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The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you.

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The Chinese Communist Party is a party leading a great revolutionary struggle in a nation several hundred million strong, and it cannot fulfil its historic task without a large number of leading cadres who combine ability with political integrity.

*The Role of the Chinese Communist
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Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman

Congress of Red Guards of Universities And Colleges in Peking Formed

THE Congress of the Red Guards of Universities and Colleges in Peking was formed in late February. More than 10,000 Red Guard representatives present at the inaugural meeting solemnly declared that revolutionaries of the three different Red Guard headquarters of the universities and colleges in the capital had formed an alliance and had joined forces under the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This was a great victory for the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao.

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council attended the rally and extended warm greetings on behalf of the great leader Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, and on behalf of the Party's Central Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee. He said: Your great alliance has been formed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

I believe that it will become more solid with each passing day and that together you will unite, fight and win victories. I believe that your alliance will influence the young revolutionary fighters in the secondary schools who, under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, will follow your example and form an alliance such as yours. We believe that your great alliance will promote a great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries in Peking to triumphantly carry on their struggle to seize power. Comrade Chou En-lai stressed: It was Chairman Mao who discovered the first Marxist-Leninist big-character poster in the country (see *Peking Review* No. 37, 1966) and approved its publication for the whole country and the world. This was the first salvo in the great proletarian cultural revolution. When the great proletarian cultural revolution entered a new stage, the stage of the struggle for seizure of power, the working class in Shanghai took the lead and issued an Urgent Notice (see *Peking Review* No. 4, 1967) opposing economism. Again, it was Chairman Mao who discovered it and decided that it should be printed in the newspapers. This was the second salvo. At this crucial moment, the proletarian revolutionaries must resolutely respond to the great leader Chairman Mao's call, form an alliance, unite and strive to win new and still greater victories!

Also present at the rally were Chen Po-ta, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and leader of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee; Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and adviser to the Cultural Revolution Group; Hsieh Fu-chih, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Vice-Premier; Chiang Ching, first deputy leader of the Cultural Revolution Group, and other leading comrades. Comrades Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and Chiang Ching addressed the meeting.

There was a spirit of revolutionary vigour and militancy in the Great Hall of the People where the rally took place. In the middle of the rostrum was a



无产阶级革命派联合起来!

Proletarian Revolutionaries! Unite!

huge colour portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao. Huge streamers hung in the hall were inscribed with: "Long live Chairman Mao, the great teacher, the great leader, the great supreme commander, the great helmsman!" and "Hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!" At the beginning of the rally, the representatives of Red Guards read together the following quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung:

"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism."

"After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly. If we do not now raise and understand the problem in this way, we shall commit the gravest mistakes."

"The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you. . . . The world belongs to you, China's future belongs to you."

"You should pay attention to state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!"

Declaration of the Congress of the Red Guards

Following are excerpts of the Declaration adopted by the Congress of the Red Guards of universities and colleges in Peking on Feb. 22. — Ed.

SINCE their first appearance on the eastern horizon, the Red Guards, a new thing and one of great vitality, have received loving care and tremendous support from Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman. Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Red Guards have grown in strength and scope.

The Red Guards are an inevitable outgrowth of the new stage in China's socialist revolution and a great pioneering undertaking in the international communist movement in the sixties of the twentieth century!

Since their birth, the Red Guards have been active on the historic stage of the proletarian revolution as a political shock force, showing a dauntless, revolutionary rebel spirit. Since their birth, the Red Guards, taking the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their

Representatives of the capital's Red Guards and of workers, peasants and P.L.A. units stationed in Peking also spoke at the rally and extended their greetings.

The rally adopted the Declaration of the Congress of the Red Guards of Universities and Colleges in Peking.

Amid the jubilant shouting of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" the rally passed a Message Saluting Chairman Mao, pledging that "the Red Guard movement must be carried to a broader, deeper and higher level." The message declared: "We will study your writings, follow your teachings and act according to your instructions throughout our lives and follow you to advance bravely in the teeth of the great storms and waves of the class struggle! We will make ourselves staunch and trustworthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause."

A Message to the Red Guards All Over the Country calling on them to form a great alliance under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to carry the great Red Guard movement to new heights, was also passed.

Many letters and cables of greetings from proletarian revolutionaries in Peking and other parts of the country were received at the rally. A message of greetings from the "Bethune—Yenan Mao Tse-tung's Thought Rebel Regiment," made up of foreign friends in Peking, was read.

weapon and having the powerful support of the workers, peasants and soldiers, have swept aside ghosts and monsters, battered the bourgeois reactionary line, energetically destroyed the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes and vigorously fostered the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat, performing immortal exploits for China's great proletarian cultural revolution. Today, under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we Red Guards from Peking's universities and colleges meet here victoriously to form our own new, revolutionary organization — the Congress of the Red Guards.

Chairman Mao, our most respected and beloved great leader, is our supreme commander.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao is our supreme command.

The great invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is our guiding thought.

Democratic centralism is our organizational principle. We will resolutely exercise extensive democracy

under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and institute a system of general elections like that of the Paris Commune.

The main body of the Red Guards should be formed by revolutionary students from families of the working people (workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and other working people). Students of non-working-people family origin who have deep feeling for Chairman Mao and a proletarian revolutionary spirit and who have consistently showed a rather good political and ideological stand, can also be enrolled.

We will resolutely implement the class line of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao, draw a distinction between ourselves and our friends and the enemy, firmly rely on the revolutionary Left, win over the middle, unite with the great majority, and thoroughly isolate and strike at the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists and the most reactionary bourgeois Rightists.

Our battle cry is: "Revolution by proletarian revolutionaries is no crime, to rebel is justified!"

We must always hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and run our organization as a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Our congress will unswervingly stand on the proletarian revolutionary line that Chairman Mao represents, thoroughly defeat the bourgeois reactionary line, take the 16-point decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution as the key, and strive to win victory in fulfilling the great historic task of struggling (against and overthrowing those persons who are in authority and taking the capitalist road), criticizing and repudiating (the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes), and transforming (education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base).

