

PEKING REVIEW

40

September 30, 1966

北

京

周

報

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Soul Of the Revolutionary People

"Renmin Ribao" editorial praises proletarian revolutionary heroism of No. 32111 Drilling Team which battled a sea of fire to save a big gas well.

A New All-Round Leap Forward Situation Emerges

*The World's Revolutionary People
Hail China's Great Proletarian
Cultural Revolution*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

PEKING REVIEW

Sept. 30, 1966
Vol. 9, No. 40

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

IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK The Sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Illuminates Peking; Mali's National Day (p. 5)

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

A New All-Round Leap Forward Situation Emerges (p. 7)

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Soul of the Revolutionary People — *Renmin Ribao* editorial (p. 12)

Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command of Our Battle (p. 13)

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Common Treasure of the World's Revolutionary People (p. 18)

Mass Understanding of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is Necessary (p. 22)

China's Cultural Revolution Encourages Revolutionary People of the World (p. 23)

All Revolutionaries Should Study and Disseminate Mao Tse-tung's Thought (p. 23)

The World's Revolutionary People Hail China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (p. 24)

The Situation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Is Very Fine — Red Guards, Peking Municipal No. 6 Middle School (p. 28)

The U.N. Has No Right Whatever to Poke Its Nose Into the Vietnam Question — *Renmin Ribao* editorial (p. 29)

Chinese and Japanese People's Friendship Is an Irresistible Torrent (p. 31)

Safeguard the Revolutionary Line of Afro-Asian Writers' Movement (p. 33)

Indonesian Government Must Stop Obstructing China's Work in Bringing Back Victimized Chinese Nationals — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator (p. 34)

Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note Reiterates Reasonable Demands (p. 35)

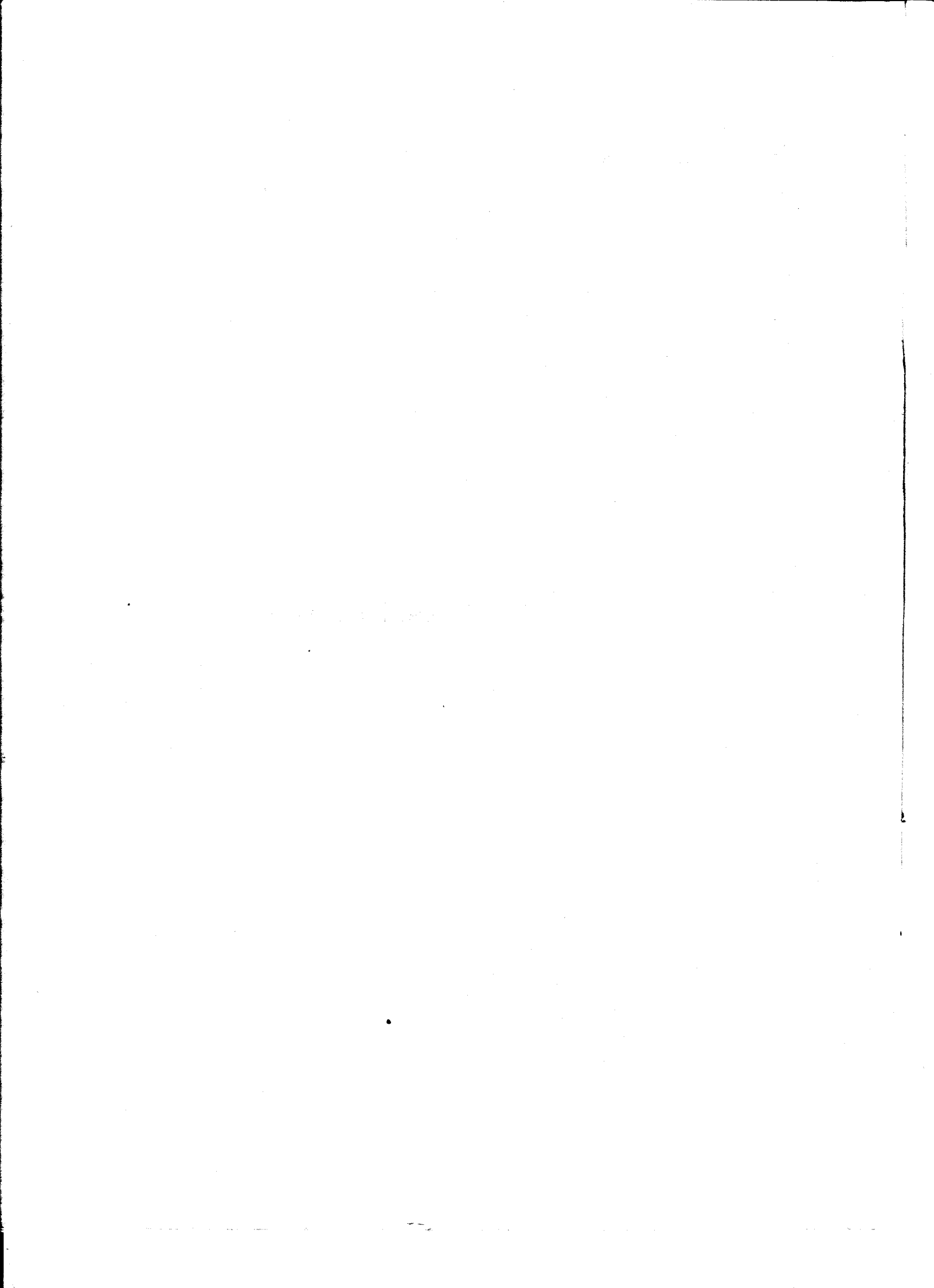
"Mao Tse-tung's Thought Illuminates the Path of My Advance" — Liu Ying-chun (p. 36)

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 Tse-tung

The great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman of the Chinese people



The Sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Illuminates Peking

THE Chinese people greet the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1 at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution is in high tide.

Since our great leader Chairman Mao personally lit the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses in Peking have set about promoting Mao Tse-tung's thought in a big way while vigorously sweeping away the muck and filth left over from the old world and eliminating bourgeois ideology. It has become a conscious act for revolutionary people to study, apply, propagandize and defend Mao Tse-tung's thought. The sunlight of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung has illuminated the whole city of Peking!

The Red Guards of the Changteh Agricultural School in Hunan Province put up a big-character poster in the Peking Railway Station before they left the capital. It reads: "While in Peking, we saw with our own eyes that the city is becoming a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. On the streets or in the lanes, in the buses or on the pavements, in shops or in schools, in fact everywhere we could see quotations from Chairman Mao and we had the opportunity of grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought at all times..." This poster has aptly expressed the common impression of revolutionary teachers and students who have come to Peking from all parts of the country.

First Impression

When trains from all over the country pull into the station, the first things that meet the eyes of revolutionary teachers and students are the huge red streamers inscribed with the words "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" and many quotations from Chairman Mao written on the walls or on boards along

the streets. The Red Guards broadcast over loudspeakers our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao's teachings, such as: "The core of our strength, which leads us in our cause, is the Communist Party of China. The theoretical basis which guides our thinking is Marxism-Leninism."

A Red Guard from the Institute of Petroleum in Szechuan Province said on his arrival in Peking: "As soon as I set foot in Peking, I feel the strong love for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought everywhere. This gives us the warm feeling that we have come to Chairman Mao's side!"

Wherever they go, revolutionary teachers and students from other parts of the country hear revolutionary youths read aloud or recite quotations from Chairman Mao. They say: "Our great leader Chairman Mao himself received us. This is our greatest happiness in our present visit to the capital. The greatest benefit we have derived from our visit is that we have further heightened our consciousness in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works."

"The Red Guards of Peking greet us and bid us farewell with Chairman Mao's instructions. We must learn from them, study and apply Chairman Mao's works well and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to complete victory!"

Red Propagandists

Tien An Men Square overflows these days with people who flock there in an endless stream. Some pose for photographs in front of the huge portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao on the red-walled gate, while others gather in groups in the middle of the square, or beneath the trees, to discuss their experience and what they have

learnt in the great cultural revolution. Here, many revolutionary teachers and students have seen a small exhibition of photos propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice. Through these photos, they have shared the happiness of the revolutionary people who were received by the great leader Chairman Mao and have seen for themselves the great might of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The exhibition was jointly put up by the revolutionary teachers and students of several Peking middle schools. They have learnt in their struggle that, in order to carry on the great proletarian cultural revolution well, the most basic thing is to be armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and be propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have organized propaganda teams and made use of broadcasts, singing and other forms to spread Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Enormous changes have taken place on what formerly was called Wangfuching Street, a well-known commercial section of Peking. It is not merely a revolutionary change in the name of the street and in the names of the shops. A more important change is the fact that the shops now not only serve the people but have become places for propagandizing Mao Tse-tung's thought. Whichever shop you enter, you see at once a portrait of our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao smiling kindly and quotations from Chairman Mao, every word of which imparts boundless strength to the people.

Jung Pao Chai, the art shop selling Chinese paintings and calligraphy, had sold quite a large number of poisonous works of art when it was under the control of the anti-Party and anti-socialist gang known as the "Three-Family Village." Workers,

peasants and soldiers and revolutionary teachers and students seldom went there at that time. Now, the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students go to Jung Pao Chai to buy Chairman Mao's poems, *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, and Chairman Mao's portraits and photographs.

Classroom for Teaching Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Peking Library has set aside a spacious and well-lighted hall for Chairman Mao's works in Chinese and foreign languages. In addition, there are pamphlets on experiences in studying Chairman Mao's writings and other material that are of help in this study. This is Peking Library's new reading-room where large numbers of workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards from the great cultural revolution front go every day to study Chairman Mao's writings.

The opening in Peking Library of a reading-room specially for Chairman Mao's works is a victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution. Although this is the nation's biggest library, and has a long history, none of its many reading-rooms was set aside for the study of Chairman Mao's works except for a brief period of one such room in 1958. But the room was rearranged for the study of ancient books on the orders of the counter-revolutionary revisionists of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee and their accomplices. After the great cultural revolution was launched, the revolutionary workers in Peking Library went into action and set aside a new reading-room four times as large as the old one for the study of Chairman Mao's works. In response to the demand of the revolutionary masses, they are now actively preparing a special room to facilitate the exchange of experiences on the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings among the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary teachers and students and revolutionary cadres.

The study of Chairman Mao's works is the first must in the lives of revolutionary people. Every revolutionary fighter with a socialist con-

sciousness considers it his highest duty to propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the steady deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is certain that more and more people will creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's writings in a still more conscious way and join the ranks of people propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. The changes now taking place in Peking have made it clear to everyone that the whole country will certainly become a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Mali's National Day

Malian Ambassador to China Guisse Tidiani gave a reception on September 22 to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Mali. Among those who attended were Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien. Ambassador Guisse Tidiani and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the reception.

Referring to the situation in Africa, Ambassador Guisse Tidiani condemned the overt interference by imperialism against the African peoples. He pointed out that some puppet governments in Africa were working servilely for the benefit of imperialism.

The Ambassador warmly congratulated the Chinese people who, led by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, had built China into a great, powerful country. He said that the people and Government of Mali supported the just struggle of the Chinese people for the liberation of Taiwan.

The Ambassador hailed the rapid development of friendly co-operation between Mali and China. He also expressed support for the heroic Vietnamese people, victims of imperialist intervention and aggression. He said that the Vietnamese people's struggle had won widespread support because it was a just one and because it was closely linked with the revolutionary struggle of the world's people and with the cause of national liberation, socialism and peace.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, in his speech, praised the Malian people

for their unremitting struggles and great successes in safeguarding their national independence and developing their national economy and culture. He said that the Chinese people regarded the achievements of the Malian people as their own.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien went on to say that the Chinese people, under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, had launched a vigorous and unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution. He said that the situation with regard to this revolution was becoming increasingly favourable and hundreds of millions of people had further armed themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Chinese people were transforming this great spiritual force into a great material force to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in all fields of work. Taking firm hold of the revolution while promoting production, the masses of workers and peasants were at present giving a powerful impetus to China's socialist revolution and socialist construction which were advancing in big strides. Unified by Mao Tse-tung's thought, China would become an impregnable state of the people.

The Vice-Premier added: "The revolutionary people of the whole world are elated and inspired by the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. The imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries, however, are mortally afraid of it and are directing shameless attacks and slanders against us. But their outcries cannot do us the slightest harm; they only prove that we have done well and done the right thing in carrying on the great proletarian cultural revolution. We will certainly hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry this revolution through to the end."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that there was a traditional militant friendship between the Chinese and Malian peoples. He stressed that the Chinese people firmly supported the Malian people in their struggle against imperialism and new and old colonialism, and for defending their national independence and developing their national economy.

A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world.

— "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?"

Illuminated by Mao Tse-tung's Thought

A New All-Round Leap Forward Situation Emerges

ALL over China, the mass movement to study and apply Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works creatively and the unparalleled great proletarian cultural revolution are rushing forward triumphantly. Both have greatly speeded up the people's ideological revolutionization and further released the forces of production and mobilized the people's enthusiasm and initiative, thus creating new and favourable conditions for a big development in industry and agriculture. The great spiritual force that is Mao Tse-tung's thought is being transformed into a great material force.

1966 is the first year of China's Third Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people of the whole country are implementing the Party's general line for building socialism and taking firm hold of the revolution to promote production. They are channeling their tremendous revolutionary drive generated in the great cultural revolution into industrial and agricultural production and scientific experiment, with the result that every kind of work is being done in a way that brings greater, faster, better and more economical results and a new all-round leap forward is emerging in production and construction.

Situation in Industry Is Excellent

On the industrial front, the broad masses of the workers and staff are taking Taching as their example

and running socialist enterprises in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are putting politics in command over production, stressing the ideological revolutionization of man, thus giving impetus to the big leap forward in production. Output has been greatly increased, the range of goods considerably extended and quality markedly improved. In the iron and steel industry, for example, the output of steel, forgings and rolled stock, pig iron and coke in the first eight months of this year rose by 20 per cent or more as compared with the same period last year. More than 500 types of new steels and forgings and rolled stock were successfully developed, a figure surpassing the level of any previous eight-month period since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. Compared with 1965, a greater proportion of the steel, forgings and rolled stock and pig iron made was up to standard, and average coke consumption in smelting each ton of iron was cut by 31 kgs. — a new record in China's history. In the petroleum industry, state targets for crude oil and major petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants in the first half of this year were all overfulfilled and big increases were registered over those of the same period last year. In the first eight months of 1966 the state targets for major textile products, including cotton, woollen, silk, bast and chemical fibres and textile machinery, were overfulfilled. There was a fairly large increase in output, quality was steadily improved and costs

lowered. Cotton yarn output rose by 18 per cent to set a new post-liberation record.

At present, the news from the industrial front continues to be good. In Shanghai, China's biggest industrial centre, the revolutionary spirit of the workers and staff members is unprecedentedly high. On the wings of their tremendous achievements in the first half of this year, they continued to forge ahead in July and August. Production in the metallurgical, chemical and textile industries is ordinarily easily affected by high temperature in the hot months. This year, however, workers and staff members in these industries overcame a rare and protracted period of high temperature, broke the past pattern and, instead of producing less, kept output stable and even made a slight increase. Products of major importance for the development of the national economy which have showed fairly big increases in output as compared with the same period last year include: new types of metal materials, high polymer synthetic materials, instruments and meters used in automation, transistors, optical instruments, low-temperature equipment, precision machine tools, tractors, motor vehicles, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and synthetic fibres. The quality of the city's major industrial products has remained stable and has improved in some cases. A number of important new products up to modern advanced levels have been successfully developed.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Locomotive Leading The Advance of the Working Class

The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is the locomotive leading the Shanghai working class in its vigorous advance on both the spiritual and the material fronts. In the great cultural revolution, the workers and staff members, relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought, have charged to the very forefront, and have conquered one height of science and technology after another. In the workshops of every factory, on the machines, and in all places of activity and struggle, the workers have put up posters inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao. They constantly draw infinite strength from Chairman Mao's teachings in everything they do.

The achievements of many factories and plants testify to the fact that, once those people in authority in the Party who are taking the capitalist road are exposed and discredited, once the reactionary bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" are thoroughly criticized and the many spiritual fetters of the old world are shaken off, the infinitely rich creative wisdom and talent of the masses of workers and staff members will be released to the greatest extent. In the last few months, the workers and staff members have swiftly developed many important new products. These include high, and low temperature resistant new-type plastics for making high-speed machine parts and high-grade insulators, new-type high-grade transistors, small jig-boring machines with a boring accuracy of up to three microns, big gear grinders capable of processing

precision gears of 1.6 metres in diameter, and a continuous vacuum film-coating unit.

