "The film conforms neither to Chairman Mao's line on literature and art nor to his military thinking. It's got an entirely wrong orientation!" Similarly, after reading the novel *Bitter Struggles*, he wrote an article pointing out that it was a bad novel opposing Mao Tse-tung's thought. Not long before his death, he was actively organizing comrades of his squad to join the great cultural revolution by studying articles in the press repudiating the anti-Party, anti-socialist crimes of Wu Han.

Liu Ying-chun, this poor peasants' son who matured on Mao Tse-tung's thought into a great communist fighter, is dead. He lived a great life, and died a glorious death. In life, he had pledged: "I'm resolved to learn from Wang Chieh and Lei Feng . . . to study Chairman Mao's works as hard as I can and remould my ideology still better, take over the guns that Lei Feng and Wang Chieh bore and carry the revolution through to the end. I will take over their unfinished diaries and continue to write in them, and fight for the cause of communism all my life."

Now hundreds of millions in China are resolved to learn from Liu Ying-chun, to take up his gun and unfinished diary, pledging to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively as he did, implement Mao Tse-tung's thought in an exemplary way, and devote their lives to the glorious cause of communism.

人民日报  
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## A Fine Son of the People

**L**IU YING-CHUN, a fine son of the people, laid down his youthful life for the sake of the people. His heroism moves us, inspires us, educates us and causes us to ponder things deeply.

Liu Ying-chun is dead, but his noble spirit of dedication to the people, like that of the great communist fighter Lei Feng and other heroes, will live for ever

in the hearts of hundreds of millions; it will live for ever in the cause of communism, generation after generation.

What do man live for? Over thousands of years, each class has given a different answer.

To buy land and amass property, to rise high in official position and get rich, to add lustre to one's

ancestors and the family name, to provide one's wife and children with titles—such is the philosophy of life of the feudal class.

To the bourgeoisie, money is omnipotent and the individual comes first. It has torn to shreds the feudal class's mask of propriety, righteousness, honesty and sense of shame, and changed all relations between man and man to a naked cash nexus.

All exploiting classes build their life and happiness on the tears and blood of the labouring people, on the mounds of their corpses.

The proletarian revolution is one that destroys all systems of exploitation and wipes out all exploiting classes; it is a revolution that completely eradicates all old ideology and culture, old customs and habits which, rising upon the foundation of the systems of exploitation, have poisoned the minds of the people. In our eyes, the eyes of the proletariat and the Communists, the greatest meaning of life lies in dedicating one's life to the maximum to the proletarian revolutionary cause, in plunging one's finite life into the infinitely splendid cause of communism. This revolutionary world outlook of ours, of the proletariat, is absolutely beyond the comprehension of all exploiting classes and all egoists. Such a lofty spiritual world as ours is beyond comparison by all heroes in history.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has often enjoined us to emulate Comrade Norman Bethune's spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "A man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people."

By this spirit we mean: to serve the people wholeheartedly.

By this spirit we mean: for the needs of the communist cause, to work devotedly all one's life, to bear any hardship without complaint, to seek neither personal fame nor fortune and to be content with serving as a small screw in the whole machine, an ordinary fighter in the people's revolutionary cause.

By this spirit we mean: to fear neither hardship nor death for the sake of the people and the revolution. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has put it: To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai.

Whoever possesses this spirit can stand all the severe tests of class struggle and revolutionary war and stand the test of all hardships and difficulties.

Amid the roaring guns and flying bullets of people's revolutionary war, such a person can become a Tung Tsun-jui, a Huang Chi-kuang, a Smay-Memet, a Lo Kuang-hsieh or a Mai Hsien-teh.

Faced with the enemy's axe or torture-rack, such a person can be a Liu Hu-lan or a Chiang Chu-yun.

At the critical moment of danger, such a person can behave like Hsiang Hsiu-li, Ouyang Hai, Wang Chieh or Liu Ying-chun.

Such a person can be a Chiao Yu-lu when he is faced with heavy work while suffering from a fatal disease.

Such a person can be a Lei Feng, a man or woman of the Lei Feng type, in ordinary everyday work.

The revolutionary spirit of all these heroes and heroines originates in the greatness of the people and in Mao Tse-tung's great thought.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has often taught us that every Communist, regardless of seniority or position, must regard himself as a son of the people and work honestly and faithfully as a servant of the people. Comrade Liu Ying-chun who sacrificed his life not long ago is just such a fine son of the people, a good servant of the people.