Chairman Mao teaches us that the basic question of revolution is political power. **"All revolutionary struggles in the world are aimed at seizing political power and consolidating it."** From the very start, the great proletarian cultural revolution has been a struggle to seize power. We stage rebellion in order to seize power: that is, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to recapture power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, and keep it firmly in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new." The Marxist principle of smashing the old state machinery must be carried out in those organizations which have become rotten because a handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road entrenched themselves there for a long time. Organs of the dictatorship of the bour-

geoisie there must be completely smashed and organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be rebuilt there; eclecticism, conciliation, reformism and peaceful transition must never be practised. The proletarian revolutionaries must ceaselessly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and establish and consolidate the revolutionary new order in the course of struggle. This is the basic guarantee for carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Chairman Mao teaches us that we must never forget class struggle. The struggle between seizure of power and counter-seizure of power is at present the focus of the struggle of the two classes and the two roads. Like all reactionaries, the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road will never be reconciled to their own failure. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching we must **"cast away illusions, and prepare for struggle."**

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In order to attack the forces of the counter-revolution, what the revolutionary forces need today is to organize millions upon millions of the masses and move a mighty revolutionary army into action." In order to develop the struggle to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, the proletarian revolutionaries must form a great alliance. We advocate that revolutionaries of all circles first form separate alliances among themselves and then bring about the great unity and alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries of the capital led by the working class and with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the main body.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party." In the struggle to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road we must act in accordance with the principles and policies of the Party and unswervingly implement the principle of the "three-in-one" combination. Class analysis must be carried out in regard to persons in authority. We must regard those revolutionary leading cadres who are on the side of Chairman Mao as the treasure of the Party, cherish them, defend them, actively support them and warmly welcome them in fighting shoulder to shoulder with us. We must modestly learn from their experience in struggle and accept their correct leadership which conforms to Mao Tse-tung's thought. We should, with profound class feeling, earnestly criticize and repudiate their shortcomings and mistakes and help them to make amends in line with the principle of **"learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient"** which Chairman Mao teaches us. The idea of excluding all, opposing all and overthrowing all is contrary to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

We, the Red Guards, while seizing power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, must at the same time carry out the struggle of seizing power in our own

minds, to seize the power of "self-interest," to rebel against it and to defeat it!

To defeat "self-interest," it is necessary to study the works of Chairman Mao seriously and diligently. At present, those brilliant works like the "three constantly read articles" and another five—*On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party, Combat Liberalism, On the Reissue of the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention—Instruction of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Rectify the Party's Style of Work, Methods of Work of Party Committees*—should be particularly studied and applied in a creative way.

To defeat "self-interest," it is necessary to follow the teachings of Chairman Mao, to integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants and, in the course of the three great revolutionary movements (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment) thoroughly to remould our world outlook and foster the concept of wholeheartedly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

We, the Red Guards, are the firm and reliable reserve force of the People's Liberation Army. We must vigorously promote the "three-eight" working style* and strengthen our revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline.

We, the Red Guards, pledge to be thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionaries. We will always hold high

the great revolutionary banner of criticism, be always full of the youth and vitality of revolutionary rebels. Whoever dares to oppose Chairman Mao, to oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought, and foster revisionism in China, no matter how high his position, how senior his service and how great his renown, we will resolutely rebel against him, and we will rebel to the end! We must always keep New China bright red and smash the dream of the imperialists and modern revisionists to bring about a "peaceful evolution."

We, the Red Guards, will always be vanguard fighters against imperialism and revisionism. We will give all-out support to the struggle of the oppressed people and nations for liberation, firmly stand with them, and thoroughly bury imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries in order to carry the world revolution through to the end!

We firmly believe that communism will triumph! Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed. The globe in the future will be a world with red flags, will be a world shining with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!

*The Chinese People's Liberation Army, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, has established a fine tradition. This tradition is summed up by Chairman Mao in three phrases and eight additional characters, meaning firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought — Soul of the Great Alliance

Alliances Based on Working Units Formed in Kweiyang Cotton Mill

THE proletarian revolutionaries of the Kweiyang Cotton Mill who seized power from the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and took the capitalist road have now formed alliances on the basis of workshops and administrative sections. This form of alliance has brought about remarkable results in both revolution and production.

The more than 1,000 revolutionary rebels in the cotton mill originally belonged to 17 separate revolutionary mass organizations. After the joint seizure of power, the contradictions among these organizations began to make themselves felt, since each organization sought to play the leading role. Meetings were held in an effort to "seek unity ideologically," but after more than two weeks' heated discussion no progress had been made because the organizations did not put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and each stuck

to its own position. In response to popular demand, the organizations inaugurated an open-door rectification movement, during which members studied over and over again "the three constantly read articles" and *Hongqi* editorials. Taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the soul in the forming of alliances, they vigorously got rid of self-interest and swept away sectarianism, "small-group" mentality and other erroneous ideas. Some members of the bigger revolutionary rebel organizations declared: "Our organizations have had a longer history and made greater contributions to the revolution, it would be better for the lesser organizations to disband and join up with us." Others countered: "We should unite in whatever form of alliance is most beneficial to the revolution, regardless of who were the first to make revolution or whose organization is bigger. Clinging stubbornly to the headquarters of one's own organization is nothing but mountain

stronghold mentality in action." Some workers had misgivings about alliances based on workshops and administrative sections, which might turn out to be a hotch-potch. But through discussion, they came to the conclusion that, because the members of any one workshop or administrative section knew one another best, this specifically was a guard against a hotch-potch.

On this understanding, the mill's preparation shop first came forward to form a united fighting group which held all power in the workshop. Members of the various revolutionary organizations in the workshop originally affiliated to different headquarters announced their withdrawal from their respective headquarters. They declared that from then on they would execute only the orders of the joint headquarters at factory level and not those of any particular headquarters. (See note) To date, in the Kweiyang Cotton Mill, five workshops and a number of teams and whole shifts have achieved alliances of this new kind. Such alliances have brought about a new look both in revolution and production. In most of such teams and shifts a regular

system of study of Chairman Mao's works has been established. Workers who hitherto failed to join any fighting group are now rallying around the united fighting groups and taking part daily in an hour and a half study or other after-work activities of the cultural revolution. Work discipline has been greatly strengthened and the situation in production has markedly improved. Some workers who previously tended 24 looms now tend 36 and even ask to tend up to 48 looms.

This new form of great alliance on the basis of workshops and administrative sections won tremendous acclaim at a rally at the mill on February 20. The workers and staff who attended pledged to bring about more great alliances of this kind.