A cause for special rejoicing is that large numbers of formerly unknown young people have come to the fore on Shanghai's industrial front and demonstrated remarkable ingenuity. They are courageous path-breakers in the great cultural revolution as well as fearless fighters in the struggle for production. Thirty-odd young workers and technicians of the Huguang Scientific Instruments Plant, whose average age is less than 25, together with other workers and staff members in the plant, wrote big-character posters and joined in the big debates against the plant's bourgeois "authorities" until the latter had been completely exposed and discredited and the various manifestations of the mentality of fawning on everything foreign had been thoroughly repudiated. They carried out scientific research in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that the humble are the wisest and the haughty are the most stupid. After six months of hard work, they were able to make for the first time from materials produced entirely in China two important precision measuring instruments — a high-precision standard condenser and a high-precision alternating current resistance box, so that, in one giant step, the level of these two types of products jumped from the 1940s into the 1960s.

Breaking Down Foreign Conventions and Following China's Own Road of Industrial Development

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and steadfastly following Chairman Mao's brilliant policy decision on breaking down foreign conventions and following China's own road of industrial development, workers and staff members of the Lanchow Oil Refinery have, in a few short years, transformed their enterprise, which was originally built according to foreign design, into a large Chinese-type oil refinery employing advanced technology. Whereas the enterprise could only process one type of crude oil and produce 16 types of ordinary petroleum products before, it can now process three different types of crude oil simultaneously and turn out over 100 petroleum products, including many high-grade ones. The quality of many of its major products has reached or surpassed advanced international standards. The variety and output of the refinery's products have also increased year by year and it has manufactured a whole range of new products for the country.

The following example demonstrates how, once they have grasped Mao Tse-tung's thought, the workers and staff members become invincible. The Lanchow refinery twice had experimented, and failed, to make a type of high-grade oil urgently needed by the country but which the Soviet revisionist clique had tried its best to keep China from getting. Foreign technical "authorities" had declared that "this high-grade oil cannot be produced from Chinese crude oil." Faced

with difficulty, the workers studied the relevant works of Chairman Mao and realized that the conclusion drawn by these foreign "authorities" is not at all sacred and inviolable. Chairman Mao has said: "The history of human knowledge tells us that the truth of many theories is incomplete and that this incompleteness is remedied through the test of practice. Many theories are erroneous and it is through the test of practice that their errors are corrected." Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the workers and staff members were determined to break down all old conventions and restrictions. They were finally able to produce this type of high-grade oil, whose properties, when tested, proved superior to those of the imported product.

Daring to Think, Act and Scale the Summits in Science and Technology

The workers and staff members of the famous Taching Oilfield, whose revolutionary spirit has mounted ever higher in the great cultural revolution, have scored one new and greater victory after another. Using Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide to all their actions, and developing the spirit of daring to break through the "barriers" and storm the "fortress," two oil drilling crews, Nos. 1202 and 1205, both broke the 60,000-metre mark in seven months and 21 days. This feat, accomplished on September 11 and 12 respectively, far surpassed the best Soviet record of 40,816 metres made known last year, which took I.B. Polyakovski's drilling crew all of 1965 to do. The average monthly drilling of the two Taching crews was 7,850 metres, the best level ever reached anywhere in the world. The workers and staff members of these two teams said that it was by relying on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung that they had overcome all enemies, surmounted all difficulties and seized every victory.

New Experience Gained in Capital Construction

An all-round leap forward situation has also emerged on the capital construction front. A constant rise in the level of political consciousness and a soaring enthusiasm in construction has taken place among the workers and staff members in the field of capital construction during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Their fulfilment of the capital construction investment plan between January and August has meant an 18 per cent increase over the same period in 1965. The big and medium-sized construction projects that have been wholly or partially completed and put into operation have increased considerably over the same period last year. Productive capacity for turning out electric power, coal, cement, sugar and other industrial products has increased by a wide margin; newly added power generating capacity and coal-mining capacity have doubled or risen even more in comparison with the same period in 1965. The progress made in these construction projects, particularly mine construction, has been tremendously accelerated.

Even more important, by raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and taking the Taching Oilfield as their example, the workers and staff members have gained new experience in carrying out industrial and agricultural production and construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Many construction units and newly built factories have, on a trial basis, integrated factories with communes, with the former guiding the latter, along with the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture. They have not only vigorously supported neighbouring communes and production brigades with respect to production techniques, culture and health, they have first of all, helped the peasants in the political field: helping them to conduct the socialist education movement, helping them to study Chairman Mao's works, and propagating the Party's principles and policies and the spirit of the Tachai brigade among them, thereby raising the peasants' level of political consciousness, promoting the development of agricultural production and bringing into play their initiative to take part in construction. The peasants in turn warmly support the construction of factories by sending them peasant-workers and skilled artisans, doing transport work and making bricks and tiles for them, supplying them with vegetables and other nonstaple foodstuffs and guaranteeing safety at work-sites. All this has greatly boosted industrial construction.

New Victories on the Agricultural Front

On the agricultural front, along with the development in depth of the socialist education movement, the rural people's communes have been further consolidated and developed. By vigorously giving prominence to politics, creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, emulating and overtaking the Tachai brigade and displaying a fearless spirit, the broad masses of cadres and commune members in the rural areas have carried out heroic and stubborn struggles against natural calamities and have thus gathered in good harvests for four successive years. Summer crops, such as wheat and early rice, have been greatly increased over vast areas in many places this year. Late rice and certain other grain crops in the south are growing very well and a good harvest is in sight. The elated masses of commune members in the north have begun harvesting maize, millet, sorghum and other autumn crops. Both in the southern and northern cotton regions, the cotton plants are bearing well. It is a gratifying sight. A bumper autumn harvest this year is now certain. There also have been big advances in forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations, fisheries and other undertakings as well as in the building of rural water conservancy projects, and mechanization and electrification in the rural areas. Outstanding units of the Tachai type, in the spirit of self-reliance, hard work and battling the elements and changing backward features, have come to the fore everywhere.

To gather in a good harvest is not only an important link for fulfilling the plan for industrial and agricultural production this year, but it will create favourable conditions for the fulfilment of the entire Third Five-Year Plan (1966-70). Success in autumn harvesting and sowing will help promote a new upsurge in our country's socialist agriculture.

This year the three provinces of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang in northeast China raised a bumper harvest, the fourth in four years. In most parts of north China's Hopei Province, grain crops ripening in early autumn (millet, maize and sorghum) all have made varying gains over last year's bumper harvest. Following raised yields of early rice over large areas, Kiangsu Province in east China is expecting a rich harvest of semi-late rice and maize on most of its farmland. In Hunan Province along the middle reaches of the Yangtse River, bumper harvests of both early rice and semi-late rice have been reported. Peasants in Tibet got their eighth consecutive bumper harvest following the democratic reform, and all crops in Tibet this year show considerable increases over last year.

The nation's cotton promises a rich crop. Commune members in Hupeh, the leading cotton producing province in 1965, have held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and overcome this year's serious drought. As a result, cotton plants are growing quite well. In most parts of Kiangsi Province, cotton plants are generally better than last year. The great majority of cotton plants in the Kuanchung region, the main cotton producing area in Shensi Province, are growing sturdily and there are prospects for a rich harvest.

Results of Creative Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The basic reason for the excellent situation in China's countryside must be attributed to the fact that the broad masses of peasants have creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works and armed their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby bringing about profound changes in their ideological outlook. By studying Chairman Mao's works, members of the Tachai brigade have firmly established the idea of farming for the revolution. They have turned the old Tachai, known for its poor soil and poverty, into the socialist new Tachai which has a prosperous collective economy. Through the study of Chairman Mao's works, members of the Huangshandong brigade in Polo County, Kwang-



The sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's thought shines over the motherland. Members of the Hongguang People's Commune in Pih sien County, Szechuan Province, which Chairman Mao has inspected, have the revolution in their hearts and are brimful of energy as they harvest a rich rice crop

tung Province, have dumped their selfish ideas, fostered the spirit of working for the common interest and worked heart and soul for the collective. Thus, everyone strives to become a living "Foolish Old Man" (a legendary figure known for his determination to remove two huge mountains and mentioned in one of Chairman Mao's articles) who dares to transform the face of nature, and a "good comrade" (a term from Chairman Mao's works) who fears no difficulty. Using the revolutionary spirit of forging ahead valiantly, they set out to transform their poor and backward brigade by building extensive water conservancy works and turning poor soil into land giving high yields. These measures succeeded in more than doubling the brigade's rice output. A wealth of facts from different places proves that once the peasants are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they will be freed from concepts stemming from private ownership and become revolutionized peasants of a new type who work devotedly for the common interest and warmly love what belongs to the collective.

Through the study of Chairman Mao's works, commune members in northeast China have come to understand that farming for the revolution must have the revolutionary spirit of being fearless in the face of difficulties and of hard work and self-reliance. They scored big successes in the drive to build water conservancy works last winter and this past spring. Though frost came unusually early, timely spring sowing ensured the ripening of this year's autumn crops (maize, sorghum and millet) before frost set in.

A big section of Kiangsu Province was hit by a serious drought this year. In the struggle to overcome

this natural calamity, all affected places gave prominence to politics and organized the masses to seriously study Chairman Mao's works, including "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and "Cast Away Illusions, Prepare For Struggle," and relevant quotations from Chairman Mao's works. This helped the commune members to raise their class consciousness, heightened their determination to prevail over the drought and reap a bumper harvest, and ensured the normal growth of crops.

Excellent Situation Also Exists for Autumn Sowing

Rural China has embarked on the busy autumn sowing season. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and taking a firm hold on the revolution to promote production, commune members in the farming areas of the five northern provinces — Honan, Shantung, Hopei, Shensi and Shansi — and Peking are using high standards as they start a production upsurge in the sowing of winter wheat. These provinces and Peking are the nation's major winter wheat producing area, generally accounting for more than 60 per cent of the sown area of this crop. They all plan to sow wheat on larger areas than they did last year.

In this major wheat area, the situation for sowing wheat is better than any previous year. During the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses of rural cadres and commune members make more conscious efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the autumn sowing, strive to complete the task of using high standards in sowing wheat, and thus ensure victory in both revolution and production.

This year's material and technical preparations for sowing wheat are more adequate than before. First of all, tremendous gains have been made in learning from the Tachai brigade, building water conservancy works and setting up farmland on the Tachai pattern. In Shansi irrigated wheat farmland has been extended from 3.6 million *mu* in the previous season to 6 million *mu*, and there are also 4 million *mu* of newly set up land of the Tachai type to be sown for wheat. These 10 million *mu* which give guaranteed high yields lay the foundation for a bumper wheat harvest in Shansi next year. The five provinces and Peking prepared fairly adequate amounts of ground manure for sowing wheat, and many places will apply more manure per *mu* than in past years. Honan also planted a large area of green manure. Abundant wheat seeds are in stock in the communes or brigades and the area sown to good strains will be extended further.

Prosperous Scenes in Urban and Rural Markets

Urban and rural markets all over the country are more prosperous than ever as a result of the vigorous advances made in industrial and farm production,

which provide a strong material basis for the market. In the first eight months of 1966, the total value of industrial and agricultural products purchased by the state trading departments all over China increased by 12.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The sales of commodities on the market handled by these departments rose by 10.4 per cent during the same period. On the basis of sustained increases over the past few years, both purchases and sales show fairly large increases this year.

The great majority of major commodities show large increases in their sales in urban and rural markets. Sales of commodities which support agriculture, such as chemical fertilizers, semi-mechanized farm tools and insecticides, rose by more than 40 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1965. Sales of daily necessities, including cotton cloth, cotton knitwear, rubber and plastic shoes, kerosene, edible salt, pork, sugar, vegetables and other consumer goods increased between 10 and 30 per cent. The supply of machine-made thin paper rose by more than 20 per cent to meet the needs of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Though the supply of commodities increased by a large margin, trading department stocks still continue to rise. Prices have remained stable and the people's standard of living has shown further improvement.

The excellent situation in the nation's urban and rural markets is a result of the big development in industrial and agricultural production. It is also the result of the efforts of the workers and staff members of the trading departments who, following Chairman Mao's directive that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work," vigorously give prominence to politics, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, and bring about revolutionization of their ideology.

Since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, in co-ordination with the socialist education movement, the commercial workers and staff members have taken an active part in this unprecedented great cultural revolution. Vigorously supporting the Red Guards in various places, they have set out to destroy the "four olds" (old ideas, culture, customs and habits) and establish the "four news" (new ideas, culture, customs and habits) in a big way, and have changed the existing capitalist methods and working style of management in certain aspects of their work. This introduced profound changes on the market, showing more clearly the character of the socialist market which serves industrial and agricultural production as well as the workers, peasants and soldiers.

They have also devoted their high revolutionary enthusiasm to their work in the purchase, supply, distribution and storing of commodities, and have rapidly turned this spiritual force into an enormous material force, and thereby achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in all their work.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Soul Of the Revolutionary People

IMPRINT Chairman Mao's instructions in our minds; infuse them in our blood; express them in our actions."

These words are filled with revolutionary sentiment for our great leader Chairman Mao and for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

This is what the comrades of the No. 32111 Drilling Team have said and this is what they have done.

A sudden explosion sent flames roaring sky high; they burnt down a derrick, charred trees and turned rocks red hot, but they could not destroy even one single red heart of the heroes armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. No order was given; Mao Tse-tung's thought was the command. To a man, regardless of themselves, they rushed into the sea of fire. They dashed to whichever place presented the greatest danger; rushed to whichever place was most critical. When one man fell, many more rushed in. They would rather lose their all than abandon state property, the interests of the people. This was how with their lives and blood they put out the raging fire to write this latest chapter in the heroic history of the sons and daughters of China.

They are a collective Huang Chi-kuang, a collective Chiu Shao-yun, a collective Ouyang Hai, a collective Mai Hsien-teh. They are the concentrated expression of the fusion of the revolutionary qualities of the working class with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world. The heroic action of this drilling team once again proves this irrefutable truth.

Mao Tse-tung's thought represents the correct thinking of the proletariat, the most advanced class; it is the most powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat marching towards communism; it is contem-

porary Marxism-Leninism for remoulding people's souls.

The remoulding of souls is a battle between the two world outlooks, the proletarian and the bourgeois; it is an immensely arduous ideological revolution. All kinds of our work, in the last analysis, can be summed up in one sentence: using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould man's soul and sweep away the influence of the ideologies of the exploiting classes in people's minds. Once hundreds of millions of people grasp this powerful ideological weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they will be able to transform heaven and earth and perform miracles. None of them are worth a straw — neither imperialism nor revisionism, reactionaries, ghosts and monsters, hardships and obstacles.

It is certainly no accident that the heroic feat of this drilling team should have been performed during the high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Like a red signal-flare, it told men: with the deepening of the great cultural revolution and with the coming of the new upsurge in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, the Chinese people will emerge on the eastern continent as an even more towering, heroic image of the proletarian revolution.

The people of the whole country should learn from the heroic No. 32111 Drilling Team. We should do as they have done — take the study of Chairman Mao's writings as the first need of our lives, master Mao Tse-tung's thought and make it our souls, make the implementation of Chairman Mao's directives our conscious action, and regard the interests of the revolution as the first thing in our lives.

Let us hold high the bright red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn from ideas of heroes, follow the heroes' path and perform heroic deeds, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and strive for new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, September 26.*)

Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command Of Our Battle

—The story of the heroes of the No. 32111 Drilling Team who displayed proletarian revolutionary heroism in their battle against a sea of fire

DARE to scale a mountain of swords and dare to brave a sea of raging fire. This describes the heroic mettle of the people of our country in the great era of Mao Tse-tung.

Workers of the heroic No. 32111 Drilling Team take the study of Chairman Mao's writings as the first need of their lives. They master Mao Tse-tung's thought and make it their souls, make the implementation of Chairman Mao's directives their conscious action and regard the interests of the revolution as the first thing in their lives. With their blood and lives, they have quenched a blazing sea and safeguarded state property!

"Imprint Chairman Mao's Instructions in Our Minds, Infuse Them in Our Blood, and Express Them in Our Actions"

At 1 a.m. on June 22, 1966, the site of the gas well where the No. 32111 Drilling Team worked seethed with activity. Comrades of the No. 1 and No. 4 squads who were on duty were carrying out a shut-in well pressure test; their intent eyes were fixed on a well-head, as great beads of sweat rolled down their cheeks. Should the test succeed, the installations at the top of the first high pressure, high output gas well, which they had drilled on a new geological structure, would soon be changed and the well would go into operation. Then these oil workers would lose no time in sending the good news to their great leader and to the people of the whole country.

At this moment when all hearts were astir, the scene in which the workers had received their glorious task once again flashed through their minds. Early one morning in February this year, the great leader Chairman Mao's militant call to the workers and staff on the oil front to find more oil and natural gas was passed on to them through their leading organization. It was already four in the morning. Could relaying the news be deferred till dawn? No! There should not be a minute's delay, not even a second! All the workers and staff immediately gathered for an emergency meeting on the site. Chairman Mao's militant call instantly stirred everyone's heart, and shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao!" resounded in the starry sky.

It was at this rally which brimmed with confidence and strength that the oil workers made their solemn pledge to the Party and Chairman Mao:

"We'll imprint Chairman Mao's instructions in our minds, infuse them in our blood, and express them in our actions."