Mao Tse-tung's thought has nurtured vast numbers of revolutionary fighters at all stages of the Chinese revolution. It has nurtured and is nurturing our present younger generation. Time and again, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has encouraged revolutionaries of the older generation to carry forward the glorious tradition of the revolution, keep close contact with the masses and maintain their proletarian integrity to the end of their days. He has called on the young people to brave the storms, to face the world, and to temper themselves in battle into successors of the proletarian revolutionary cause. The socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Comrade Mao Tse-tung are cultivating a new communist morality for our epoch. A magnificent prospect has appeared in China in which the "Six hundred million in this Sacred Land all equal Yao and Shun." [Yao and Shun are two wise leaders of ancient legend. This is a line from Chairman Mao's poem *Farewell to the God of Plague*. — Tr.]

People can see that Mao Tse-tung's great thought is being most extensively popularized in China and has penetrated to the very souls of the worker, peasant and soldier masses. This is yet another earthshaking event. The hundreds of millions of working people in China armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the invincible strength of our great motherland. The revolutionization of the ideology of the broad masses in China provides the powerful motive force impelling our great cause of communism forward through all storms.

The present era is one in which imperialism is approaching complete collapse and socialism is advancing towards victory throughout the world. The Liu Ying-chuns of today and tomorrow, these fine sons of the people, shall and certainly will be able to fulfil their historic mission.

Long live Comrade Liu Ying-chun, the fine son of the people!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, July 28.)



## Comrade Grippa Arrives For Visit

Comrade Jacques Grippa, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party, and his wife Madeleine Grippa arrived in Peking on August 17. They have come on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Among those welcoming them at the airport were Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Comrade Liu Ning-I, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee.

## Firm Support for Laotian People

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi on August 20 sent a letter in reply to the July 23 letter from Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Neo Lao Haksat, Minister of Information, Publicity and Tourism of the Laotian Government of National Union and member of the National Commission in Charge of the Application of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. Vice-Premier Chen Yi reiterated that the Chinese people fully supported the Laotian people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory. Enclosed in Phoumi Vongvichit's letter was a statement issued by the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat on the 4th anniversary of the signing of the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos. The statement sternly condemned U.S. imperialism for its towering crimes of persistently violating the Geneva agreements on Laos, expanding its aggression and intervention in Laos and plotting to extend the flames of its war of aggression against Vietnam and Laos to the whole of Indo-China.

In his letter, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the Chinese Government and people fully supported the just stand set forth by the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat in its statement. He denounced U.S. imperialism as the sworn enemy of the

peoples of Laos and other Indo-Chinese states. He pointed out that in Laos, U.S. imperialism had long ago subverted the Laotian Government of National Union and unleashed a war of aggression against the Laotian people. By its acts and deeds in Laos, U.S. imperialism had completely wrecked the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos. He paid tribute to the Laotian people who, he said in his reply, "have waged heroic and persistent struggles, dealt heavy blows at U.S. imperialism and won important victories. U.S. imperialism is outwardly strong but inwardly weak. All revolutionary people are sure to win final victory so long as they do not believe the 'nice words' of the imperialists and are not intimidated by their bluster, but dare to wage tit-for-tat struggles against them."

## Rumanian National Day

More than 1,000 people from all walks of life in Peking held a meeting on August 22 to celebrate the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Rumania. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended.

Chou Wen-lung, Vice-President of the China-Rumania Friendship Association, and Aurel Duma, Rumanian Ambassador to China, spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, Chou Wen-lung said that the Rumanian Communist Party, Government and people had carried on persistent struggles to defend the independence and sovereignty of Rumania and the principles guiding the relations between the fraternal Parties and fraternal countries. The Rumanian people had made positive contributions to the struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war.

Chou Wen-lung also said that a traditional and deep friendship existed between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples. He said: "We are deeply convinced that the friendship between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples will be increasingly consolidated and developed in the future in socialist construction, in the struggle against imperialism headed by the

United States, in the struggle against big-nation chauvinism, and in the struggle for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism."

Ambassador Aurel Duma said that Rumania's international relations were based on the unshakable principles of independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit. He added that Rumania fought resolutely for the principle that the people of every nation had the right to decide their own destiny.

Ambassador Aurel Duma gave a reception on August 23 to celebrate the occasion. Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien were among the Chinese leaders who attended. Both the Ambassador and Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke and expressed the wish for the continual growth of the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples.

## Combat Hero Mai Hsien-teh Leaves Hospital

Under the warm solicitude of the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and thanks to the supreme efforts of medical personnel, combat hero Mai Hsien-teh of a naval unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army checked out of the hospital on August 20 after his wounds had healed and was transferred to a naval sanatorium to convalesce.