[Note: In the course of the current cultural revolution, proletarian revolutionaries in China have set up all kinds of mass organizations. Normally, a fighting group is a basic unit. Many fighting groups may come together on a voluntary basis and form a headquarters at factory, school or other unit level. There can be many different headquarters in a factory or school and these may in turn form a joint headquarters. — Editor.]

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

A Good Form of the Great Alliance of Proletarian Revolutionaries

IN the present situation of the struggle, what form of organization should proletarian revolutionaries adopt in rallying the revolutionary ranks? The Kweiyang Cotton Mill has created a good form of the great alliance by bringing proletarian revolutionaries together into single organizations based on the working unit — first, working units at the lower level, and then those at the higher level. This form of organization has played a very positive role in promoting both revolution and production.

The experience of the Kweiyang Cotton Mill is excellent. It is worthwhile for proletarian revolutionaries in all parts of the country to seriously study and learn from the experience.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Everything must serve victory at the front, and the organizational task must be subordinated to the political task."**

During the early stage of the cultural revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries resolutely broke through the many obstacles set up by the bourgeois reactionary line. They broke down the barriers that existed between various units, departments, faculties and school grades. Revolutionary teachers and students conducted a nationwide exchange of revolutionary experience. The worker and peasant masses in a city or in different people's communes and production brigades also exchanged their revolutionary experience after their day's work. This touched off the blazing fire of the great

cultural revolution everywhere. One proletarian revolutionary contingent came into being after another and they grew in strength in the course of their unswerving struggle against the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and took the capitalist road. They made immortal contributions to the upsurge in the cultural revolution.

The movement has now reached the decisive stage of seizing power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, and the organizational form in which the ranks of the proletarian revolutionaries are rallied must conform to the requirements of the new fighting task. The proletarian revolutionaries in any one unit have a common goal in their struggle. They have in common the tasks of struggling [against and overthrowing those persons in authority taking the capitalist road], of criticizing and repudiating [the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes] and of transforming [education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base], and also the common task of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production."

However, if, organizationally, they fail to unite into a single unit in which they can co-ordinate their efforts, but, instead, belong to many separate fighting organi-

zations, each having its own system, this will hamper the fulfilment of the common tasks and tend to foster the "small group" mentality and sectarianism, and hold back the ideological revolutionization of the proletarian revolutionaries. That proletarian revolutionaries in one working unit should unite in a unified revolutionary organization is therefore very necessary and advantageous for the seizing and maintaining of power by the proletarian revolutionaries.

The proletarian revolutionaries in the Kweiyang Cotton Mill have carried out conscientious political and ideological work in the course of forming the great alliance. They have put forward and implemented the principle of "early or late, all who make revolution merit equal treatment, and big or small, all organizations merit equal treatment." And they have united all the revolutionary masses and revolutionary mass

organizations in accordance with this principle. This is a very important experience.

The proletarian revolutionaries of the Kweiyang Cotton Mill put it aptly: Mao Tse-tung's thought is the soul of our great alliance. The proletarian revolutionary fighters all over the country must do as the proletarian revolutionaries of the Kweiyang Cotton Mill have done. They must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, launch an "open-door rectification movement," take energetic measures to rid themselves of self-interest, rectify non-proletarian ideological tendencies of sectarianism, "small group" mentality, the mountain stronghold mentality and anarchism and enter into an alliance on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought in order to win a decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, March 1.*)

Tsingtao Revolutionary Committee's Call

To the City's Proletarian Revolutionaries to Form Alliances Based on Working Units and Departments

IN an open letter on March 2, the Tsingtao Revolutionary Committee, the new power organ set up by the proletarian revolutionaries after their seizure of power, called upon the city's proletarian revolutionaries to keep the interests of the whole in mind and to form alliances on the basis of units and departments in order to keep up with the new situation.

The open letter says that most existing revolutionary organizations in the city were set up early in the great proletarian cultural revolution. At that time, in order to get round the many obstacles put in their way by the bourgeois reactionary line, the proletarian revolutionaries broke through the restrictions between various units, departments and fields of work to exchange revolutionary experience. This was entirely necessary. These revolutionary organizations played an important role in organizing and mobilizing the masses in the earlier stage of the cultural revolution. They wrote a brilliant page in the history of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Tsingtao.

The open letter quotes the great leader **Chairman Mao's teaching: "Everything must serve victory at the front, and the organizational task must be subordinated to the political task."** The movement has now reached a new stage, that of fighting a decisive battle to seize power from the handful of persons who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. The open letter recalls that on January 22 the city's allied proletarian revolutionaries, with the strong support of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, seized Party, government, financial and cultural power from a handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and took the capitalist road in the Tsingtao Municipal Party Com-

mittee and the Municipal People's Council, and formed the Tsingtao Revolutionary Committee — a provisional organ of power of the "three-in-one" combination of representatives of revolutionary mass organizations, local army units and revolutionary leading cadres. Since then, a new radical change has taken place in the city's cultural revolution and Tsingtao's proletarian revolutionaries are facing many new fighting tasks.

The open letter points out: From now on, under the unified leadership of the city's revolutionary committee, work will be carried out on the basis of the various fields of work, trades, units and departments. Within each of these the proletarian revolutionaries have a common goal of struggle and a common task, that is, to struggle against those in authority taking the capitalist road, to criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and to transform education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base. In each they also have the common task of **"Taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production."** All this means that to provide unified leadership, revolutionary organizations must immediately be set up on the basis of the fields of work, units, departments and areas.

The letter notes that some of the existing revolutionary organizations do not conform to this but cut across different trades and departments. Often revolutionary rebels in a unit or department may belong to many separate revolutionary organizations (see note on p. 9) each forming an independent system of its own. These revolutionary organizations may even be opposed



Proletarian Revolutionaries! Unite!

to one another. This seriously hampers co-ordination among revolutionaries in the struggle. This not only hinders the accomplishing of common tasks but also fosters "small group" mentality and sectarianism and is unfavourable to revolutionizing the thinking of these proletarian revolutionaries.

As to how to improve the organizational form and make re-adjustments, the open letter expresses the determination first to organize the proletarian revolutionaries on the basis of units and departments in a unified revolutionary organization and then to form alliances from bottom to top according to trades, fields of work and areas. It points out that such an organizational form meets the needs of the current situation and tasks of the struggle and is what the broad revolutionary masses demand. This experience has also proved to be effective in Shanghai and Kweichow.