"We are Chairman Mao's oil workers who will find more oil and natural gas for the motherland. Once the order is given, we'll march forward even to the ends of the earth, never being weak-kneed and never frowning."

They began their march over mountains that morning to the new well site hundreds of miles away. As soon as they reached their destination, they flung down their knapsacks and, putting all thoughts of their living quarters and food out of their minds, started work even though it was dark. They vowed that they would find more oil and natural gas field for their motherland. They said:

"We can die and we can shed our blood. But if we fail to fulfil the task of finding more oil and gas, we would rather die on the derrick floor and be buried in the oilfield!"

Braving the winds and living in the wilderness, they worked day and night, outpacing time. Putting three months' work into 30 days, they succeeded in drilling, at the highest speed and with the best quality, the first high pressure, high output gas well on a new geological structure where bourgeois "authorities" had considered that there was no natural gas at all, thereby catching a big "gas tiger."

The well was drilled at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution was in high tide and when a new all-round leap forward was emerging on all fronts throughout the country. The natural gas which had slumbered underground for ages has now been tapped and has become an important rich possession for the motherland and a new force in the country's socialist construction.

The good tidings soon spread far and wide. Highly elated, the people passed on the word.

It was late at night on June 21. Chang Yung-ching, the deputy leader of the No. 1 squad who had refused to leave his work despite illness, once again studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Serve the People" before he went to the well site to take over his shift. On the top of the page he printed in a clear hand: "Everyone of us revolutionaries should serve the people wholeheartedly as long as he lives." Then he changed into

his work-clothes, put on his aluminium helmet and strode to the brightly lit well site.

After looking at the manometer, he told the comrades in a quiet but determined voice: "This is the first wildcat (exploratory well) drilled on a new geological structure, and we do not have all the information about the formations. Pressure has risen rapidly tonight. We must remain at our posts and be responsible to the Party and the people without any reservation whatever. Our hearts should be like screws fastened to the well-head. We must stand our ground no matter what happens!"

Steel May Melt in Fire, but Not the Red Hearts Of the Oil Workers

As he finished speaking, and they were carrying out the shut-in well pressure test and getting ready for the open flow test, an imported seamless pipe on the side of the well-head suddenly burst and there was an earth-shaking explosion. This was caused by the powerful onrush of the "gas tiger" and the rapid rise of the gas pressure due to the well's extraordinarily high output and the extremely high gas pressure — so great that it was nearly double that of the old gas well nearby.

The high pressure gas current which rushed out from the explosion point carried with it the rocks and mud on the ground and swept through the derrick and diesel engine shack like tens of thousands of exploding shells. It smashed the explosion-proof bulb under the derrick floor and immediately caused a raging fire. So big was the blaze that it could be heard 20 *li* away and seen from 40 *li* away.

The powerful gas flame wave fanned out, swept the well site with the force of a typhoon, and rushed all the way to a nearby hill and back. It roared skyward and on the ground. In no time, there was a sheet of flame some 50 metres in length and width and 30 metres high. The 40-metre-high steel derrick was burnt and collapsed in three minutes. The diesel engine melted and became a shapeless mass of iron. On a hill slope dozens of metres away, rocks became red hot and trees were reduced to cinders.

The big natural gas field was threatened with destruction.

Red-hot fire can melt steel and rock but it cannot burn out the red hearts of the oil workers who are loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the Party and the people.

At this critical point, the comrades working at the well site, who were faced with the sudden attack by the blazing inferno, completely disregarded the threat to their own safety. No one thought of death. There was no change of expression and no quickening of the pulse as they fought the fire. All that was in their minds was how to put out the fire, save the gas well and safeguard state property.

This was "the Battle of Sangkumryung" on the industrial front.

The deputy leader of No. 1 squad, Chang Yung-ching, a model Communist and a demobilized P.L.A. man, rushed to open the No. 4 valve, in the same way he headed for the enemy in a bayonet charge he had on the battlefield.

Nos. 4, 5 and 8 were all safety valves. By opening these valves and channelling the natural gas away from the well site, it would be possible to diminish the fire.

But the raging flames generating a simmering heat lay in the way to the valves. When Chang Yung-ching broke through to the explosion point, a powerful gas flame wave hit him with the impact of a thousand *jin*. A huge man, his body was shaken and he was flung into the inferno seven metres away.

A few days earlier, Chang Yung-ching had insisted on being released from the hospital, although he had not fully recovered from an illness. When the doctor refused, he said: "Now is the crucial time for us oil workers to carry out Chairman Mao's instruction to look for gas and oil. Mai Hsien-teh remained in battle even though he received a brain wound. My battle post is not on this bed but at the well site." Three days after he came out of the hospital, he gave his life for the cause of the Party.

Wang Ping, a demobilized P.L.A. man and deputy chief driller, saw Chang Yung-ching fall; he dashed across to the No. 4 valve without hesitation. He had hardly taken a few steps when he too was hit by the wave of heat and fell by the derrick.

This Communist Youth League member had been forced by the old society to be separated from his own flesh and blood until 1964, when with the help of the government he was reunited with his parents. Full of love for the Party and the deepest hatred for the class enemies, Wang Ping grabbed the steel leg of the derrick over the well with all his might and firmly pulled himself up onto his feet. His whole body was enveloped in flames, but once again he hurled himself over to open the valve. Right until the raging flames swallowed up his life, he stood upright with his arms stretched forth as if he was holding out his devoted heart and marching forward for ever!

Nineteen-year-old driller Wang Tsu-ming was in charge of the No. 2 valve. When he took over his shift he told the squad leader: "The Party can rest assured that even if the sky falls I shall be able to stand up to it. To make revolution one must not be afraid of death; to fear death one cannot make revolution." This young hero lived up to his words. In the raging flames he remained on his feet holding firmly to the hand-wheel and sacrificed himself by the side of the valve. He was like a sturdy young fir tree standing on a high mountain!

Fierce flames can burn down iron and steel but they cannot burn up the red hearts of the oil workers. Such brave warriors as Lo Hua-tai, whose job was to operate the manometer; Wu Chung-chi, who was in charge of the engine house; and Teng Mu-chuan who had rushed to take over the No. 1 valve, were engulfed in the angry flames as they stayed steadfast at their



Heroes of the No. 32111 Drilling Team, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, dare to scale a mountain of swords, dare to brave a sea of raging fire

posts to the very end and heroically fought on until they had given their very last measure of blood for the Party and the people.

The courageous and self-sacrificing spirit of the martyrs, their heroic spirit of daring to fight, daring to take on anything and daring to risk all will always inspire each and every one of our revolutionary fighters and will live in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people for ever!

Comrades of Squad No. 4 who had rushed to save the well-head were all burnt by the fierce flames. Huang Cheng-hou was swept into a ditch by a tremendous gas flame wave. Not far from him was a water-pipe valve, and he dug his hands into the earth and dragged himself over to it. Just as he got hold of the wheel to open the water-pipe valve, his hand became fused to the red-hot water-pipe valve. Despite excruciating pain, he stuck to it and opened it.

Jan Shu-jung, thrown from the sea of fire by a wave of gas, remembered that his class brother Wu Chung-chi was still in the engine house and twice turned and rushed in search of his class brother in the raging fire. He was seriously injured, but covered himself with glory.

Deputy commander and chief engineer Chang Chung-min, a member of the mining area's Communist Party committee working on the site, had all his hair burnt off, his face and chest were also burnt and both hands nearly burnt to the bone. But he forgot about his agonizing pain and thought only of: Quickly finding

the source of the fire and at the critical moment between life and death, a Communist could only advance, not retreat. Once again he staggered and stumbled into the sea of flames. The comrades from behind rushed to carry him out. But still, this hero anxiously shouted: "Don't bother about me! Quick! Quick! Shut No. 3 valve quickly!"

Flames Were Combat Orders

No. 3 valve was right in the centre of the sea of fire. With this valve shut, the source of the gas could be cut off and the fire put out.

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, comrades of the No. 32111 Drilling Team deliberately went, so to speak, into tiger-infested mountains, knowing there would be tigers, and rushed into the sea of fire, knowing they would get burnt. When one fell, more charged forward in his wake.

The explosion awakened all the comrades in the living quarters. Grabbing padded quilts and clothes, gunny sacks and anything that could possibly extinguish fire, they ran to the well site like a ferocious tiger hastening down a mountain to get at its prey. How they wished they could devour the fire in one mouthful and instantly smother it with their own breath.

The waves of gas were roaring and spurts of flame were rocketing while these heroes wrestled with the inferno.

The flames were combat orders. People rushed to wherever the danger was the greatest and wherever

thing hung on a single thread. The fire site was turned into a battle ground, and the sky-rocketing fire was the enemy. At this moment, everyone felt that Chairman Mao was by his side and Mao Tse-tung's thought was in command of the battle.

Lei Hung-ping, a worker who was recently elected a deputy instructor, was the first to rush into the fire, with a wet padded quilt covering his head. The moment he managed to get into it, he, together with the wet padded quilt, was thrown aside by the powerful gas flame wave several metres away. Then he and all the others made several successive attempts to charge but were swept back by the current.

Seeing that shutting No. 3 valve was impossible, Lei Hung-ping, together with the other comrades, turned to open the No. 8 safety valve on the right side of the well site in an attempt to get the natural gas out. But scarcely had he succeeded in rushing to the front of the valve when he was choked by the poisonous hydrogen sulfide fumes.

Lei Hung-ping was carried from the fire by chief driller Chang Chih-chieh. The thing uppermost in his mind after he regained consciousness was, "What is most demanded of a cadre is to give the lead at the crucial moment of life and death. Even if I have one breath left, I will make the charge."

Lei Hung-ping lost consciousness three times, but each time he got to his feet again with a strong will and rushed into the fierce flames. Covered by water gushing from the hoses, he and several other comrades finally broke open the No. 8 safety valve.

At the same time, deputy team leaders Peng Chia-chih and Liu Shou-jung, together with comrades Hu Teh-ping and Hsu Kuang-yi, formed a combat group on the spur of the moment and went to open the No. 5 safety valve on the left side of the well site.

The fire was too ferocious for them, and their five attempts all failed. So Peng Chia-chih and Hsu Kuang-yi, carrying the hoses with them, charged into the sea of fire to provide a cover for the comrades in front of them. The burns on their skin caused them great pain, the hydrogen sulfide made it difficult for them to get their wind back and the gas flame wave was so strong that they could not stand upright. But when they thought of the comrades in front of them who could not go on for a single second without the water, they gritted their teeth and carried on the struggle.

Just as they were about to lose consciousness, team leader Chou Wen-hua and other comrades rushed forward with something to shield them from the flames. The few precious seconds thus won kept them on their feet to cover the comrades in front who managed eventually to open the No. 5 safety valve.

While a Man's Life Is Precious, the Party's Cause Is Even More So

The safety valves on the two sides were forced open, and some of the gas was let out of the well site. Battling

forward in victory, the courageous fighters concentrated their forces to launch a general offensive on the No. 3 valve.

The moment a passage was made in the raging sea of fire by the seven or eight hoses pouring powerful water columns on the fire, these brave fighters, their heads covered with soaked padded quilts or wet gunny sacks, rushed in.

But the fire had badly spoiled the shape of the valve. Despite using every ounce of their strength, the comrades who had succeeded in getting to the burning hot hand-wheel, failed to turn it. A second group of comrades dashed to the spot with a couple of large tongs. Such force was applied that the tongs became crooked and bent; the wheel turned only twice.

One comrade after another lost consciousness because of the raging fire, the poisonous gas and the thin air. The fire was great, but the wisdom of the workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought was even greater; the fire was towering high, but the determination of our oil workers towered even higher; the fire was red, but it paled before the red ideology of the oil workers who are loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the Party and the people. Stubbornly the comrades fought on; as one fell, others stepped into the breach.

Hsu Kuang-yi, a new hand who had come from a village only six months earlier, was felled by the poisonous gas fumes after battling for two minutes. Hu Teh-ping carried him out on his back. The moment Hsu came to, he jumped up and again dashed to the fire site. He seemed to have heard the loving voice of our great leader: "Young fellow, charge! Be resolute and unafraid of sacrifice, you will surmount every difficulty to win victory."

Hu Teh-ping also fainted at this time. When he came to and saw that his comrades, one group after another, were rushing in, he was filled with strength. He sprang up and joined his comrades and dashed into the roaring flames to turn the wheel of the No. 3 valve. He thought:

"It is now the moment of putting myself to the test, the moment the Party needs me most! While a man's life is precious; the Party's cause is even more so. I am going to shut this valve as long as I can move. To stick it out one more second, to turn the valve once more means one more contribution to putting out the fire!"

Learn From the Example of Heroes, Follow the Heroes' Path and Perform Heroic Deeds

The No. 3 valve was finally shut down. Gas was stopped from gushing to the explosion leak. The fire over the site slackened.

But inside the well, the pressure continued to rise swiftly and the well-head was in imminent danger of exploding. Ignoring their searing burns, the crew members continued to battle. They were reinforced in their efforts to protect the well-head by seasonal

workers, members of their own families and members of people's communes who had hastened to the site from all over.

Mou Mao-hsiu, a worker's wife, was rushing water to the fire when suddenly someone shouted to her: "Your husband Heng Szu-shu is injured!" She abruptly recalled what her husband had told her that morning before going to work: "We're out for the 'gas tiger' today! If anything should happen, remember to save the state's property first." Without the state's interests, she continued in her mind, there can be no personal interests. She just could not dash off to see her husband and stayed on to carry water.

A little later, somebody urgently cried out again: "Mou Mao-hsiu! Mou Mao-hsiu! Hurry up and go to your husband! He's hurt badly!"

Mou Mao-hsiu's heart throbbed, the water almost spilt out of the container she was holding. She thought to herself: Should I go? At this moment, she saw some of the injured men pick themselves up from the ground and rush in front of her to the fire. Such heroism sustained her, and she became calm. "No, I cannot leave my post. **Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice.**"

She quickened her steps as she brought water and barite powder to extinguish the flames.

In the heat of the battle, deputy chief driller Wang Yu-fa, a Communist Youth League member, grabbed up a wet cotton-padded quilt, threw himself towards the raging flames under the floor of the derrick and covered the well-head with the quilt. It was immediately burnt. He tried with another one and it was also burnt up.

At this crucial moment, his mind was clear: once the well-head exploded, the drilling equipment in the well, weighing dozens of tons, would all blow sky-high and the entire big gas field would be destroyed. More lives would be lost among the several hundred class brothers putting out the fire.

An orphan in the old society, a boy who took care of ducks for a landlord, Wang Yu-fa, after he started working, had written in his diary with deep feeling:

"The Party has given me my life. Every cell in my body belongs to the Party. I can give up everything — all, except the interests of the Party."

In the midst of the scorching flames, he told himself: "Wang Yu-fa, you are the son of a hired farm labourer. You are a child brought up by Chairman Mao. You can give up your life, but you mustn't lose your revolutionary soul!"

His blood pounding in his veins, he grabbed another soaked quilt and rushed, stumbling, into the flames. The large sodden quilt slipped down from the burning well-head, which was almost as high as Wang himself. With all his strength, he again put the quilt up. It slipped again, bringing him down with it.

At that moment, his ears rang with Chairman Mao's call to be "determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." The noble images of heroes Huang Chi-kuang and Chiu Shao-yun passed before his eyes.

He was filled with infinite courage and strength. He jumped up, wrapped the quilt around himself, and threw himself on the burning well-head shouting: "Go ahead and burn! Go ahead and burn!" He lost consciousness for a second time.

That was how the young man, who learnt heart and soul from the example of heroes, followed the heroes' path and performed heroic deeds.

"Comrades, We Have Won!"

After a 30-minute life-and-death struggle, the big fire was finally put out by heroes who had been armed with Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought and who gave their own lives and blood and used the collective bravery and wisdom to protect vital state property. They had made an imperishable contribution to the Party and the people.

After the fire, deputy team leader Peng Chia-chih, walking through the crowds and the smoke-clouded well site, shouted:

"Comrades of Team 32111 fall in!"

Behind the broken derrick, by the side of the burnt-down pump room, heroes walked out and lined up in rows. They looked like a rock on the sea coast, standing there proudly at the well site. When they thought of their fallen and injured class brothers, tears welled up. Yet sadness immediately turned into militant strength.

"Comrades, we have won!"

"We have beaten the fire!"

The heroic acts of these brave men and women who protected state property give the people boundless pride and encouragement. The brilliance of their communist ideas reddens the surrounding high peaks, and brightens the blue sky overhead!

This is another resounding paean to the victory of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Once again our oil workers testify by their own deeds: Fighters nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought possess the greatest and farthest-reaching ideal, and embody the richest spirit of sacrifice and fighting power. They are all-conquering in the face of obstacles and enemies. They can create miracles of any kind in the world!