Mai Hsien-teh was wounded when he fought bravely in the battle against intruding warships of the Chiang Kai-shek gang on August 6, 1965 (see *Peking Review* No. 8, 1966). Nine days later, on August 15, he was sent to a hospital in Canton for treatment, where he stayed for a year and five days. During this period, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao showed great concern for him. Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao specially sent Comrades Ho Lung and Yeh Chien-ying to see him in the hospital. Other responsible cadres also went there to extend their best wishes to him.

## Armed Struggle Grows

### INDONESIA

#### From "Confrontation" to Collaboration

The Indonesian Right-wing military rulers have recently concluded with the Rahman regime of "Malaysia" an "agreement normalizing relations between the two countries." Under the agreement, Indonesia not only ends its confrontation but will also "work closely with Malaysia."

It is a well-known fact that "Malaysia" is a product of neo-colonialism jointly manufactured by U.S. and British imperialism and is their tool for suppressing the national-liberation movement in Southeast Asia and for subverting Indonesia. By openly coming out for "close co-operation with Malaysia," the Indonesian Right-wing clique have further exposed their true character as betrayers of Indonesia's national interests and obedient servants of their U.S. masters.

After usurping Indonesia's state power, the Right-wing clique, in order to deceive the Indonesian people and world opinion, had professed that they would continue to "confront Malaysia" and "oppose" imperialism and colonialism. However, as everybody knows, this clique seized power at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and with its backing. How is it possible for them to "confront Malaysia," or oppose their own master — imperialism? Now they have torn off their masks and made a volte-face. This is a clear indication that things are tougher for them and they can no longer go on as before.

The reactionary foreign policy of the Indonesian Right-wing military regime is a continuation of its reactionary internal policy. Since their seizure of power, the Indonesian Right-wing generals have at home

pursued a reactionary anti-Communist, anti-people policy and launched an anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign in which Chinese nationals have been wantonly persecuted and many heinous fascist atrocities have been committed. As with collaboration with "Malaysia," the anti-China and anti-Chinese policy of the Indonesian Right-wing military regime shows clearly that it acts entirely in subservience to the will of U.S. imperialism. It has now become a law in international class struggles that those who are pro-U.S. inevitably oppose China and those who oppose China are bound to go over completely to the side of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. and British imperialists are well satisfied with the open collusion between the Indonesian Right-wing forces and the Rahman regime of "Malaysia." On the day the agreement was signed, U.S. State Department spokesman Wright expressed "best wishes" to both parties. And the British Foreign Office issued a statement "welcoming unreservedly" the agreement "to end confrontation." It sent a message to the Indonesian Right-wing military regime expressing "an earnest wish" that "the traditional friendship between the two countries [Britain and Indonesia] should now be restored and strengthened." At the same time, U.S. imperialism is also actively scheming to boost its economic "aid" to the military regime so as to strengthen its grip on Indonesia.

However, the imperialists, both U.S. and British, are rejoicing too soon. The Indonesian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Their resolute will to oppose imperialism and colonialism cannot be suppressed. They will have the final say on Indonesia's destiny and will pass judgment on the Right-wing forces who are only a handful of traitors.

Thirty-six years ago, Chairman Mao used the saying "a single spark can start a prairie fire" to show that revolutionary forces, though relatively weak and small at the beginning, will grow very quickly and spread far and wide. This great truth has once again been confirmed by the development of the people's armed struggle in Thailand.

The armed strength of the Thai people was at first very small. But in a little more than a year, this tiny spark of revolution has indeed spread like a prairie fire. The armed struggle has spread from Na Kae, Nakhon Phanom Province, to Udorn, Ubon, Sakol Nakorn and Nong Khai and other provinces in the northeast and from one region to the whole of south Thailand. The number of engagements has risen sharply. According to the broadcasts of the Voice of the People of Thailand, in the northeast, the number of engagements between the people's forces and the U.S. imperialists and the army and police of the Thanom-Praphas clique increased from 24 in the latter half of last year to 43 in the first half of this year. In the south, five engagements took place in the second half of last year. But 51 engagements were reported in the first seven months of this year. Using flexible tactics, the people's forces again and again shattered enemy "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, wiping out large numbers of enemy troops and capturing many weapons.

In the course of battles, the Thai people's forces have scored one brilliant victory after another and have rapidly increased in strength. This is ample proof that a revolutionary armed force which fights for the people's liberation and is inseparably linked with the people is invincible, while U.S. imperialism and its lackey—the Thanom-Praphas clique — which are enemies of the Thai people are bound to be defeated by them.

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