The letter stresses that to achieve this new form it is imperative to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command. This is the soul of the great alliance.

The letter quotes Chairman Mao's teaching:

"We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account. Every Party member, every branch of work, every statement and every action must proceed from the interests of the whole Party; it is absolutely impermissible to violate this principle." Every revolutionary organization, it says, must resolutely follow Chairman Mao's teachings and unite on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

"At this key moment when the current great cultural revolution is going deeper, whether the great alliance can be achieved or not on the basis of units

or departments is the yardstick for determining whether a particular organization is revolutionary, whether it truly holds aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and whether the rectification campaign has been effective. It is a rigorous test for every revolutionary organization," the letter points out.

At present, it continues, every revolutionary organization is launching a rectification campaign for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. This is extremely favourable to the forming of the new great alliance.

"The Tsingtao Revolutionary Committee demands that all local proletarian revolutionaries carry the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to new heights, launch an effective rectification campaign, thoroughly eliminate 'self-interest' and vigorously foster 'public-interest,' sweep away non-proletarian ways of thinking that hamper the great

alliance, and straighten out the ranks of the proletarian revolutionaries in line with this new form so as to create a unified revolutionary organization."

The letter quotes Chairman Mao: **"The enemy will not perish of himself,"** and **"The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down."** It points out that what the class enemy fears most is that the proletarian revolutionaries will achieve a great alliance better suited to the new situation. If the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries is broadened and more closely knit, the class enemy will be more isolated and will find the going tougher with each passing day. Therefore, proletarian revolutionaries must keep sharp vigilance, prevent the enemy from making trouble, and expose all their plots and criminal activities so as to deal them a resolute and heavy blow.

The same day they published their open letter, the Revolutionary Committee of Tsingtao published the decision on the formation of proletarian revolutionary alliances in the new situation on the basis of units and departments. The decision calls on all members of proletarian revolutionary organizations to discuss and debate the question of whether the existing forms of their organizations are suited to the fighting tasks they are now facing. They are advised to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide to reach a common understanding and to take immediate action to unite into new forms of organization.

The decision points out that the city-wide general headquarters or liaison headquarters of revolutionary mass organizations should be dissolved at once. All

personnel in such general headquarters, with the exception of those taking part in the work of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, should return to their own units and departments and join the proletarian revolutionaries there to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road and to exercise this power to take a firm hold of revolution and promote production,

and to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

The decision calls on the revolutionary mass organizations in various fields of work or various areas or in the various units at the basic level, such as factory, shop or street, to form provisional organs of power in line with the principle of the "three-in-one" combination.

Statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on The New Developments in the Vietnam Situation

- The 700 million Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought most resolutely support their Vietnamese brothers in resisting U.S. aggression to the end.
- They strongly condemn U.S. imperialism's new military blackmail against Vietnam and the traitorous activities of the Soviet revisionist leading clique.

On February 28, the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation issued a statement exposing with numerous facts the U.S. imperialist crimes of aggression against southern Vietnam, reaffirming the stand embodied in its five-part statement of March 22, 1965 and calling on the people of southern Vietnam to surge forward to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors. On March 1, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement sternly condemning U.S. imperialism for its new steps of war escalation in northern Vietnam and expressing the Vietnamese people's determination to fight on resolutely. *This is a solemn pledge made by the 31 million heroic sons and daughters of Vietnam in the present new situation of their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, a forceful reply to the new war blackmail of U.S. imperialism.*

The Chinese Government and people express their most resolute support for the just stand of the valiant Vietnamese people!

Recently, U.S. imperialism has been frantically stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression against Vietnam. In southern Vietnam, U.S. aggressor troops have reached over 400,000, and they are launching a so-called "dry-season offensive" of unprecedented scale on the liberated areas and carrying out with increasing vigour their policy of "kill all, burn all, destroy all." In northern Vietnam, the U.S. bandits have not only stepped up their wanton bombing, but have brazenly resorted to new war escalation by incessantly bombarding the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam from land and sea and dropping mines into many rivers and canals there. In areas around Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has introduced B-52 aircraft into Thailand, expanded its aggression against Laos and intensified its armed provocations against Cambodia, all for the purpose of supporting its war of aggression

against Vietnam. The chieftain of U.S. bandits L.B. Johnson has cried that "our pressure must be—and will be—sustained," that the United States "must firmly pursue our present course" and that the United States "will stand firm in Vietnam," and so on and so forth. The aggressive arrogance of U.S. imperialism has thus become more unbridled than ever.

Always employing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics, U.S. imperialism peddles its "peace talks" scheme while expanding its war of aggression. In last February, the Johnson Government cried vociferously that the United States would "stop bombing north Vietnam" if Vietnam took "reciprocal action" and effected military "de-escalation"; and so on and so forth. It has tried to induce the Vietnamese people to accept U.S. terms for negotiation by a "bombing pause." Following the bankruptcy of its scheme to induce surrender through a "bombing pause," U.S. imperialism has accelerated the operation of its war machine for new military blackmail against the Vietnamese people in order to compel them to stop fighting and lay down their arms, bring them to their knees and so realize its aim of perpetuating the forcible occupation of south Vietnam and the division of Vietnam.

In the service of U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has always actively collaborated with it in promoting the "peace talks" plot. During Kosygin's visit to Britain in the beginning of last February, the Soviet revisionist leading clique was engaged in undisguised activities of betrayal. Far from uttering a word about the U.S. imperialist crimes of aggression against Vietnam, it clamoured for "the earliest possible end to the Vietnamese war." It has been exchanging information and hatching secret plots with U.S. imperialism and trying by a thousand and one ways to lure the Vietnamese people into the U.S. trap of "peace talks." In order to confuse the public, the Soviet revisionist leading clique, like a thief crying

"stop thief," has concocted anti-Chinese rumours on the question of "the transit of aid supplies to Vietnam" and has tried to sow discord in the relations between China and Vietnam. By these criminal activities, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has fully exposed itself as the number one accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the aggression against Vietnam and the arch betrayer of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people are a heroic people; fearing no brute force, they dare to struggle and dare to win. At present, the seemingly powerful U.S. imperialism has long been lost in the vast ocean of the people's war in Vietnam; it has been bogged down so deeply in the quagmire that it finds it impossible either to advance or to retreat. The temporary rampancy of U.S. imperialism indicates not its strength, but its weakness. The Vietnamese people have already given a resounding answer to the new war escalation by U.S. imperialism. In its statement of February 28, the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation declared: "The people of south Vietnam are deeply attached to peace, but are resolved never to slacken their weapons so long as the shadow of a single U.S. aggressor still remains on the territory of their beloved fatherland!" In its statement of March 1, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam declared: "The Vietnamese people will unite still more closely, and are resolved to fight to defend the north and liberate the south with a view to reunifying the fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of

peace in Asia and the world." Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said, "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." This truth is being borne out by the predicament in which U.S. imperialism now finds itself in Vietnam. To whatever extent U.S. imperialism escalates the war and resorts to political deception, it cannot shake the Vietnamese people's iron will in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, nor can it in any circumstances escape the fate of its final defeat.