The titanic heroic deeds of the No. 32111 Drilling Team were soon told to all those engaged in oil production and in the surrounding cities and countryside. Millions of people praised them as Chairman Mao's good fighters, as the best sons and daughters of the motherland, as a collective Huang Chi-kuang, a collective Chiu Shao-yun, a collective Ouyang Hai, a collective Mai Hsien-teh. . . .

On the same day after the fire was extinguished, scores of trucks loaded with personnel, derricks and instruments sped to the well site in proud array, after making their way over the mountains.

The "gas tiger" has been subdued. New derricks have been erected in this place of heroes. Bathed in the shining rising sun, they stand there to welcome new victory!

(*"Renmin Ribao" and Hsinhua correspondents*)

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Common Treasure of the World's Revolutionary People

I. An Account of the Visits of Foreign Friends to Yen-an

YENAN, a mountain town in northwest China, is the historic centre of the Chinese revolution; it is also a place revered by revolutionary people throughout the world. The ten years Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party spent in Yen-an were ten years of brilliant victories for Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the popularity of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung growing among the people of the world, the number of foreign friends who visit Yen-an and study Mao Tse-tung's thought is steadily on the increase. A rough count shows that several thousand people from scores of countries have visited Yen-an since 1962. These visitors from the five continents saw the record of how under adverse circumstances Chairman Mao led the Chinese people from victory to victory, and this made them more profoundly aware of the greatness of Chairman Mao and the greatness of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In warm and sincere language they expressed the glowing tribute and boundless faith shown by the world's revolutionary people for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

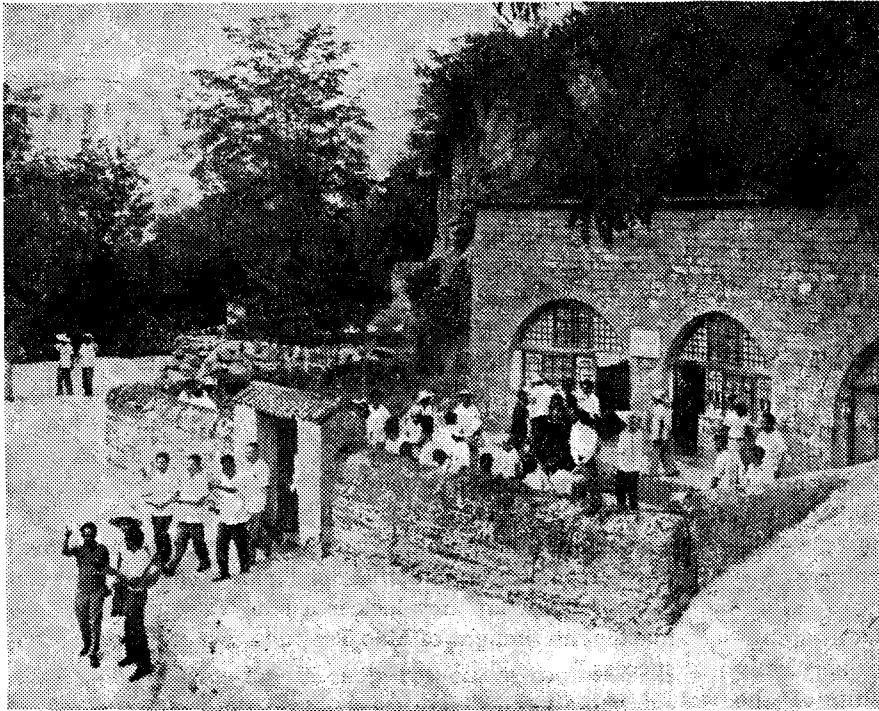
In Yen-an they saw the cave-dwellings where Chairman Mao lived and the wooden plank bed and crockery he used. They came to understand that it was here in extremely difficult conditions that the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao at the head led the Chinese people in their struggles which finally brought Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries to their knees. After seeing Yen-an the visitors expressed profound admiration for Chairman Mao's wisdom, greatness and correctness. The following are samples of entries some visitors wrote in the Visitors' Book: "Chairman Mao is the living Lenin," "Chairman Mao is today the standard-bearer of anti-imperialism and anti-revisionism," "Chairman Mao is the great leader of the Chinese people, the great leader of the U.S. working class and toiling people and also the great leader, teacher and standard-bearer of the world's revolutionary people."

Foreign friends were greatly impressed and inspired by the fact that Chairman Mao did a lot of his theoretical writing in Yen-an. Of the 158 articles in the four volumes

of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, they learnt, 93 were written in Yen-an. A Chilean friend said, "In Yen-an Chairman Mao undertook great and arduous theoretical work for the revolutionary cause of humanity. His great deed resounds far and wide in Latin America." Pointing to a small kerosene lamp used by Chairman Mao in his cave, a young Bolivian said, "Small though the kerosene lamp is, it sheds its light on the whole world." A Vietnamese women's delegation wrote that Chairman Mao "is the greatest genius of Marxism-Leninism in the present era. He creatively develops the theory of Marxism-Leninism." Referring in particular to Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," a Japanese friend said these two works "have correctly carried forward and greatly developed Marxist-Leninist philosophy." A friend from France said that Chairman Mao's works were "a sharp weapon not only for the Chinese people, which had led them to the victory in their revolution, but also for the world's revolutionary people in their revolutionary struggle."

Foreign friends have visited the site where Chairman Mao gave an interview to the U.S. journalist Anna Louise Strong and put forth his famous thesis "all reactionaries are paper tigers." This was in 1946, when the Kuomintang reactionaries began to pit their 4.3 million troops equipped by U.S. imperialism against the 1.2 million People's Liberation Army in an all-out offensive against the liberated area. The enemy had a numerical edge over us, and was strong while we were weak, but in less than four years the People's Liberation Army, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, thoroughly smashed the massive, U.S.-equipped Kuomintang army and won nationwide victory.

Eight Vietnamese friends wrote that Chairman Mao's thesis strengthened the confidence of the Chinese people in their struggle to defeat the Kuomintang reactionaries, and it was also "a powerful weapon in the hands of the world's people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries." They added: "Chairman Mao's strategic concept 'despite the enemy strategically and take full account of him tactically' has served as a guiding principle in the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. imperialist ag-



Foreign visitors at the Yen-an cave dwelling where Chairman Mao once lived

gression and for national salvation." They pledged to study Chairman Mao's military theories even more seriously to hasten their victory.

Exhibited in the Yen-an Revolutionary Museum are millet and rifles, to the great delight of visitors from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Some said the fact that Chairman Mao had led the Chinese people armed with millet plus rifles to defeat Japanese imperialism armed with modern equipment proved the correctness of his thesis that it is man and not weapons that is the decisive factor in the outcome of a war. Many visitors asked for a bowl of Yen-an millet after the visit and said that they would follow Chairman Mao's teaching — to use armed revolution to oppose armed counter-revolution after their return home.

In the museum are picks, spinning wheels and other tools used by the revolutionaries at that time. During the trying days of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the Kuomintang reactionaries imposed a military and economic blockade on Yen-an to strangle this revolutionary base area where Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee had their headquarters. To crush this enemy plot, Chairman Mao issued the great call: "Ample food and clothing through self-reliance." A gigantic production movement ensued with the people, army and functionaries in the liberated area using their own hands to open up virgin land, spin yarn, weave cloth, manufacture paper and make shoes and stockings. They succeeded in producing enough food and clothing.

This slogan of self-reliance and hard struggle had immense power and was of profound and far-reaching significance, said many friends. A young friend from

Angola said the splendid achievements attained under such difficult conditions were a great encouragement and example to people the world over. Two Latin American friends described the revolutionary self-reliant spirit cultivated by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao as "the greatest wealth of the Chinese people as well as the world's oppressed people." Two friends from Basutoland said that "all fighters against imperialism and new and old colonialism must adopt this policy."

Foreign friends visiting Yen-an were deeply moved by Chairman Mao's style of hard working and keeping close contact with the masses. Visitors inspected the plot cultivated by Chairman Mao, saw the photograph in which he was dressed in patched clothing, heard a village head recount how Chairman Mao paid new year's calls on the villagers, talked with them and helped to draw up production plans. "Chairman Mao is a great leader of the people," they said. Others said, "Chairman Mao loves the people and the people love Chairman Mao."

A Japanese friend said, "Chairman Mao is a statesman entirely free from egoism. He has only the liberation of the Chinese people and the world people in his mind." A Chilean friend said: "The first lesson I learn in Yen-an is the fish-and-water relations between a revolutionary leader and the revolutionary masses. The greatness of Chairman Mao is to be found in this and in his complete devotion to serve China and the world proletariat."

By carrying out Chairman Mao's instruction "further display the revolutionary tradition to win even greater glory," the Yen-an people have brought about great changes on their land. This made the visitors realize more profoundly that the great thought of Mao Tse-tung is not only the most powerful weapon for defeating the class enemies but also the most effective weapon for conquering nature. In many places where the loess hills were formerly very badly eroded, forests and terraced fields have appeared. "Once grasped by the masses, Mao Tse-tung's thought becomes a mighty material force," was the conclusion drawn by many friends. A Japanese friend said: "I have seen for myself that the Chinese people, led by Chairman Mao, are in real earnest building their country into a socialist land. I believe that Mao Tse-tung's thought is a universal truth applicable everywhere throughout the world."

Eagerness to learn Mao Tse-tung's thought was expressed by many friends. A Brazilian friend said he was taking back to his country what he had learnt

in Yen-an, to let the flower of revolution blossom in Brazil. A Haitian friend said: "Anyone who wants to make revolution must take the path indicated by Chairman Mao and must study his works."

A Japanese friend described Mao Tse-tung's thought "as the sun illuminating the path of the oppressed people in their struggle against imperialism." A number of African friends declared that though im-

prisonment awaited anyone in their country discovered in possession of copies of Mao Tse-tung's works, this did not deter them from buying more copies of his works in China. Friends from Albania, which stands in the forefront of the struggle against modern revisionism, said that hard as he might try to sabotage and blockade, the enemy would not be able to check Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Yen-an spirit from spreading among the people throughout the world.

II. An Account of the Visits of Foreign Friends to the Museum of the Chinese Revolution

THE Museum of the Chinese Revolution is housed in Peking's Tien An Men Square, the centre of attraction for people the world over. The museum tells the story of the glorious revolution of the Chinese people over a period of 109 years, with the spotlight focussed on the history of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle which the Chinese people heroically and dauntlessly waged under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Opened to the public in July 1961, the Museum of the Chinese Revolution has been visited by more than 25,000 foreign friends from over 140 countries and regions of the five continents. In particular, many from Asia, Africa and Latin America have visited the museum in order to acquaint themselves with the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and to study the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and the experience of the Chinese revolution. Here they saw in the history of the Chinese revolution the realization of their hopes, and this strengthened their confidence. They came to understand that if they wanted to embark on revolution, they must take the path blazed by the Chinese revolution, the path blazed by Chairman Mao. They came to understand that the Chinese revolution owed its victory to Mao Tse-tung's thought and that Mao Tse-tung's thought would also shape the victory of the world revolution. Mao Tse-tung's thought was the most reliable guarantee for the success of the world revolution.

Friends from Asian, African and Latin American countries were unqualified in their praise of Chairman Mao. They wrote in the Visitors' Book: "Mao Tse-tung is a great and wise leader. He is the red sun in our hearts"; "it is a matter of great happiness for the Chinese people and for the people throughout the world that the East has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung"; "the rays of Mao Tse-tung's thought light the path to liberation for the oppressed peoples."

One Congolese friend who reached China after a long journey fraught with difficulty and danger made his way straight to the museum immediately upon his arrival in Peking. He said after the visit: "We African people all have the deepest admiration for Chairman Mao and make a serious study of his works. Chairman Mao is the beacon light for the people of Asia, Africa

and Latin America. If we don't follow Chairman Mao's teachings, we won't be able to win in the revolution. Chairman Mao is our symbol of victory." A woman guest from Chile said: "People in my country are not asleep, but what they lack is a Mao Tse-tung! Once we master the thought of Mao Tse-tung, we are sure of final success."

The visitors were inspired by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and moved by his simple way of living. Many eyes were tearful on seeing the photograph of Chairman Mao in an old pair of patched trousers addressing a group of cadres in front of a Yen-an cave dwelling in 1942. The head of a scientific delegation from the United Arab Republic commented: "This is how genuine leaders ought to live. Leaders like this are rare in the world!" A French tourist said: "Chairman Mao is a wonderful man! He always completely identifies himself with the people." A visitor from Burma wrote: "I greatly admire Chairman Mao who, proceeding from reality, knows about the practical, everyday life of the workers and peasants and so makes contributions to genuine liberation and freedom." Members of the Women Social Activists' Delegation from Japan, inspecting the poetry manuscripts written by Chairman Mao, said: "Chairman Mao is a great poet as well as a great thinker and statesman." The director of the Lebanon paper *Beirut Al-Masa* said: "Mao Tse-tung has gone through thousands upon thousands of battles. He is the great leader of the Chinese people as well as of the people throughout the world. . . . Lenin and Mao Tse-tung are the two greatest men of the 20th century. It is wonderful that two such great men have emerged in one century. This has changed the face of the world."

The exhibits on display in the museum vividly express the truth that the victory of the Chinese revolution is a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. Friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for national independence and national liberation look for the truth about revolution here as if they were hungry and thirsty for it. They bring Chairman Mao's works along with them and look for the relevant passages as they walk through the exhibition halls studying the exhibits. One visitor from Asia has visited the museum as much as 26 times. His thick notebook is

filled with comments on Chairman Mao's words and experience of the Chinese revolution. In a neat hand he wrote in the Visitors' Book: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

An African friend said: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung has not only guided the Chinese revolution, but has also guided the revolution in Africa. Our people love Mao Tse-tung; his writings enjoy great popularity in Africa. With the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the world revolution will achieve earlier victory." A Zanzibar guest said: "The words of Chairman Mao are bright lamps that illuminate the path. I eagerly read and study every one of his articles that is published." A friend from the Congo (Leopoldville) said: "All genuine revolutionaries in our country are hard at work studying the writings of Chairman Mao. If you have a volume of his works, you soon find it whisked away without knowing who the borrower is. It is forbidden to read Chairman Mao's writings in the white dominated area in our country. But so far, this restriction has failed to work."

Many foreign visitors proceed from the practical revolutionary situation in their respective countries to prove the correctness and sagacity of Chairman Mao's statements. Commenting on the article "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," a Chilean friend said: "Our revolutions always failed just because we could not distinguish friends from foes. I have pondered over this question for more than a year. Today, Mao Tse-tung has given me a first-rate ideological weapon for revolution."

A youth leader from Zanzibar said: "I very much like these articles written by Chairman Mao — 'Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society,' 'On Contradiction' and 'On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.' I have read them over a dozen times. Chairman Mao's words are very close to our hearts, they are expressed in the simplest language and thus are very easy to understand."

A visitor from Argentina said: "The people of the world are all looking to Chairman Mao! His works are the treasury of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. Even the most poorly educated working people can understand them, and from these works can find the correct answers to their problems." Members of a Ceylonese trade union delegation spent a whole day in the museum. At the end of the visit, the leader of the delegation said: "Here we have seen the past revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people, and also have learned something of the experience of the Chinese revolution and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Now that we have found the beacon light of revolutionary struggle, no difficulties will scare us. Victory will be ours!" A poet from Australia put his impression this way: "The moment I set my foot on Chinese soil, I felt the greatness of the Chinese people. Mao Tse-tung's thought shines over the whole world like a beacon." Many foreign friends said that the Museum of the Chinese Revolution was a university for studying Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. One said: "The important thing for me in coming to China is not to go sight-seeing at the Great

Wall, but rather to acquire an understanding of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people."

In a buoyant mood, a friend from Africa said: "In this visit to China, and especially through the visit to the revolutionary museum, we have gained much revolutionary experience. This is the best present the Chinese people can give us. We will take it home to guide our revolution and strive for our earlier liberation." As a guerrilla fighter from Angola stood looking at a model of the Ching Kang Mountains revolutionary base and the simple guns and mines used during the early days of the Red Army, he said confidently to the guide: "I will always bear in mind the truth that 'a single spark can start a prairie fire.' After returning to my country, I will go into the mountains and create our own Ching Kang Mountains. I will come to China again after the victory of the revolution. If I should be killed in the struggle, you must believe that I died for the truth."

Many foreign friends refuted the shameful slanders of modern revisionism. A group of young people from Peru who had been expelled from Lumumba University by the Soviet revisionists strongly denounced Soviet revisionism for betraying Marxism-Leninism. One of them said: "Their (the Soviet revisionists) museum attempts to show that the victory of the October Revolution was gained by 'peaceful transition.' This is a downright lie." He added: "The museum here is a revolutionary one, it tells people the truth about the people's revolution and points out to the oppressed people and oppressed nations the revolutionary road. I understand now that revolution must have a firm and strong leadership; this is the motive force of the revolution. The broad masses of the peasants are the proletariat's main allies and the success of the revolution can be achieved only through armed struggle." A Malian friend said: "There can be no 'peaceful coexistence' between the oppressors and the oppressed. 'Peaceful transition' is also fundamentally impossible."

Many foreign friends copied down in their notebooks in Chinese characters some of the statements of Chairman Mao, such as "A single spark can start a prairie fire," "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and "Imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers." One foreign visitor recapitulated the basic tactics of guerrilla warfare formulated by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 16 Chinese characters, namely: The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue. He said: "We are applying these tactics in practice. Every word about these tactics is true. They have been established at the cost of blood." A friend from Guinea said: "The exhibits in the museum are more precious than any store of valuables."

The red-tasselled spears, knives, home-made guns, and the models showing the tunnel warfare created by the Chinese people, have attracted visitors from Asian, African and Latin American countries. They commented: "It requires daring to struggle and to win," and "to see the growth of big and strong forces from

small and weak beginnings has steadied our confidence in the revolutionary struggle."

Greatly encouraged by his visit to the museum, an African friend said: "What has made the deepest and most vivid impression on me is the fact that to make revolution requires courage, determination and the spirit of sacrifice. Although we are short of modern weapons, we can win with these three things. Mao Tse-tung's saying 'fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again . . . till victory' is a source of inspiration to us. We shall follow Mao Tse-tung's instructions and strive to win victory."

A visitor from the Congo (L) stated: "That 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' is true. Guns are indispensable in dealing with imperialism. Without guns, state power, even if initially established, will topple sooner or later." Pointing to the arms captured by the Chinese people from U.S. imperialism and its stooge Chiang Kai-shek, he added: "Let U.S. imperialism be our quartermaster too."

A Liberation Army soldier from south Vietnam was attracted by the saying of Chairman Mao: "Our strategy is 'pit one against ten' and our tactics are 'pit ten against one' — this is one of our fundamental principles for gaining mastery over the enemy." And he recalled how in one battle his comrades had applied Chairman Mao's strategic principles to defeat the enemy.

A Brazilian friend said that the situation in Brazil was similar to what had existed in China. Comrade Mao Tse-tung had creatively developed the theory of Marxism-Leninism. "We shall integrate Mao Tse-tung's thought with the practical revolutionary situation in our country and strive to win victory."

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Mass Understanding of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is Necessary

— Statement by P. Malone, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist)

P. MALONE, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in a recent statement called for mass understanding of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, according to a Melbourne report.

Published in the *Vanguard*, No. 34, the statement said, "In our time, the thought and work of Mao Tse-tung is the centre of Marxism-Leninism just as in their time Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin occupied the central position. There is no doubt that Mao Tse-tung's work is the direct continuation of the work of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Because he earns the furious hatred of the enemies of the workers and particularly of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists,

A number of foreign friends said: "China's today is our tomorrow."

Many foreign visitors compared the Peking of today with Yenan, describing it as the base for world revolution. A visitor from Gabon said: "People in Africa are looking towards Peking. It is a pity that it is so far away from us. But we are close to it in our hearts. Africa and China are linked together. Our revolutionary people have this as a new geographical concept."

Comrades from Albania, fighting in the forefront of the struggle against modern revisionism, commented: "The Chinese revolution was won after arduous struggles. We shall firmly defend the road of the October Revolution and the Chinese revolution by fighting against modern revisionism to the end."

A group of Japanese friends presented badges bearing the portrait of Mao Tse-tung to staff members of the museum. They said with emotion: "The Japanese people ardently admire Chairman Mao," and "May the friendship between Japan and China last for ever!"

A New Zealand woman in her eighties promised to tell her people about the great revolution and construction of China and the deeds of Mao Tse-tung. She said: "We shall for ever stand by the Chinese people."

Great numbers of foreign friends were moved to see the painting showing the first five-star red flag of New China which Comrade Mao Tse-tung personally hoisted over Tien An Men Square in 1949. Delegations visiting the museum often clapped and cheered, saying: "The Chinese people have stood up! Long live Mao Tse-tung!"

he is loved and respected by the common people of all the world. His views are day by day confirmed by events and they guide the people in understanding and struggling around those events."

It went on, "In Australia the stand we took on the issues in the international communist movement has been proved correct. . . . We condemned Khrushchov revisionism and the local exponents of it."

The statement said, "We believe the struggle for the mass understanding of Marxism-Leninism which includes the thought of Mao Tse-tung must be intensified."

China's Cultural Revolution Encourages Revolutionary People of the World

— Editorial by *Rote Fahne*, organ of the Austrian Marxist-Leninists

THE latest issue of the fortnightly *Rote Fahne* ("Red Flag"), organ of the Austrian Marxist-Leninists, carries an editorial warmly praising China's great proletarian cultural revolution and publishes the full texts of the Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

Rote Fahne in its editorial states that China's great proletarian cultural revolution marks the entry of the Chinese socialist revolution into a new and higher stage.

How to prevent the emergence of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism in a country where the people's state power has been established is a very important question which all Marxist-Leninists should seriously solve both in theory and in practice, the editorial notes. In this respect, it says, "the Chinese Communists have done extremely great pioneering

work." The question which China's great proletarian cultural revolution is solving, it emphasizes, "is not only a joyous achievement of China itself, but also a great revolutionary feat conducive to the socialist and communist movement of the whole world."

It continues, "China's socialist cultural revolution reinforces our conviction that People's China will never change its revolutionary red colour!" "The example set by China has filled Marxist-Leninists the world over and all genuine revolutionaries and Communists with admiration, elation and gratitude. It encourages and inspires them with confidence to fight for the communist cause until final victory."

"The intensified U.S. preparations for a war against China further account for the urgency for a steadfast, continuous development of the Chinese revolution. The victory of the Chinese cultural revolution will in turn contribute greatly to smashing the plans and the hopes of the imperialist warmongers," the editorial states.

All Revolutionaries Should Study and Disseminate Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— Article by *Espartaco*, organ of the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party

AN article entitled "Study Mao Tse-tung's Thought" was published in a recent issue (No. 3) of *Espartaco*, organ of the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party. The article stressed: "The more the revisionists betray Marxism-Leninism and fear and oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought, the more necessary it is for the revolutionaries to study Mao Tse-tung's thought and disseminate it among the working people."

"In China, a great mass movement to give free play to revolutionary ideas and create a new ideology and a new consciousness is being unfolded. This is the movement to study Mao Tse-tung's thought," the article says.

"The Chinese people's greatest contribution to the development of revolutionary thought is the Chinese revolution," because it "was made on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Referring to the tremendous significance of Mao Tse-tung's works for the revolutionary people of the world, the article says: "The study of Mao Tse-tung's works by the revolutionaries of the world will enable them better to comprehend the objective laws of history and arm themselves in the class struggle, the struggle against imperialism and people's war. The study of Mao Tse-tung's works will help them to identify their enemies, to know whom to fight against and with whom to unite, to rely on the masses and to depend on their own strength, to unite with the revolutionary peoples, to combat revisionism, to despise the enemy and dare to struggle."

The article points out that the movement to study Mao Tse-tung's works is aimed at giving prominence to Mao Tse-tung's thought and this "means giving prominence to politics, to the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the class struggle, to the dialectical-material-

ist view of the world. It means placing revolutionary ideology at the head of the revolution and giving first place to the great revolutionary ideals and revolutionary morality. Otherwise, the ideas, habits and morality of the bourgeoisie will take their place and under the influence of this ideology the revolution cannot be consolidated, nor can the revolution in other parts of the world be made and consolidated."

The article points out: "Mao Tse-tung's thought guided the Chinese revolution to victory, and today the Chinese people are applying it in socialist construction and in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The revolutionary peoples of the world are united

round Mao Tse-tung's thought because it is the scientific revolutionary theory and the Marxism-Leninism of the present era. . . . Revolutionary theory is a precious weapon in the hands of the peoples and an indispensable instrument for revolutionary action."

The article also cites many vivid examples to illustrate the study and application of Chairman Mao's works by the broad Chinese masses in a creative way and shows that the Chinese people's achievements in all fields are the result of studying Chairman Mao's works. The article points out: "The movement in China for studying Mao Tse-tung's works also offers us an example of how to study."

The World's Revolutionary People Hail China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

THE great proletarian cultural revolution now spreading vigorously throughout China has shaken the whole world. All revolutionary people are elated and inspired. "It is very good!" is how they enthusiastically hail it in one voice.

The people of different countries see the great genius of Chairman Mao and the great brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought all the more clearly from the great cultural revolution. Under the brilliant leadership of the great teacher, the great leader, the great supreme commander and the great helmsman Chairman Mao, the 700 million Chinese people are dauntlessly cleaning up all the muck and filth left over from the old society, sweeping away all ghosts and monsters and destroying on a wide scale the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. This is an earth-shaking event. It proves to the hilt that once they grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought the masses of the people can display inexhaustible strength. The people of all countries have become more convinced than ever that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful ideological weapon for all revolutionary people.

The great proletarian cultural revolution in China has raised the morale of the revolutionary people the world over and deflated the arrogant counter-revolutionary ghosts and monsters. The unfolding and the victory of the present great cultural revolution not only greatly accelerates the development of the socialist cause in China, but will also give the advance of the revolutionary cause of the people of all countries a tremendous impetus. They are eagerly expecting us to carry the current great cultural revolution through to the end and make enormous contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people of the whole world. Following are some

of the statements by China's friends the world over in acclaiming the great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution.

Asia

In a recent interview with Hsinhua in Rangoon, Dr. Sin Po, President of the Burma-China Friendship Association, said: "China's great proletarian cultural revolution represents a new stage in the development of Marxism-Leninism, which has been created by Chairman Mao's great originality of thought." He declared: "The revolutionary proletariat of the world understand the essence of the revolution, support it completely and draw great revolutionary lessons and inspiration from it."

He pointed out: "The imperialists, reactionaries and revisionists all over the world are slandering China's great proletarian cultural revolution in the same manner and in the same tone. These negative reactions on the part of the counter-revolutionaries are to be regarded as positive proof of the correctness in unfolding the great cultural revolution."

Responsible members of the Ceylon Journalists' Association in a statement to Hsinhua in Colombo on September 15, enthusiastically hailed the great proletarian cultural revolution and wished it complete success.

The great proletarian cultural revolution, it said, is inspired by the great, invaluable thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and led by the valiant Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese people know that, without such a great cultural revolution, the possibility of the restoration of capitalism cannot be completely eradicated. The statement pointed out that for building a society which

is in every way liberated from imperialism and exploitation, ideological revolution is as important as political and economic revolution.

In its September 7 issue, the **Japanese weekly Choshu Shimibun** published in **Yamaguchi**, stated that the great significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution lies in the fact that it is being personally led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Chairman Mao is boldly arousing the masses, relying on them, and letting them make revolution by themselves. "This again proves that Mao Tse-tung is a great revolutionary."

The great cultural revolution "is the most important and unprecedented great revolution in the period of transition to communist society," the weekly said. "It is not only the Chinese people's own affair but also a great revolution of global historic significance affecting the people of the whole world." "It will go down for ever in the world annals of the era of transition from socialism to communism."

Choshu Shimibun praised the revolutionary actions of the Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers and the Red Guards. "In China, it is the workers, peasants and soldiers themselves who make revolution. This great cultural revolution has brought into full play the revolutionary initiative of the students in universities and junior and senior secondary schools and other youth."

The Japanese weekly said that China has become the base of world revolutionary movements, the "Yenan" of the world revolution. China has dealt heavy blows at U.S. imperialism, and is a source of inspiration to the oppressed nations and the people of the world.

By eliminating the germs of revisionism, the great proletarian cultural revolution will make a great contribution to Chinese history, said **Alam Zeb Zafar, General Secretary of the Peasants' Committee of the Hazara District of West Pakistan** in a recent interview with Hsinhua in Rawalpindi.

The experience of this unprecedented cultural revolution led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung would add new invaluable material to the armoury of Marxism-Leninism, especially in the theory of class struggle in socialist society, he pointed out.

The great proletarian cultural revolution now being unfolded in the great socialist country of China which has a population of 700 million "is not only dealing annihilating blows to the monsters and freaks and anti-socialist elements on the soil of China, but is also making a profound impact without precedent on the world and on its future," said an article in the **Singapore paper People's Tribune** on July 15.

"The question whether China, the centre of world revolution, can consolidate, develop and strengthen itself, and whether it can persevere in its revolutionary stand and never change its colour is of incomparable world-wide importance and historic significance. It is a big question which influences the progress of the world

revolution, the face of the world, and the balance of forces in the class struggle on an international scale. So long as China can effectively prevent the restoration of capitalism, thoroughly eradicate the root of revisionism, and persevere in its revolutionary stand so as not to change its colour, then the favourable situation where the 'East wind prevails over the West wind' can be maintained and strengthened. Obviously this will be most unfavourable to imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, and to the reactionaries of all countries," it said.

The article pointed out: "It is nothing strange that imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries should be terrified by China's cultural revolution and should hate it. These gentlemen have pinned their hopes for the restoration of capitalism in China on those hidden bourgeois representatives and on China's next generation. Now, these bourgeois representatives, 'scholars' and 'authorities' have been exposed and overthrown; and the younger generation have become excellent and staunch successors to the Chinese revolution. No wonder then that the imperialist lords are disappointed and alarmed by all this, and revile it!"

Ahmed Khatib, Chairman of the Syrian Teachers' Federation, in an interview with Hsinhua in **Damascus** on June 29, described the great cultural revolution now taking place in China as Chairman Mao's new contribution to Marxism-Leninism.

The great Chinese cultural revolution shows that China is marching unswervingly along the road of socialist revolution, he said. In the course of this cultural revolution, he added, Marxism-Leninism and socialist ideas will penetrate deeper into the minds of the Chinese people, bourgeois and revisionist influences will be further overcome in the cultural field, and revisionism will be prevented from growing within the ranks of the proletariat.

Saleh Dahhan, Yemen's delegate to the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting in Peking, said in an interview with Hsinhua on his departure from China: "In the course of their attacks on the handful of bourgeois elements and revisionists, the Chinese people are creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. This revolution is another shining victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Africa

Wijanto, a member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Jurists' Conference, in an interview with Hsinhua in **Conakry**, said: "The great proletarian cultural revolution in China is a tremendous creation of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and another victory for his great thought." "This revolution will certainly have an inestimable and great influence on the future of China and the world."

M. Mapafane, representative in Cairo of the Basutoland Congress Party, said in a talk to Hsinhua that

the great Chinese cultural revolution guided by Chairman Mao's thought "is the necessary step for the revolution to transform the world of exploitation of man by man, and for the general struggle against U.S.-led imperialism."

"Unlike all pseudo-Communists and self-styled Marxist-Leninists, Chairman Mao correctly points out that class struggle exists in a socialist country," he pointed out.

He said, "The Red Guards, the shock force in the cultural revolution, are young people who, after studying the works of Chairman Mao, are rebelling against old ideas and old customs. They are endeavouring to create a new society free from superstition, oppression and exploitation."

In a recent interview with Hsinhua in **Brazzaville**, the leader of the **Red Cross Delegation of the Congo (Brazzaville)**, **Andre Bilombo**, who had returned from a visit to China, said that the great cultural revolution now going on there further proved that "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the beacon light which lights up the way of world revolution."

The aim of the great cultural revolution, he went on, was to uproot the vestiges of feudalism, of the bourgeoisie and of imperialism—old ideology, old culture, old custom and old habits—on the one hand, and to hold higher the red banner of the correct thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung on the other.

He noted that the Red Guards "have declared themselves the convinced defenders and continuators of Marxism-Leninism which is enriched and developed by Chairman Mao's brilliant theories and experience in the light of the conditions of our epoch."

He said: "The young Red Guards, united like one, do not forgive certain anti-Party and anti-socialist elements who want to undermine the fruits of the Chinese revolution and try to introduce the capitalist system into their country, and, consequently, try by every possible means to sabotage world revolution."

Bengoro Coulibaly, Sports Commissioner of Mali, said: "The great proletarian cultural revolution in China is an unprecedented and the only socialist cultural revolution in the history of mankind. Without this great cultural revolution, a real socialist country cannot be firmly established. Socialist culture can be created only by people with socialist ideology."

He added: "We greatly approve of the truth advanced by Chairman Mao that class struggles exist extensively in socialist society. If people lose their vigilance against old ideas and old culture and fail to wage resolute struggles against them, it will be very difficult for China to bring about the transition to communist society. Herein lies the great significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution led personally by Chairman Mao."

In an interview with Hsinhua on his departure from China, **Mohamed Dahan**, a delegate from the **Somali Coast ("French")** to the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting in Peking, said that the great proletarian cultural revolution "is aimed at eradicating the influence of the bourgeoisie and reactionaries as well as of modern revisionism headed by the Soviet leadership."

Acting President of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania Leballo said, in a recent interview with Hsinhua in **Dar-es-Salaam**, "The rising of the revolutionary youth as Red Guards of the People's Republic of China has shaken the imperialists. The Chinese Red Guards are marching forward. They are the vanguard in the revolution against imperialism."