Consistently following the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese Government and people regard it as their bounden internationalist duty to support and aid the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle. China is the rear area of Vietnam, and the great proletarian cultural revolution now vigorously going on will surely make China all the more powerful and consolidated. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people are closely following the new developments of the Vietnam situation and are ready at all times to make greater contributions in supporting and aiding the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. Whatever the storm and stress, the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together.

March 5, 1967

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

Re-open Classes and Make Revolution in Primary and Secondary Schools

REVOLUTIONARY pupils and teachers of primary and secondary schools have contributed a great deal to the great proletarian cultural revolution. At the present time, the great cultural revolution is entering into a new stage, in which the proletarian revolutionaries are forming an alliance to seize power from a handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. At this crucial moment when the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, are engaged in a decisive battle, the glorious task confronting the revolutionary pupils and teachers of primary and secondary schools is to respond to the call of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to re-open classes and make revolution, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. Now is the time for the revolutionary pupils and teachers to return to their schools and to seize for the proletariat the positions in the primary and secondary schools.

Primary and secondary schools (including secondary specialized schools, part-work part-study and part-farm work part-study schools) constitute an important battle-front of the great proletarian cultural revolution and an important battlefield on which the proletariat and the bourgeoisie struggle to win over the younger generation. Chairman Mao has said that: "the period of schooling must be shortened, education must be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals must not be allowed to continue any longer." Revolutionary pupils and teachers of primary and secondary schools must resolutely carry out the great task set out by Chairman Mao, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution in primary and secondary schools through to the end, thoroughly reform the old system of education and temper themselves in the acute and complex class struggle, so as to make them-

March 10, 1967

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selves successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and good pupils of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

In re-opening classes and making revolution, it is imperative to grasp firmly the struggle between the two lines as the key link. The re-opening of classes to make revolution must be recognized as a class struggle on the educational front. The bourgeois reactionary line must be thoroughly criticized and repudiated. If this is not done, or if this matter is not taken seriously, the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao cannot be implemented and the great task assigned us by the great leader Chairman Mao cannot be properly accomplished, that is, the task of struggle [to struggle against and overthrow those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road], criticism and repudiation [of the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes], and transformation [of education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base].

To re-open classes and make revolution means to open classes in Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The lessons will consist mainly of the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works and of quotations from his writings, of documents relating to the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism and repudiation of bourgeois teaching materials and methods—all being linked with the great proletarian cultural revolution. Meanwhile, in secondary schools necessary time should be devoted to revising some of the work previously done in mathematics, physics, foreign languages and basic general knowledge of various kinds, and, in primary schools, to learning some arithmetic and general scientific knowledge.

In the past, in certain schools struggles among the masses caused by implementation of the bourgeois reactionary line led to estrangement and antagonism among pupils, between pupils and teachers and among teachers. Bourgeois ideological influences such as individualism, the urge to be always in the limelight, anarchism, the "small group" mentality and ultra-democracy can also be found within the ranks of the proletarian revolutionaries. All this hinders the proletarian revolutionaries from forming a great alliance and carrying on the struggle [the struggle against and overthrow of those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road], criticism and repudiation [of the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes] and transformation [of education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base]. Revolutionary pupils and teachers in primary and secondary schools must see the situation clearly; they must study and apply Chairman Mao's writings creatively in the course of the struggle, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line, eliminate all kinds of non-proletarian ideas, rectify their own ideology and style of work, check up

on their organizations, and bring about the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries. On the basis of the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries, cultural revolution committees are to be democratically elected by the revolutionary pupils, revolutionary teachers, administrative and ancillary staff and revolutionary leading cadres. These committees will be responsible for leading the cultural revolution movement in the schools and for making concrete arrangements for the operation of classes.

In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary pupils and teachers in primary and secondary schools must firmly adhere to the general orientation of the struggle, the main target of which is a handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. All must see to it that the spearhead of struggle is never directed against the pupils. With the exception of a very few ringleaders and criminals who must be punished according to law, the policy of winning over and education should be followed even with regard to those pupils who had joined reactionary organizations. They should be allowed to make revolution and they should not be discriminated against provided they admit their errors. Those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists (referring to people who themselves belong to one of the five categories but not to people who only have this kind of family origin) among teachers, administrative and ancillary staff who cling to their reactionary stand and refuse to reform themselves must be cleaned out from the schools. But it must be realized that the great majority of teachers and cadres in primary and secondary schools are good or comparatively good. We should not exclude and overthrow them all indiscriminately. Towards those who have committed errors, Chairman Mao's policy of **"learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient"** should be applied. They should be actively helped to remedy their errors and return to the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. Differences of opinion among the masses should be properly resolved by the method of presenting the facts and reasoning things out. We must uphold struggle by reasoning and not struggle by coercion or force. Those revolutionary pupils and revolutionary teachers, administrative and ancillary staff who were branded "counter-revolutionaries," "pseudo-Leftists but genuine Rightists" or "little ghosts and monsters" at the beginning of the great cultural revolution must be conscientiously rehabilitated. We must make a strict distinction between the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people, unite with the great majority and thoroughly isolate the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road.

In re-opening classes and making revolution, Chairman Mao's instruction to **"practise economy in carrying out revolution"** must be followed conscientiously. State property must be treated with care and must be pro-

ected; extravagance and waste must be resolutely opposed.

The re-opening of classes to make revolution in primary and secondary schools is a new test for the revolutionary pupils and teachers. All revolutionary pupils, teachers and administrative and ancillary staff must get rid of all selfish ideas, ignore personal considerations and shoulder the glorious task of re-opening classes and making revolution.