In their statement to Hsinhua, **Moses Katjiounga and Katjimuina Vei**, representatives of the **South West African National Union in Cairo**, said: "China's great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by Chairman Mao Tse-tung is an unprecedented event in the international revolutionary movement. It will not only benefit the Chinese revolution but also benefit the revolutionary cause of the world's oppressed people."

These two representatives praised the Red Guards as the vanguard shock force fighting in the great cultural revolution. They said that the actions of the Red Guards against old ideas and habits were fully justified, and that they were worthy successors of the Chinese revolution. "We, the oppressed people, place on China our hope for the victory of the world revolution."

The Swaziland Progressive Party's Cairo office in a statement said that by holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of the Chinese people have launched the great cultural revolution, which constitutes the most important development of Marxism-Leninism, and is a serious blow to all the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of the world.

A **Zanzibar** youth leader in an interview with Hsinhua stressed, "This great cultural revolution is under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung who is the brilliant successor to Marx and Lenin." "We compare Chairman Mao's thought to the red sun which shines in the east and which will light up the whole world," he said.

G. Savanhu, a member of the **Zimbabwe Delegation** to the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting in Peking, told Hsinhua on his departure from China, "No doubt the great cultural revolution now going on in China will not only score enormous successes in consolidating the unity of the Chinese people, but will also prove to be of immense benefit to the peoples of Asia and Africa in their anti-imperialist struggles."

Latin America

The Executive Committee of the Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement of Uruguay issued a statement in warm support of the great proletarian cultural revolu-

tion now being unfolded by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

This great proletarian cultural revolution, it declared, "is a real and profound ideological revolution aimed at remoulding the thought of hundreds of millions of men and women and making Marxism-Leninism the world outlook of all Chinese people. It is a colossal, historical and unprecedented task."

The great cultural revolution is also aimed at destroying the ideological foundation that breeds revisionism, thereby ensuring that there will be no material and ideological foundation for the restoration of capitalism in China. This is a contribution of capital importance to the progress of world revolution, the statement noted.

"The great proletarian cultural revolution that is taking place in China represents the most important aspect of the advance of the worldwide proletarian revolution and national-liberation [movement]. The objective conditions have placed the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party in the vanguard of the present-day revolutionary movement. The international communist movement is developing and revolution is growing in depth. This mighty current cannot be stemmed by either the U.S. imperialists who are massacring the people of various countries or by the cunning machinations of the modern revisionists headed by the [leading] Soviet clique," the statement stressed.

The Executive Committee of the Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement of Uruguay has decided to give wide publicity to the decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution adopted on August 8. It has instructed its propaganda commission to compile analytical material on the revolution, for the study and discussion by the masses of the people.

On the eve of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, **Carlos Zapata**, a prominent figure in Mexico's judicial circles and one-time member of the chamber of deputies, in an interview with Hsinhua, said that the proletarian cultural revolution indicates that after establishing a revolutionary political power, it is still necessary to win victory in the ideological field. It is a question of whether or not the socialist revolution is to be carried through to the end, whether or not the dictatorship of the proletariat is to be consolidated, and also whether or not a world revolution is to be made.

Europe

China's great proletarian cultural revolution will make the revolutionary people of the world more resolute than ever in combating U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism, said **Pierre Pignot**, head of the delegation of the university students' section of the France-China Friendship Society, which visited China recently.

The great cultural revolution was guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, he declared, stressing that Mao Tse-tung is the Lenin of our time.

Speaking at a get-together on September 15 in Paris between the Chinese student delegation now visiting France and the delegation of the university students' section of the France-China Friendship Society, he added: "We fully approve of China's great cultural revolution which is aimed at rooting out the possibilities of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism."

The Central Committee of the Italian Marxist-Leninist Movement in a recent communique said: "The Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Movement of Italy enthusiastically hails the great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution under the firm and wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung." The revolution, it added, "is an event of historical significance not only for the building of socialism in China, but also for the struggles of the nations of the world for socialist revolution."

It pointed out that "experience in the cultural revolution proves that Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thought is the highest expression of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism in the present historical era. It is the most reliable guide for carrying forward the revolutionary struggle in all conditions and in all countries."

When talking about the proletarian cultural revolution sweeping China, members of a delegation of "**Clarte**," a Swedish society for Marxist research, who had recently returned from a visit to China, could not hold back their feelings and in unison hailed it as: "fine, fine!"

"It is a revolution of tremendous importance," one of them said. "The Chinese people are doing the right thing. It is absolutely necessary for the Chinese revolution and world revolution as well. When China has uprooted the ideology, culture, custom and habits of capitalism and feudalism, it will have blocked the road leading to the restoration of capitalism. It is a more profound class struggle and is the continuation of the socialist revolution in China. It has given us strength and confidence."

All members of the **Committee of the People's Theatre of Brussels (Belgium)** recently unanimously adopted a resolution acclaiming the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The resolution reads in part:

"The People's Theatre of Brussels enthusiastically greets the magnificent fight waged by the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in the great socialist cultural revolution which is being unfolded at present.

"It will study thoroughly the teachings of this revolution — teachings which are of immeasurable importance to the peoples of the whole world."

The Situation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Is Very Fine

Red Guards, Peking Municipal No. 6 Middle School

WHAT, after all, is the situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution now going on in our country? To put it in one sentence: It is fine, very fine and it is getting better and better. Every revolutionary, every adherent of Mao Tse-tung's thought will unhesitatingly give such an answer. Anyone who truly applies Mao Tse-tung's thought to observe the situation never fails to watch for new things and the development and growth of new-born forces. It is precisely those new things which influence the development of the revolutionary situation and those new-born forces which propel the advance of history.

*"The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,
The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder
roaring."*

These two immortal lines in Chairman Mao's poem are exactly a vivid description of the situation of our country's great proletarian cultural revolution at present.

Within a short period of time following the publication of the 16-point decision of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance, and after Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Biao received a million revolutionary people, a new high tide in the great proletarian cultural revolution has been initiated. Like pounding enormous waves, the revolutionary mass movement is breaking down all the dams that stand in its way and sweeping away the accumulated garbage and dirt in the dark corners and rushing forward mightily.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding thought for our socialist revolution and construction, the theoretical basis for the proletarian revolution and the only guiding principle that can be followed in the practice of our great cultural revolution. When one uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to understand the new situation and the big changes in the current great cultural revolution, one will not feel that he has been caught unawares and at a loss what to do, but will understand that this is the inevitable result of the large-scale mass revolutionary movement.

In the new situation, our great cultural revolution has given rise to some striking new characteristics.

First of all, these new characteristics are expressed in the fact that this movement is gigantic in scale and the masses have really been aroused.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a mass revolutionary movement with the broad masses of

workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres as its main force. The success or failure of the present movement of cultural revolution hinges on whether the masses can be aroused. Initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, the movement of the great cultural revolution is raging and breaking through the bounds of age-old conventions and taboos, and is rapidly spreading to every corner of society. The masses' revolutionary fervour, pouring forth like fiery lava, is consuming those in power who are taking the capitalist road and other ghosts and monsters, and it is consuming capitalism, feudalism and revisionism which oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought. The width and depth of the present great proletarian cultural revolution of our country in arousing the masses of the people are unprecedented in the history of the world revolution. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's and the Party Central Committee's brilliant strategic concept of trusting the masses and relying on the masses.

The new characteristics of the great proletarian cultural revolution are also expressed in the fact that such revolutionary organizations as the "Red Guard" and "Red Flag," set up by the revolutionary students and revolutionary youngsters, have grown up like mushrooms after the rain. They have become the shock brigade of the current great proletarian cultural revolution.

A great number of talented, young revolutionary fighters have come to the fore in the present great revolutionary movement which touches people to their very souls. Charging all over the battlefield of class struggle, they have proved invincible and have become an irresistible revolutionary torrent scaring the class enemies out of their wits. What they have done and achieved fully testifies to the fact that they are a new generation of people nurtured and fostered under Mao Tse-tung's thought and are Red Guards of the proletariat defending the Party's Central Committee, defending Chairman Mao and defending all the revolutionary people. The Red Guards love Chairman Mao the most, follow Chairman Mao's teachings the most, heed the Party's words the most. Our great helmsman and teacher Chairman Mao has always attached great importance to the boundless vigour and revolutionary urge of the youth. Chairman Mao has said: "The youth are one of the most active and vital forces in society. They are the most anxious to learn, they are the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." It is precisely by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought that these Red Guards, hitherto unknown young revolu-

tionaries, have become pathbreakers in this great proletarian cultural revolution.

The new characteristics of the great proletarian cultural revolution also find expression in the fact that the struggle [against and the crushing of those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road], the criticism and repudiation [of the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes] and the transformation [of education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base] have been extended from the schools to society.

Ever since August 18 when the mass rally of a million revolutionary people was held in the capital to celebrate the victory of the great cultural revolution, the tidal waves of the great cultural revolution have been heavily battering every nook and cranny of society. Revolutionary students, the Red Guards in particular, filled with revolutionary zeal, came out of their schools in force, and the revolution spread to the streets and shops. All kinds of red propaganda literature — big-character posters, handbills and proposals appeared in multitudes on the streets. The sight of the revolutionary students and the Red Guards calling meetings, organizing themselves into groups and putting out publications was an inspiring one. The revolution to clean up "the four olds" [old culture, ideas, customs and habits] on the streets and in the shops is fine. It is wrong in the extreme to underestimate the significance of this revolution and to belittle

its role. The cleaning up of the "four olds" has effectively stirred people into revolutionizing their ideology.

The excellent situation emerging from the present great proletarian cultural revolution in our country is the result of the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party and the result of the fact that hundreds of millions of revolutionary people have been holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Our great cultural revolution is a revolution of a new type that is being carried out in new historical conditions, and there is no old practice to follow. Inadequacies and flaws of one kind or another in this revolutionary mass movement can hardly be avoidable. Nevertheless, every revolutionary must note that achievement is primary and the main direction is good; shortcomings are secondary and can be overcome in the actual practice of the movement under the guidance of the 16-point decision. We must and can only rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought to deepen this great proletarian cultural revolution and carry it out successfully and thoroughly. Therefore, the basic question is to learn to master and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is the direction in which the entire revolutionary masses, and indeed we the Red Guards, must bend our efforts. The Red Guards should become a great school for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only by doing so can the Red Guards ensure themselves of being invincible for ever and can they become a new generation of communists and successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

September 1, 1966

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

The U.N. Has No Right Whatever to Poke Its Nose Into the Vietnam Question

WITH the opening of the 21st General Assembly of the United Nations, the United States and the Soviet Union have again become intensely busy in their collusion on the Vietnam question.

On September 18, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Goldberg said that the United States would like "to invite the Soviet Union's good offices to bring the Vietnam conflict to a negotiated solution." On the same day, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said that the Soviet Union was "ready to co-operate with all those concerned in reasserting peace on earth and the freedom of the peoples."

On September 19, U.S. Secretary of State Rusk said that the Vietnam question "may not be a formal item

on the [U.N.] agenda. . . . In any event, I am sure Vietnam will be discussed fully." On the same day, *Pravda* chimed in saying that, although the Vietnam question was not formally listed on the General Assembly's agenda, yet this by no means showed that the United Nations was deprived of the possibility of playing a positive role.

On September 20, U.S. Vice-President Humphrey and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko held talks separately with U.N. Secretary-General U Thant. The Vietnam question was the central topic in these talks.

Look how closely the United States and the Soviet Union co-operate in their dialogue and duet! Their purpose is to draw the Vietnam question into the United

September 30, 1966

29

Nations and inveigle others to join them in making use of the current U.N. General Assembly session to push their new "peace talks" fraud still harder.

In June this year, the United States and the Soviet Union collabrated in staging a big conspiracy of "forcing peace talks through bombing," the outcome of which was a shameful debacle. Having failed to accomplish anything through this trick, they have now adopted another ruse, switching back to their old plan of "inducing peace talks by a suspension of bombings," and have spread all kinds of deceitful propaganda.

One of their propositions is as follows: the United States stops bombing the north, and in south Vietnam "both sides scale down all military activities" and "de-escalate" the war. This puts the aggressor and the victim of aggression on a par, places the bandit who has invaded the territory of another country and the people who are struggling to defend their homes on a par. It is nothing but an effort to cover up the U.S. crime of aggression against Vietnam. The U.S. imperialists are in the East Pacific, while Vietnam is in the West Pacific. What reasons can there be for the United States to carry out "military activities" in Vietnam? Clearly, these "military activities" are activities of aggression. "Escalation" is aggression, and "de-escalation" is still aggression. "De-escalation" or "escalation," so long as a single American soldier remains on Vietnamese soil, the Vietnamese people will definitely fight on resolutely. The core of the present Vietnam question is by no means a question of "de-escalating" the war, but a question of the U.S. aggressors getting out of Vietnam immediately, lock, stock and barrel.

Another proposition is that if someone gives a time schedule when "infiltration [into south Vietnam] will be halted," the United States will also produce a "schedule for the withdrawal of [U.S.] forces from Vietnam." The so-called "infiltration" is just double talk by the U.S. imperialists in order to vilify the north Vietnamese people's support of their compatriots in the south. The Vietnamese nation is an integral whole, and as long as the United States occupies one inch of Vietnamese territory, the 31 million Vietnamese people have every right to mobilize themselves to drive out the aggressors. The Vietnam question is absolutely not a question of withdrawal by "both sides," nor the working out of any time-table. As far as the U.S. aggressors are concerned, they should have got out of Vietnam long ago, and now they should just clear out right away. As for the Vietnamese people, they have no alternative except to fight to the finish for as long as the U.S. aggressor troops hang on in Vietnam. President Ho Chi Minh has long since solemnly declared: "Even if we are to fight for five, ten, twenty years or longer, we will resolutely fight till complete victory."

There is yet another proposition: to end the Vietnam war, both sides must "make sacrifices." This seemingly fair statement is very vicious in essence. The so-called "making sacrifices" by both sides is nothing but asking the Vietnamese people to sacrifice their inde-

pendence and sovereignty in exchange for "peace" under U.S. bayonets. This proposition is a gross insult to the Vietnamese people which they will never swallow.

In none of their variations of trickery have U.S. imperialism and its accomplices departed from their purpose of using the suspension of bombing the north as bait to have the Vietnamese people lay down their arms, and to make them abandon half-way their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, already crowned with great victories, so that the United States will be able to accomplish its sinister aim of perpetuating its occupation of south Vietnam and dividing the country indefinitely.

When they fail to win by fighting, they resort to deception, and when they fail in their deception, they will resort to fighting. The new "peace talks" deception which the U.S. imperialists are urgently trying to carry out at the current U.N. General Assembly session is again a smokescreen to cover up their further expansion of the war. U.S. political circles have revealed that the Johnson Administration needs on its part a "peace" deception manoeuvre before the Congressional election in November. But after the election, it will lose no time in appropriating another \$13,500 million to be spent on its war of aggression against Vietnam. It will also "unveil major plans to escalate the war on the ground further." Isn't it clear what U.S. imperialism is up to?

The "peace talks" hoax of the United States and the Soviet Union in the United Nations shows that they have gone a step further in their collusion over Vietnam. It is also another step taken by the Soviet revisionist leading group in becoming an accomplice of U.S. imperialism. Working hand in glove, these two partners think they are putting across a clever trick. But in point of fact, their manoeuvre only shows that they are in a wretched position.

It is universal knowledge that the Vietnam question has nothing to do with the United Nations and it has no right whatever to discuss it. Whoever proposes it and by whatever manner he may propose, to discuss the Vietnam question in the United Nations is illegal and will be opposed and condemned by the Vietnamese people. All those states and people who genuinely support the Vietnamese people's struggle and safeguard the cause of liberation of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples will certainly see through the U.S.-Soviet "peace talks" swindle in the United Nations, and refuse to be taken in.

In dealing with the revolutionary people, imperialism and all reactionaries have, after all, only two tactics, namely, fighting and deception. When they cannot win by fighting or succeed in deception, the time has come when they are about to be finished.

During the Chinese people's liberation war, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out, "military suppression and political deception have been the two main instruments by which Chiang Kai-shek maintains his reactionary rule. People are now witnessing the rapid collapse of

both these instruments." Today U.S. imperialism is also relying on the two main instruments of military suppression and political deception to carry out its aggression against Vietnam. Likewise, people have seen the rapid collapse of these instruments in Vietnam. This

signifies that U.S. imperialism is at the end of its tether in Vietnam, that its defeat there is a forgone conclusion, and that the great war of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is marching step by step towards final victory.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, September 24.)

Chinese and Japanese People's Friendship Is an Irresistible Torrent

BEGINNING on September 20, Japanese youth delegates, fearing neither police truncheons nor imprisonment, have held demonstrations and parades in Tokyo for several days on end to protest against the Sato government's frenzied action in preventing them from going to China to attend the Second China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival.