Young revolutionary fighters of primary and secondary schools! Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the

last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you." "The world belongs to you. China's future belongs to you." You have contributed a great deal to the unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution. You should now respond to the Party Central Committee's great call to re-open classes and make revolution, raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, continue your triumphant march and win new victories!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, March 7.)

Defend the Great Achievements of the Four Clean-Ups Movement

by "HONGQI" COMMENTATOR

AT present, the great proletarian cultural revolution has entered a new stage. Forming into great alliances, the proletarian revolutionaries have won one victory after another in the struggle to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung tells us that "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces." To save themselves from defeat, the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road (including those who were overthrown during the four clean-ups movement* for persisting in taking the capitalist road) are collaborating with those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who cling to a reactionary stand in making a frenzied counter-attack. They are stirring up an adverse current in the countryside, in factories, mines, enterprises and undertakings to reverse previous decisions passed in the four clean-ups movement in a vain attempt to negate its great achievements. Proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses must destroy this counter-revolutionary adverse current, resolutely defend the great achievements of the four clean-ups movement and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has pointed out: "The four clean-ups movement has achieved great successes." This is a high tribute to that movement as well as a direct blow at the vain attempt of the class enemy to stage a vengeful counter-attack.

*The socialist education movement to clean up politics, ideology, organization and economy.—Tr.

The four clean-ups movement to carry out socialist education in town and countryside was originally proposed by our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao. It is a class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and a struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads under conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a great socialist revolution.

The "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on Some Problems in Current Rural Work (Draft)" (the ten-point decision) and "Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas" (the 23-article document) were both drawn up under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao. They are powerful ideological weapons for the Chinese people in carrying out socialist revolution and are great Marxist-Leninist documents. For a short period in 1964, a line "Left" in form but Right in essence emerged within the Party. Chairman Mao personally led the resolute struggle against this erroneous line. The 23-article document was a product of this struggle. The birth of this document pronounced the bankruptcy of the line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence. The document mapped out the correct principles and policies of the four clean-ups movement and guaranteed that the movement would move triumphantly ahead along the correct path.

Guided by the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, the four clean-ups movement in many rural areas, factories, mines, enterprises and undertakings mobilized the broad masses of the people to drag out the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and were taking the capitalist road, dismissed them from office and dealt severe blows to those landlords, rich peasants, counter-

revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who clung to a reactionary stand. This greatly heightened the socialist enthusiasm of the masses, and production rose steadily. The socialist economy has since been further consolidated and developed. What is particularly important is that a mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works was launched through the four clean-ups movement and resulted in the promotion of the ideological revolutionization among the people. Nobody can deny these achievements. All true proletarian revolutionaries say the four clean-ups movement is excellent! Assertions such as "the four clean-ups movement has made a mess of things" are nothing but vicious attacks by the class enemy.

The class enemy clamours that "it was wrong to send out the four clean-ups work teams." They incite some people who do not know the facts to recall ordinary members of the four clean-ups work teams and struggle against them, trying to force them to reverse previous decisions. This is absolutely impermissible.

According to the ten-point decision and the 23-article document, it was correct to send out work teams for the four clean-ups movement. The crux of the matter lies not in the work teams as an organizational form but in whether or not they followed the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, whether or not they trusted and relied on the masses and fully mobilized them, and whether or not they spearheaded their struggle against the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and were taking the capitalist road. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the overwhelming majority of these work team members ate, lived, did manual work and fought side by side with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, developed a profound proletarian feeling for them and contributed their part to the four clean-ups movement. The handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road and the ghosts and monsters in society scheme to struggle viciously against members of the four clean-ups work teams in order to shift the general orientation of the struggle. Proletarian revolutionaries and the broad masses of the revolutionary people must smash this enemy scheme and never be deceived by it.

Some other people cry: "Overthrow all those in authority!"

It is entirely wrong to overthrow all those in authority. A clear line should be drawn to distinguish the persons in authority belonging to the proletariat from those in authority taking the capitalist road. It should be recognized that only a handful of Party people in authority have taken the capitalist road. The cry that "all those in authority should be overthrown" is meant to deliberately confuse the demarcation line between the persons in authority belonging to the proletariat and those in authority taking the capitalist road, and between revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries. Its purpose is to overthrow the

persons in authority belonging to the proletariat, to overthrow the good and comparatively good cadres who emerged in the four clean-ups movement, to undermine the great achievements of the four clean-ups movement, and to undermine the proletarian dictatorship and the great proletarian cultural revolution. Such fallacies as "overthrowing all those in authority" must be severely repudiated.

The majority of the cadres at different levels of the rural people's communes, factories, mines, enterprises and undertakings are good or comparatively good. In those places where the four clean-ups movement was properly carried out, in particular, most of the cadres are staunch in their proletarian class stand, work enthusiastically and take the lead in manual labour. The handful of bad elements who want to overthrow them are making a counter-attack to revenge themselves against the four clean-ups movement and attacking the masses in a plot to stage a counter-revolutionary restoration. All revolutionary comrades should cherish and support the good and comparatively good cadres who emerged in the four clean-ups movement. As to the various shortcomings and errors in their work, we should act in accordance with the advice repeatedly given by Chairman Mao and adopt the policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones" and "curing the sickness to save the patient" and "unity — criticism — unity" to criticize them and help them correct their erroneous ways.

The main target of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to attack the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road. This is the general orientation of the movement. In this sharp and complex class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses must keep a clear head, must not be deceived by the class enemy and must firmly grasp the general orientation of the struggle. The handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road and the ghosts and monsters in society must never be permitted to stir up trouble and reverse decisions taken in the four clean-ups movement. They must behave themselves and must not be allowed to be unruly in word or action. If they dare to stage a counter-attack to revenge themselves against the four clean-ups movement and to undermine the great proletarian cultural revolution, immediate sanctions must be imposed against them and proletarian dictatorship should be firmly exercised over them.

The working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, and the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres should unite, smash the class enemy's new counter-attacks in any form and, in response to Chairman Mao's great call "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production," resolutely defend the great achievements of the four clean-ups movement and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

(*"Hongqi,"* No. 4, 1967.)

Peking Review, No. 11

Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Born in Sharp Struggle

THE Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee — the province's new provisional organ of power — has been established. It was set up by the revolutionary workers and peasants, revolutionary students, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres in Shantung Province, forming a great alliance under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, in close integration with the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in the area and with revolutionary leading cadres, and successfully seizing Party, government, financial and cultural power from the handful of persons who were in authority and taking the capitalist road in the Shantung Provincial Party Committee and the Shantung Provincial People's Council.