They Are in Tokyo but Their Hearts Are In Peking

On September 20, the youth delegates demonstrated in front of the Prime Minister's official residence, the Foreign Ministry and the Justice Ministry. On September 21, another demonstration was held before the Foreign Ministry; in the face of the fully armed policemen, the demonstrators shouted: "Revoke the illegal government decision!" and other slogans. In defiance of the police threat to arrest them, the youth delegates loudly sang the Japanese song *Buck Up* and staged a sit-down strike. The policemen, waving their batons, tried to disperse these young delegates who persist in upholding Sino-Japanese friendship. Later, they forcibly arrested some of those who are going to attend the festival, including Nobuaki Yamamoto, Head of the Delegation of the All-Japan Dock Workers' Union. The heroic Japanese youth were, however, not frightened into submission. In still greater numbers, they marched towards the Foreign Ministry on September 22, holding high numerous placards which said: "We are resolved to go to China!" "We are resolved to hold a festival with the Chinese youth!" "We protest against the Sato government's hostile policy towards China!"

Yamamoto, who had been arrested by the police the previous day, again appeared in the ranks of the demonstrators in a militant mood and this raised the fighting spirit of the masses still higher. One Japanese youth delegate's comment was that the Japanese policemen who were the pawns of the reactionaries and who blustered and swaggered were actually bean-curd tigers. At one o'clock in the afternoon, more than 170 youth delegates set out in four groups from the Hibiya Park to the main transport centres in Tokyo to distribute their Appeal to Tokyo Citizens which laid bare the crimes of the Sato government in unjustifiably prevent-

ing Japanese youth from attending the friendship festival with the Chinese youth and in pursuing a series of policies hostile towards China while toeing Washington's line. Many local residents kept on calling out to the youth admiringly and in encouragement: "Buck up!" "Wish you success in your visit to China!"

On the evening of September 23, more than 200 Japanese youth met at the Tokyo headquarters of the Japanese Socialist Party. At this meeting, the statement issued by the leading members of the China-Japan Friendship Association and Chinese student and youth organizations denouncing the Sato government for obstructing the Japanese youth's attendance of the festival in China (see *Peking Review*, No. 39, September 23, 1966) was read out; a message sent by young Japanese in China in support of the struggle of their young compatriots for passports was also read.

On September 24, large crowds of Japanese youth delegates, braving the rain, gathered in front of the Foreign Ministry to continue their protest and demand the issue of their passports. In a heavy downpour they sang the *Internationale* and *Tokyo-Peking*. Shigeo Oshiba, a Japanese Socialist Party Diet Member, addressed the young demonstrators and encouraged them to persist in the struggle.

Tomomi Narita, Secretary-General of the Japanese Socialist Party, on September 20 denounced the Japanese Government for being hostile to China and declared that his Party firmly supported the struggle of the Japanese youth. Recalling that the Sato government had previously refused to admit the delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs for a visit at the invitation of the Socialist Party and the Chinese delegation to the 12th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs headed by Liu Ning-I, he pointed out that this, as well as its present refusal to issue passports, were flagrant manifestations of the Sato government's policy of hostility towards China.

Socialist Party Diet Members Hisao Kuroda, Haruo Okada and Shichiro Hozumi also attended a protest meeting held in Tokyo on September 20 by more than 260 Japanese youth. Hisao Kuroda said at the meeting:

"The great proletarian cultural revolution which is sweeping across China has blazed a brilliant trail untrodden before by anyone in the world. For the Japanese youth to go to China to attend the festival at this time is of great significance." He pointed out that U.S. imperialism which was expanding its war of aggression in Vietnam and the reactionary forces of Japanese monopoly capital were afraid of the friendship between the youth of Japan and China. "The Chinese people," he added, "stand squarely behind the fighting Vietnamese people. The Japanese Government has become an accomplice of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, it is of vital importance to strengthen the militant friendship between the peoples and youth of Japan and China." He added that in spite of an adverse current in the Japan-China friendship movement, "no adverse currents, old or new, can hinder the historical trend of Japan-China friendship." He called on the Japanese youth "to break through all the sabotage and obstruction of internal and external enemies, overcome all adverse currents, mobilize the masses, and strengthen our struggle so that the Japan-China friendship movement will advance triumphantly in the right direction."

When many youth delegates from all parts of Japan saw in Tokyo on September 24 a coloured documentary film on the successful First Japan-China Youth Friendship Festival and when the reception of the Japanese youth by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao appeared on the screen, they were seething with enthusiasm and there was long stormy applause. The struggle in solidarity with the Japanese youth's fight to attend the Second Festival is now spreading from Tokyo to other parts of Japan.

Youth of China and Japan Both Have the Courage to Rise in Rebellion

Red Guards in Peking and throughout China — among them those of the Hunan No. 1 Teachers' School where the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao once studied — who are awaiting the Japanese youth's arrival to attend the festival, voiced their greatest indignation at this unwarranted measure taken by the Sato government. To the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, to the Soviet revisionists and their followers, these young Red Guards warned: Both the Chinese and Japanese youth dare to rise in rebellion.

Two thousand Red Guards in Peking who make up the choir which is to perform at the Second China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival addressed on September 24 an open letter to the Japanese youth ready to come to the festival. Expressing their great admiration for the Japanese youth's struggle against the Sato government and lauding their revolutionary rebellious actions as really wonderful, the Red Guards warned the Sato government that it must immediately stop its barbarous persecution of the Japanese youth fighting to come to China. "We Red Guard fighters," said the

letter, "follow Chairman Mao's teachings most closely. We always bear in mind Chairman Mao's words that we must push forward the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. We Red Guard fighters will never forget that two-thirds of the people of the world today have not yet achieved liberation. In the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism we shall support the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people and the youth of Japan."

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary youth of China are displaying a buoyant enthusiasm in preparing for the festival. In order to help their young Japanese friends to a better understanding of the great cultural revolution in China and to exchange experience in struggle, Red Guards in many schools and colleges are summing up what they have learnt in their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in the course of the struggle and reviewing the present situation of the great cultural revolution so as to inform their young Japanese friends when they come.

Many Chinese people's organizations, such as the machine-building, highway transport, and agricultural and forestry workers' trade unions, and youth and women's organizations, to name only a few, have sent messages to the Japanese youth in support of their heroic fight to strengthen the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Renmin Ribao published on September 22 an article by Commentator entitled "Sato Government's Dirty Hand Cannot Hold Back Torrent of Sino-Japanese People's Friendship." The commentary noted that for a long time, the Sato government had tailed after U.S. imperialism in rabidly opposing China, trying in a thousand and one ways to sabotage the friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Now, it had flagrantly tried to prevent Japanese youth from attending the China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival by refusing to issue them passports. "This can only show how frightened and how weak it is before the torrent of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples!"

"The Sato government's unreasonable decision," said the commentary, "is in fact a 'united action' against China by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Soviet modern revisionists plus their followers of all stripes."

The commentary quoted what Chairman Mao said 17 years ago: ". . . it is impossible to persuade the imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries to show kindness of heart and turn from their evil ways. The only course is to organize forces and struggle against them. . . ." "This," the commentary concluded, "should be applicable to the Sato government as well. Its unreasonable decision to sabotage the China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival will only rouse the Japanese people and youth to vehement opposition and more resolute struggle."

Safeguard the Revolutionary Line of Afro-Asian Writers' Movement

The bureau calls upon progressive writers of Asia and Africa: smash the scheme of the Soviet revisionist clique to hold a bogus "third conference" and make better preparations for the convocation of the Third Afro-Asian Writers' Conference in Peking.

Following is the full text of the statement issued by the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau in Peking on September 25 entitled "Safeguard the Revolutionary Line of Afro-Asian Writers' Movement and Thoroughly Smash the Splittist Activities of the Soviet Revisionists." — Ed.

THE Afro-Asian writers' movement which came into existence eight years ago as a militant organization in the Afro-Asian people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for winning and safeguarding national independence and for developing national culture, literature and heritage, has consistently opposed, since its inception, all forms of deviating tendencies from its original stand.

During the past few years the Afro-Asian writers' movement has had to wage an acute struggle against an erroneous line attempted to be introduced by the Soviet Writers' Union, deviating from the original position of militant anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism to that of complete collaboration with the imperialists and colonialists, following its government's political revisionism.

The Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, which is the leading body of the movement, successfully resisted with all its force this erroneous tendency as and when it tried to creep into the movement surreptitiously.

Realizing ultimately that the militant Afro-Asian writers' movement will never entertain their capitulationist line, the desperate revisionist Soviet writers took a suicidal step on a matter which was of vital importance to the writers as well as peoples of Asia, Africa and the entire world and thereby voluntarily stepped out of the militant Afro-Asian writers' movement last June. This was on the question of support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression.

The Soviet revisionist writers chose not only to disregard the bureau's decision to hold an emergency meeting of Afro-Asian writers in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression but also attempted to sabotage it, to be in keeping with their government's political line of no-struggle against, and peaceful coexistence with, U.S. imperialism.

Their first suicidal step was the attempt they made to split the bureau by engineering a splittist meeting in Cairo last June. It was a miserable failure.

Thoroughly exposed in Cairo, and denounced and condemned by writers of 53 Afro-Asian countries and

regions and five Afro-Asian international organizations who met in Peking, these Soviet revisionist writers planned another plot in Baku last August, presumably with the intention of covering their nakedness which they displayed in public when they refused to participate in the Emergency Meeting of Afro-Asian Writers held in Peking in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression. The Baku splittist meeting was also a miserable failure.

The more they try to cover up the more they stand exposed. The more they stand exposed the more they try to cover up. In this process of shamelessness, the Soviet revisionist writers also held a so-called executive committee meeting of Afro-Asian writers attended by a handful of misguided and misinformed persons who had been present at Baku on September 2, 1966, to solicit support for yet another plot in the nature of a so-called third conference of Afro-Asian writers.

The Soviet news agency TASS reported from Moscow on September 9, 1966, that the splittists were planning to hold a so-called third conference from February to March 1967, in Beirut, Lebanon and that a so-called preparatory committee for this purpose would meet in Cairo in October this year.

The whole world is aware that the Third Conference of Afro-Asian Writers will be held in China in accordance with the decision of 20 out of the 23 executive committee countries supported by another 33 Afro-Asian countries and regions and five Afro-Asian international organizations. Only the Soviet Union, Mongolia and the U.A.R. who are members of the executive committee kept out of the meeting of 53 countries and regions which included the executive committee.

Furthermore, it is ridiculous to speak of a preparatory committee for the third conference now, in view of the fact that the executive committee meeting held in Bali, Indonesia in 1963 fully discussed the preparations and also approved the agenda for the third conference. A three-member delegation from the Soviet Writers' Union attended this executive meeting in Bali. This executive committee meeting also entrusted the bureau and the host country (Indonesia) with the task of making necessary preparations for the third conference.

As we have stated in an earlier statement, due to the terrorist and anti-popular campaign carried out by the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime in

Indonesia at present and their betrayal of the cause of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples, the writers of Indonesia, the host country, submitted a proposal to the emergency meeting held in Peking that the third conference be held in China. Twenty out of 23 countries of the executive committee supported by 33 other countries and regions of Asia and Africa accepted this proposal. The regularity, validity, legality and the widely representative character of this decision cannot be questioned. The news of holding the Third Conference of Afro-Asian Writers in China has received the warm welcome of the writers and peoples of Asia and Africa.

Therefore, to talk of another preparatory committee to make arrangements for the third conference is a complete violation of the accepted rules and procedure of our movement. Such a move is completely illegal. Deliberations at such meetings are null and void.

Thus the struggle between the militant progressive line of the Afro-Asian writers and peoples and the capitulationist reactionary line of the Soviet revisionists has entered a new stage.

In order to safeguard the revolutionary line of solidarity against imperialism of the Afro-Asian writers' movement and thoroughly smash the capitulationist line of the Soviet revisionists, the bureau calls upon all progressive writers of Asia and Africa to double their efforts to expose the bogus preparatory committee meeting to be held in Cairo, in October, and the so-called third Afro-Asian writers' conference to be held in Beirut from February to March, 1967, and foil all their dirty plots to split our ranks. The bureau also calls upon all progressive writers of Asia and Africa to raise to a still higher degree their vigilance, hold their ranks still more firmly, continue with more vigour their struggle and make better preparations for our Third Afro-Asian Writers' Conference to be held in China in 1967, hold high the militant banner of Afro-Asian writers' solidarity against U.S.-led imperialism and continue the glorious march from victory to even bigger victories. The militant anti-imperialist line to which our movement is committed will certainly win! The revisionist capitulationist line will certainly be defeated!

Indonesian Government Must Stop Obstructing China's Work in Bringing Back Victimized Chinese Nationals

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

S.S. Kuanghua, the first ship that China sent to bring back persecuted Chinese nationals from Indonesia, arrived in the high seas near Medan on September 22. It was forced to cast anchor on the high seas and postpone its originally planned entry into the port of Medan because the Indonesian Government has persisted in refusing to give a guarantee for the safety of the *S.S. Kuanghua* in bringing back the Chinese nationals who desire to return to their motherland of their own will and has unreasonably created difficulties and prevented the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia from sending consular officials to Medan to make arrangements for the return.

For several months past, the Chinese Government has been conducting repeated negotiations with and struggles against the Indonesian Government on the question of bringing back the victimized Chinese nationals. Despite all the obstructions placed by the Indonesian Rightists, the Chinese Government has sent the first ship to bring back the Chinese nationals. This fully reflects the deep concern of the Chinese Government and people for the broad masses of Chinese nationals residing in Indonesia.

However, the Indonesian Right-wing forces which have been frantically conducting an anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign in their efforts to curry favour with U.S. imperialism cannot reconcile themselves to seeing the smooth return of victimized Chinese nationals to their motherland of their own will. All indications denote that the Indonesian Government is placing one obstacle after another in the way of the smooth progress of the work of bringing back the victimized Chinese nationals that China has undertaken.

On September 23, the Indonesian Foreign Ministry issued a statement trying in a thousand and one ways to explain away its barbarous crimes of victimizing the Chinese nationals and evade its criminal responsibility for obstructing the return home of the victimized Chinese nationals. Moreover, it falsely accused China of having "adopted an attitude of preventing a proper solution of the question." This is standing things on their heads.

When the Chinese Government had decided to send the *S.S. Kuanghua*, it made representations to the Indonesian Government for the dispatch of Chinese consular officials and the necessary staff to Medan. After

Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note Reiterates Reasonable Demands

THE Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Indonesian Embassy in China on September 25 demanding once again that the Indonesian Government should immediately stop all its obstructions and sabotage of China's work of bringing back Chinese nationals, so that China's work of bringing back the persecuted Chinese nationals who desire to return to China of their own will may be carried out smoothly.

The note says: "After the Chinese ship *S.S. Kuanghua* sent to bring back the Chinese nationals was forced to come to anchor on September 22 on the high seas near Port Belawan, and after the Chinese Government has made repeated representations on just grounds, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a reply on September 24 to the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia, in which the Indonesian Government has agreed to let Chinese Vice-Consul Kuang Shu-ming go to Medan. In order to relieve the persecuted Chinese nationals in Medan from their sufferings at an early date, the Chinese ship for bringing back the Chinese nationals is scheduled to enter Port Belawan on September 26 to carry out its task of bringing back these nationals. Vice-Consul Kuang Shu-ming will immediately proceed to Medan to make arrangements for the bringing back of the persecuted

Chinese nationals who desire to return to China of their own will and to look after the Chinese ship sent for the said purpose.

"As large numbers of persecuted Chinese nationals have been driven to Medan and as the work of bringing them back to China has become very heavy and, moreover, time is very pressing, the Chinese Government deems it still necessary for Consul-General Hsu Jen and Consul Shih Chin-kan to go to Medan and demands that the Indonesian Government make prompt arrangements for it.

"Since the Indonesian Government has agreed that the Chinese ship for the said purpose may go to Indonesian ports, it has naturally assumed the unshirkable responsibility for the safety of the Chinese ship as well as the persons going with it. In order that the work of bringing back the persecuted Chinese nationals who desire to return to China of their own will may be carried out smoothly, the Chinese Government once again demands that the Indonesian Government promptly make proper arrangements in accordance with the reasonable demands put forward by the Chinese Government in its note of September 5, and immediately stop all obstructions and sabotage of China's work of bringing back its nationals."

delaying all along, the Indonesian Government began by brazenly rejecting the Chinese demand; then it agreed to the sending of only one Chinese consular official to Medan without any interpreter; and finally it went back on its word and forbade any official of the Chinese Embassy to go to Medan at all. It was this unreasonable attitude on the part of the Indonesian Government that forced the Chinese vessel *S.S. Kuanghua* to cast anchor on the high seas all to no purpose for four precious days. The Indonesian Government now declares in its statement that it agrees to the sending of consular official by the Chinese Embassy to Medan. This clearly shows that the Indonesian Government is very nervous and is afraid of being sternly exposed by China. However, it sticks to the unreasonable restriction that only one official from the Chinese side will be allowed to go to Medan to handle the very heavy task of making arrangements for the Chinese nationals who desire to return to their motherland of their own will. Is this not clearly a wilful attempt to create unnecessary difficulties for the Chinese side and wilfully hampering and obstructing the work in question?

Meanwhile, the victimized Chinese nationals who have been driven to Medan by force by the Indonesian Government continue to be seriously persecuted. Indonesian Right-wing gangster organizations have made it known that they would use fascist violence against Chinese ships and against the victimized Chinese na-

tionals who desire to return to their motherland of their own will. The Indonesian Government has also given open protection and support to American "reporters" and agents of the Chiang Kai-shek gang to go to where the victimized Chinese nationals have been concentrated to insult and carry out provocations against the latter. All these moves mentioned above cannot but arouse the serious attention of the Chinese Government and people.

Actually, the Indonesian Government hastily issued a statement the day after the Chinese ship had set sail to bring back the Chinese nationals. This statement is a subterfuge for the Indonesian Government to further obstruct and sabotage the work undertaken by China to bring back Chinese nationals who desire to return to China of their own will.

This Indonesian government statement even went to the extent of saying that "the smooth going of repatriation of foreign nationals" depended on "the attitude and sincerity of their own government." Its sinister intent is obvious even at a glance. First of all, the Indonesian Government harbours ulterior motives when using the word "repatriation." Does it want to "repatriate" all overseas Chinese of Chinese nationality and all persons of Chinese descent? Obviously, herein lies an extremely sinister plot.

Chinese nationals in Indonesia have for generations lived harmoniously with the Indonesian people

in friendship and without friction. It is completely the doing of the Indonesian Government that thousands upon thousands of Chinese nationals are victimized and deprived of their means of livelihood. In the circumstances, the Indonesian Government has the unshirkable duty to provide ships for the Chinese nationals who are victimized and cannot stay on in Indonesia and who desire to return to China of their own will. But it has arbitrarily refused to fulfil this obligation. After several months of negotiation and struggle, the Chinese Government has no other way but to send its own ship to bring back the victimized Chinese nationals. Everything would certainly have proceeded smoothly had the Indonesian Government stopped its acts of obstruction and sabotage. Thus, whether or not the work of bringing back Chinese nationals who desire to return to China of their own will can be carried out "smoothly" depends entirely on the "attitude and sincerity" of the Indonesian Government. By trying to lay the blame on others, the Indonesian Government has precisely exposed its own long-plotted sinister scheme to undermine China's work of bringing back the victimized Chinese nationals.

It must also be pointed out that the Indonesian Right-wing reactionary forces are indulging in their anti-China and anti-Chinese activities with increased

intensity. A vast number of innocent Chinese nationals are victimized and trampled on by Right-wing thugs. Some have been beaten up, some robbed, some killed and some driven away from their homes deprived of everything. The radio, news agency, the press and other official propaganda media of Indonesia attack and vilify China rabidly, doing their utmost to fan up racist feelings. The Right-wing military and administrative authorities of Indonesia are trying systematically and in an organized manner to whip up a new anti-China and anti-Chinese wave on a big scale. The Indonesian Government tries to deny its racist crime, but definitely it will never succeed in its attempt.

We must warn the Indonesian Government: You will certainly gain nothing good from your anti-China and anti-Chinese activities. Your attempt to shirk the criminal responsibility for obstructing China in its work of bringing back the victimized Chinese nationals is also futile. You must immediately stop all anti-China and anti-Chinese activities and all acts of obstruction and sabotage and guarantee that the work undertaken by China to bring back the victimized Chinese nationals will proceed smoothly. Otherwise, you will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

(*"Renmin Ribao,"* September 25.)

Excerpts From Liu Ying-chun's Diary

"Mao Tse-tung's Thought Illuminates The Path of My Advance"

Below we print excerpts from the diary of Liu Ying-chun, the young artillery man of the P.L.A. who gave up his life heroically to save others. (See P.R. No. 31, 1966.) The excerpts are chosen from a selection published not long ago in *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily).

Liu Ying-chun's diary is a vivid record of how he creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works, putting the stress on the application. It brings out certain distinctive features in his study:

- He paid special attention to studying Chairman Mao's teachings on classes and class struggle, and succeeded in making those teachings an integral part of his viewpoint.
- He studied with the steadfast purpose of remoulding his world outlook; through strict self-criticism he ceaselessly fostered in himself proletarian ideas and eradicated bourgeois ideas from his mind.
- He linked theory with practice and remoulded himself earnestly, step by step, in the course of revolutionary practice.

His diary in its entirety reflects active ideological struggle and rigorous self-criticism. It is a record of how he took Mao Tse-tung's thought as his guide and consciously revolutionized himself.—*Ed.*

Never Forget the Class Struggle

December 30, 1963

Goodbye, 1963! It has been a great year, a year of good harvests, a year of victory!

Socialism is marching on to victory while imperialism is heading for its doom;

Marxism has continued to develop while revisionism has entered a stage of the greatest difficulties.

Today, the East wind continues to prevail over the West wind and will always prevail over it.

However, the nature of imperialism will not change. As long as imperialism exists, the possibility of the outbreak of war exists. Therefore, as I bid farewell

to 1963 and welcome in 1964, I am resolved to remain in the army, to defend our beloved motherland, stand guard at its most advanced outpost, keep a firm grip on the gun in my hands and be ready at all times to strike at the aggressors and safeguard world peace.

I vow to the motherland and the people: my beloved country, I will resolutely defend you. I dedicate my youth and my life to you and to the most splendid cause in the world!

May 1964

Mao Tse-tung's thought illuminates the path of my advance.

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—I see a bright road stretching before me. 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. . . .

Since studying the two articles "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "Serve the People," I have been repeatedly thinking over what they say. How should a man spend his life? He should spend it creating the finest and most rational society—communism—for the masses of the people. By that time, classes will have been eliminated and so will exploitation. Everybody will take part in labour and lead a happy life.

May 1964

Since the socialist education movement, a big change has taken place in my thoughts. I feel myself more enlightened each time I study Chairman Mao's works. . . . They tell me to be on my guard: the class struggle today is extremely sharp and complicated both at home and internationally. Imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries are out trying to win over the younger generation. They use all kinds of bourgeois ideas as sugar-coated bullets to corrupt the young, and they pin their hope of a counter-revolutionary restoration on the degeneration of the younger generation. Individualist ideas provide the opening they are looking for. So if we do not thoroughly remould ourselves and wipe out these ideas, our minds, under certain conditions, will grow corrupt and stink and we may eventually degenerate into the captives of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, I feel deeply that in studying Chairman Mao's works, it is imperative for me to remould my world outlook thoroughly.

The Changing of One's World Outlook Is a Fundamental Change

March 26, 1964

I have read the article "In Memory of Norman Bethune" over and over again and with every reading

September 30, 1966

have gained new enlightenment and education. In our everyday life, we come across people whose greatest concern is their position and treatment. Their positions can only be raised, not lowered. They are only willing to be "officials," not ordinary people. They court fame. When this desire is not realized they feel they have been wronged, and grow disheartened. The capital "I" is what fills their mind. They always want to be "up" and "high." In the eyes of revolutionaries, such concerns are really low and vulgar. Real Communists are those who have shaken free from the fetters of petty "self." They have only the interests of the revolution and the collective at heart. They throw themselves energetically into any work that benefits the revolution and the collective, without any thought of making a name or gaining position and in utter disregard of what others may say of them. They are the most noble-minded of men, and Norman Bethune was such a person. . . . I will always take Norman Bethune as a model and constantly compare myself with him. I will always remember what Chairman Mao 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." I will always be a vanguard of the revolution.

May 17, 1964

Since I got back to the company on the 14th, I've found a new atmosphere here. Everyone is studying Chairman Mao's works in a big way, and linking their studies with practice. This moves me deeply, and is a profound education and inspiration to me. It tells me that, only by studying Chairman Mao's works and arming our minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought, can we make progress and stand up to all storms.

Each time I meet difficulties and criticism and each time I read Chairman Mao's writings, I feel as if Chairman Mao himself were addressing me and saying: "Stand up to the test of criticism!" It is as if he were telling me: "There are times when your work goes smoothly and other times when you suffer frustrations or failure. How to guard against conceit and rashness when things go smoothly—that is a great test for you. But when you suffer frustrations or failure and are criticized by the leadership and the masses, especially when some of the criticisms are not quite appropriate, don't you think it a still greater test—how to avoid becoming dejected and despondent as a result of such criticism, how to square your shoulders and go forward with courage?" It is indeed a greater test.

I have never stopped studying Chairman Mao's works; they are an inexhaustible source of strength and wisdom indispensable to my life. The more I study them the more I know. Let me take Lei Feng's words as my own resolution:

"I deeply realize that in order to mature and make progress, in order to do more for the Party, one must

seriously study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings and act in accordance with his instructions. Only so can one become a good soldier of Chairman Mao. I must seize every bit of time to study . . . and resolutely follow the practice of studying, thinking, improving and applying at the same time."

May 22, 1964

I often tell myself: Ying-chun, you must always keep Chairman Mao's teachings in mind. To forget his teachings would be to forget past sufferings, to forget your duty. You must study Chairman Mao's works with great earnestness. Did not Lei Feng set an example for you?

From now on, each time I study an article of Chairman Mao's, I will ask myself these four questions: 1. What does Chairman Mao say? 2. What were my thoughts about this before? 3. What did I use to do? 4. How must I act in future? Thus I can examine my ideas and actions in the light of Chairman Mao's thought and discover which are correct and which are wrong. I have made up my mind to do as Chairman Mao says and make myself a staunch proletarian revolutionary fighter.

June 1, 1964

I read the article "Serve the People" twice again and feel that what Chairman Mao says is the absolute truth. To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai; to live for the people, too, is weightier than Mount Tai.

Anyone engaged in revolution must have the spirit of being ready to die for the people. I, too, have had this idea, but not too strongly. I shall bear in mind what Chairman Mao says.

September 2, 1964

I have read the article "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" more than once. Each time I get new enlightenment from it and make fresh progress. I feel that the Foolish Old Man, by removing two great mountains, showed steadfast determination, whereas I, whenever I encounter a small obstacle, stop my advance and bow to difficulties. Thinking of the Foolish Old Man redoubles my confidence and determination a hundredfold. In the spirit of the Foolish Old Man I will overcome all obstacles in my road of advance and be a man who dares to struggle and dares to win.

July 9, 1965

I don't know how many times I've read the article "Combat Liberalism." I've lost count. It has really educated and helped me a great deal. This time, we studied it collectively, and it reminded me of my past individualism and I feel deeply ashamed of myself.

In our revolutionary ranks, there are many people like Lei Feng, Liao Chu-chiang, Hsu Hsueh-hui . . .

who are resolute fighters in building or defending socialism. I also used to say that I would serve the people wholeheartedly, but this subjective wish could not stand the test of objective reality — when there was a clash between my individual interests and those of the collective, I always used to think more of the former than of the latter.

In his "In Memory of Norman Bethune" Chairman Mao has said: "We must all learn the spirit of absolute selflessness from him. With this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people." I'm resolved to read these words of Chairman Mao's earnestly, over and over again. I will take them as a mirror by which to examine myself constantly, resolutely wipe out shameful individualism, arm myself with Mao Tse-tung's thought, hold ever higher the red banner of the revolution and be even firmer in my revolutionary stand, going courageously forward as a vanguard of our times.

September 25, 1965

"'Struggle means happiness.' In essence, this is a question of a revolutionary outlook on life, a question of whether one does or does not dare to engage in revolution. To engage in revolution means struggle; to be afraid of struggle necessarily means that one does not dare to engage in revolution. To us proletarian revolutionaries who have dedicated our all to the revolutionary cause of communism, can there be any greater happiness than taking part in revolutionary struggle?"

"One must acquire the Marxist viewpoint that 'struggle means happiness' and hold firmly to that belief, to steel oneself in struggle and remould one's ideology and world outlook. When you are tempered in struggle and learn to stand the storm and face the world, you will feel the happiness inherent in struggle and gradually establish the viewpoint that 'struggle means happiness.'"

To Serve the People of All China and The Whole World

January 1, 1964

I am a young man and a people's fighter. I think of all the oppressed people in places not yet liberated. If one only thinks of one's own splendid days of youth without considering other people's youth and happiness, one needs to caution oneself.

I am ready to give my all when the Party needs it. I ask the Party to please believe me and test the strength of my pledge!

One's finest wish is to link inseparably one's own ideals and aspirations with the destiny of our motherland, to merge them with the happiness of the people. In that way one will always go forward!

I shall do my utmost to steel myself and become a communist fighter and work for the success of the cause of communism!

May 1964

Chairman Mao has said that we must emulate the revolutionary spirit of our revolutionary predecessors who did not hesitate to let their heads be cut off or shed their blood for the sake of the revolution.

Only a man who gives his all to the revolution can be called a real man. Whether I can become such a man or not has yet to be proved in practice. I truly and deeply feel that "practice is the touchstone of truth." I shall face the test of practice.

Just wait and see. From now on, I'll try my best to do more meaningful things for the revolutionary cause, to contribute my whole life to the revolutionary struggle. Only so can I say without any shame before I die: "I have not wasted my youth."

I am determined to do my best to defend our motherland, to devote all my life to my mother — our motherland and the people. I shall continue to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and for ever march forward on the road of the revolution! I shall strive to be a real proletarian revolutionary fighter.

June 15, 1964

I studied "Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle" today because I read in the papers one of the *Letters From the South* entitled "We Will March Forward With the Revolution." It was written by a south Vietnamese girl named Hong, who had been tortured by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique, to her beloved sister named Tam. What made that girl so resolute and strong? Why did the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique inflict such cruel torture on this girl, and on her innocent south Vietnamese compatriots? It filled me with hate, intense hate for the common enemy of the people of the world and I wanted to wipe out U.S. imperialism at one blow and rescue all suffering fathers, brothers and sisters.

It also made me think of the people in all the places which are not yet liberated, and the cruel persecution they are suffering. From now on, I will cast off all illusions, and throw my youth into the cause of mankind's liberation. A thousand words cannot describe the surge of my blood!

December 2, 1964

Today I heard the news that our great leader Chairman Mao issued a statement expressing support for the just struggle of the people of the Congo (Leopoldville). What an important event this is! How I wish I could go to the Congo (L) to help our brothers there and fight alongside them to wipe out the aggressors, to drive U.S. imperialism out of the Congo (L). This is the common sentiment of every fighter: once the motherland issues the order, we will set out immediately.

September 30, 1966

November 9, 1965 (From a letter to his teacher)

On the evening of the 6th I saw a highly educational film, *The Younger Generation*. I saw it to the end with a mind much moved. I was proud of Hsiao Chi-yeh and Lin Lan in the film: they are young people who follow the Party's teachings, closely link their own destinies with those of the motherland and the people and take the Party's needs as their own aspirations and ideals. I liked these two very much. They have taught me an excellent political lesson.

We belong to the younger generation; we are children of the revolution. Though we have not personally made the 25,000-li Long March or experienced the hardships of climbing snow-capped mountains, crossing boggy marshes, cooking leather belts for food or drinking melted snow, yet this fine tradition of defying all difficulties, and of willingness to lead a hard life has taken root and has germinated in our younger generation. It is a legacy which constantly stimulates our vigorous revolutionary determination. We must carry forward this tradition and hand it on. Our generation is made up of new people nurtured by the Party and Chairman Mao. We are all successors to the revolutionary cause. We all possess the revolutionary fighting spirit of hard work and self-reliance. With this fighting spirit we shall certainly be able to remove the great mountain of "poverty and blankness" in the shortest time and make sure that a prosperous socialist motherland stands high in the East for ever.

December 6, 1965

Today I read the article "Heart and Soul for the Revolution." It is about the squad leader of the First Engineering Company of an armoured unit under the Tsinan Command who gave up his life to save twelve comrades. Wang Chieh's death is truly weightier than Mount Tai. I get an even greater education from his diary. To be more useful to the revolution, I must learn from Comrade Wang Chieh in:

1. taking revolutionary theory to guide my actions;
2. taking revolutionary heroes as models to learn from;
3. treating work in a revolutionary spirit;
4. treating comrades with a revolutionary attitude;
5. handling personal problems with revolutionary principle.

I must adhere to these five points. Revolution is not a job for a day or two, but a job for always. Revolution is happiness; personal happiness is found in revolution. 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.

SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

All Four Volumes Are Now Available in English

VOLUME I contains 17 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings of the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-27) and the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-37). 348 pp.

VOLUME II contains 40 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings covering the period from the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan in July 1937 to the repulse of Chiang Kai-shek's second anti-Communist onslaught in May 1941. 472 pp.

VOLUME III contains 31 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings of the period from March 1941 to the victorious conclusion of the War of Resistance Against Japan in August 1945. An appendix contains the *Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party*, adopted at the Seventh Plenary Session (Enlarged) of the Sixth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. 344 pp.

VOLUME IV contains 70 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings of the period from August 1945 to September 1949. 460 pp.

22.2 × 15.2 cm.

Cloth or pliable cardboard cover with dust-jacket

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China