For many years a handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road were ensconced in the Shantung Provincial Party Committee and the Shantung Provincial People's Council. They violently opposed giving prominence to politics and putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, vigorously promoted material incentives, negated the class struggle, opposed and undermined the socialist revolution and worked for the restoration of capitalism. Throughout the great proletarian cultural revolution these same people stubbornly followed the bourgeois reactionary line; they continually incited workers and peasants to struggle against the students and the students to struggle among themselves. They suppressed the revolutionary mass movement and aroused the violent indignation of the revolutionary masses.

The proletarian revolutionaries in Shantung Province have forged a deep and militant friendship in more than six-months' struggle side-by-side in the movement of great proletarian cultural revolution. This has laid the ideological and organizational basis for a great revolutionary alliance. In the course of this struggle many revolutionary leading cadres, who carried out the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have courageously come forward and fought together with the revolutionary masses. In response to Chairman Mao's call, the units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in the Shantung area have actively supported and helped the genuine proletarian revolutionaries and resolutely opposed the Rightists. These three forces have now merged into a single mighty proletarian revolutionary force.

At the crucial moment in the struggle, our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao is-

sued a momentous fighting call: Proletarian revolutionaries, unite to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road! The proletarian revolutionary forces in Shantung Province who had formed a "three-in-one" combination responded promptly to Chairman Mao's great call and unleashed the struggle to seize power from below.

But "the enemy will not perish of himself. Neither the Chinese reactionaries nor the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism in China will step down from the stage of history of their own accord." The handful of persons who were in authority and taking the capitalist road in the Shantung Provincial Party Committee and the Shantung Provincial People's Council feeling that their last days had come intrigued and schemed all the more for a desperate struggle. On the one hand they ordered their lackeys to stage a sham rebellion in order to cover themselves up and preserve their strength; on the other hand they incited splits and created confusion in the revolutionary ranks. They instigated their lackeys to hurriedly snatch power and seals in many vital departments and thereby staged sham seizures of power. They even organized a handful of counter-revolutionaries to attack the provincial public security department, which had been taken over by the proletarian revolutionaries, in an attempt to take control of this important instrument of the proletarian dictatorship.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings "to give him tit for tat and to fight for every inch of land," the revolutionary workers, students, intellectuals and cadres waged vigorous struggles to seize power from the enemy in many vital departments. First they seized power in the press, the broadcasting station and then in such other vital departments as those of public security and communications. From there they extended their positions, creating favourable conditions for launching a general offensive.

In this big, decisive operation, the units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in the Shantung area stood firmly on the side of the proletarian revolutionaries. On the one hand, the P.L.A. commanders and fighters took firm action to suppress the counter-revolutionaries and safeguard the proletarian revolutionaries; on the other hand, they sent out a propaganda contingent to launch a powerful political offensive to educate and explain matters to those among the masses, who had been deceived by the counter-revolutionaries, so as to enable them to rapidly wake up and come over to the revolutionary side.

The firm, unequivocal, prompt and strong support of the army men played a decisive role in the successful struggle to seize power.

At the crucial moment in the struggle to seize power, the former vice-mayor of Tsingtao, Comrade Wang Hsiao-yu, a revolutionary leading cadre, came to Tsinan and took part in leading the fight. Throughout the great cultural revolution, he has stood firmly on the side of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, stood together with the revolutionaries and won the confidence of the revolutionary masses. His arrival played an important role in encouraging the revolutionaries to move towards forming a great alliance and so seize power successfully.

On February 3, at a rally of nearly 100,000 proletarian revolutionaries held in Tsinan to seize power, the new provisional organ of power—the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee was founded. Proletarian revolutionaries at the rally enthusiastically acclaimed this seizure of power as another great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, another great victory for the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. The revolutionary committee sent a telegram saluting Chairman Mao.

The P.L.A. units stationed in Tsinan who attended the rally fully armed and in high spirits, were enthusiastically welcomed by the proletarian revolutionaries. Tung Kuo-kuei, the commander of the Shantung Provincial Military Command, speaking at the rally said: Chairman Mao has taught us that **“the Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution.”** Since the very first day of its founding by Chairman Mao himself, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has shown infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to the proletarian revolutionary line represented by him. All commanders and fighters stationed in the Shantung area will most resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's fighting call. In the fierce class struggle in which the proletariat seizes power from the bourgeoisie, we will raise aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and stand most firmly on the side of the proletarian revolutionaries in Shantung Province, giving full and wholehearted support to your struggle to seize power. We will unite, fight and win victory together with you.

In his speech at the rally, Comrade Wang Hsiao-yu pointed out that the struggle to seize power was the newest feature and the focal point in the present class struggle. In the proletarian revolutionaries' struggle to seize power, the key lay in the formation of a great alliance. Therefore, in circumstances where there was an agreed general orientation, the proletarian revolutionaries should eliminate their differences and resolutely unite to form a great alliance. “Let us unite under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought,” he urged, “and seize a great victory in the struggle to

seize power, a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.”

The Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee was formed by leading members of revolutionary mass organizations, leading members of the army units stationed locally and revolutionary leading cadres, in accordance with Chairman Mao's policy of “three-in-one” combination. A core of leadership was formed within the committee according to this same policy. After the committee came to power, it continued to carry out Chairman Mao's policy on cadres, that is, to **“learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient,”** so as to expand the ranks of the “three-in-one” force. Many leading cadres, inspired by the wise policy of Chairman Mao to make a positive response, came forward group by group to participate in the work of the revolutionary committee. They included: Mu Lin, member of the secretariat of the former provincial Party committee; Chen Lei, a former vice-governor; Wang Li-po, deputy secretary-general of the former provincial Party committee; Chao Cheh-fu, standing committee member of the former provincial Party committee and former vice-governor; Wang Lu-pin, standing committee member of the former provincial Party committee; Li Yu-ang, standing committee member of the former provincial Party committee and former vice-governor; Yang Chieh-jen, a former vice-governor, and Yang Yi, the former mayor of Tsinan. They all pledged firm obedience to the leadership of the revolutionary committee and their determination to give new, meritorious service in their new posts.

As soon as it came to power, the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued its No. 1 proclamation, the proclamation “concerning taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production, and bringing about a new upsurge in spring production,” as well as other documents. It called a meeting of cadres from the levels of the province, administrative regions and counties which was jointly sponsored by the committee and the leading organ of the army units stationed in the Shantung area. Both its documents and this meeting called for an alliance of all genuine proletarian revolutionaries under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and asked them to respond resolutely to Chairman Mao's great calls to **“take firm hold of the revolution and promote production,”** and to **“practise economy in carrying out revolution.”** The documents stressed that all proletarian revolutionaries must put the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in first place, destroy self-interest and promote devotion to the public interest, launch a big revolution to touch their very souls and turn the whole of Shantung into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The proletarian revolutionaries and the masses of the revolutionary people throughout the province responded to these calls with enthusiasm. An excellent situation has now emerged on the industrial and agricultural fronts in the province. The revolutionary mass organizations have set going a rectifica-

tion campaign to sum up and draw lessons from experience so as to become completely united in their struggle to win still greater victories in both revolution and production.

On March 2, the establishment of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee was celebrated solemnly and enthusiastically at a grand rally and demonstration of close to 300,000 revolutionary workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and cadres of Shantung Province and its capital Tsinan and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed in Tsinan. More than 100,000 of the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres, who have passed rigorous tests in this struggle to seize power, expressed deep thanks

to Chairman Mao for the greatest support and greatest inspiration he has given them and for showing them the way to advance at the most crucial moment. They expressed their unanimous determination to raise still higher the great red banner of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung for ever and carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution. Comrade Wang Hsiao-yu, a revolutionary leading cadre who took part in the struggle to seize power in Shantung, former vice-mayor of Tsingtao and representative of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Yang Teh-chih, a leading member of the Tsinan Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, both spoke at the rally.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

Revolutionary "Three-in-One" Combination Is the Guarantee for Success in the Struggle to Seize Power

BY resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's correct policy of revolutionary "three-in-one" combination in jointly seizing power, and after a sharp and intense class struggle, the proletarian revolutionaries in Shantung Province have gone through a fierce battle to foil a sham seizure of power by the class enemy. They have broken down all kinds of obstacles, recaptured the Party, government, financial and cultural power that had been usurped by a handful of persons who were in authority and taking the capitalist road in the Provincial Party Committee and Provincial People's Council, and formed the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

This is another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought in Shantung Province! We extend our warmest greetings to the broad revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres in Shantung Province and to the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in the Shantung area!

Chairman Mao has taught us that the representatives of the exploiting classes, when finding themselves at a disadvantage, usually resort to the tactics of attack as a means of defence, to ensure their survival today and facilitate their growth tomorrow. They can make up something out of nothing and lie right in your face, or pick on a few superficialities as a means of countering the essence of a matter, or sing the praises of one group of people to attack another, or seize on an incident to "effect a breakthrough at some point" and to put

us in a fix. In short, they are always considering what tactics to use against us and "spying out the land" in order to achieve their end. As members of a revolutionary party, we must be alert to their tricks and study their tactics in order to defeat them. We must not behave like bookish scholars and oversimplify the complicated class struggle. The experience and lessons derived from the struggle to seize power in Shantung and other areas have fully testified to this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's.

The main experience of the proletarian revolutionaries in Shantung Province in their struggle to seize power is their reliance on the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination to smash the class enemy's plot to effect a sham seizure of power.

At the crucial moment of the class struggle, the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists in the Shantung Provincial Party Committee and Provincial People's Council attempted to stage a farcical sham seizure of power, thereby digging their own graves. These reactionaries used all sorts of political and economic means to buy over a few ringleaders of certain organizations and turn them into their agents and protectors. They made secret transactions, reached "gentlemen's agreements" and negotiated "peaceful transfers of power" in an attempt to pull strings, to protect themselves and to retain their power. At the same time, they made use of those among the masses who were hoodwinked so as to bring pressure to bear upon the

genuine proletarian revolutionaries in their struggle to seize power, and tried to bring the machinery of work of various units to a standstill in an effort to disrupt the socialist economy. They audaciously launched surprise attacks on the public security departments and tried to break into local headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army trying hard to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat. These plots of theirs must be thoroughly exposed and dealt direct blows.

How can we smash the enemy's frenzied counter-attacks? The proletarian revolutionaries in Shantung Province have unswervingly carried out the correct policy, the policy put forward by Chairman Mao of joint seizure of power through a revolutionary "three-in-one" combination!

The broad revolutionary masses and revolutionary mass organizations in Shantung Province provided the foundation for the struggle to seize power. It is they who have exposed the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road. It is they who have seen through the class enemy's plot to effect a sham seizure of power. And the great role they played manifested itself even more clearly at the critical moment of the decisive battle.

At this decisive moment one group after another of revolutionary leading cadres in Shantung Province boldly came forward to stand at the side of the proletarian revolutionaries and fight shoulder to shoulder with them. The revolutionary cadres, especially those leading cadres who for a long time have pursued the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, played an important role in securing victory in the struggle to seize power.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in the Shantung area firmly supported the proletarian revolutionaries when the struggle was sharpest and most complicated. Together with the revolutionary cadres and the masses of the revolutionary Left, the People's Liberation Army firmly implemented the principles and policies of the Party, of which Chairman Mao is the great representative. They took resolute measures, firmly suppressed the counter-revolutionaries, and at the same time, launched a powerful political offensive to win over those among the masses who had been hoodwinked. The P.L.A. played the decisive role at the most critical moment of the struggle to seize power; it made an outstanding contribution. This proved once again that the People's Liberation Army, founded and led by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao himself, was the most powerful mainstay of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the strongest prop of the proletarian revolutionaries.

The experience in Shantung has demonstrated fully that only through the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination can all sorts of schemes and intrigues of the class enemy be exposed in good time and co-ordination established between armymen and civilians so as to smash the enemy's criminal attempts to effect a sham seizure of power and a counter-seizure of power.

In the big, decisive battle between the two classes, everyone, every mass organization and every cadre is once again put to a severe test. Here, the key lies in holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, maintaining a firm proletarian stand, eliminating all selfish ideas and making wholehearted efforts to seize power for the proletariat. Those who assume airs of self-importance, regard themselves as the number one authority under heaven and are full of selfish ideas, will inevitably run counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to the correct policy of the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination; they will inevitably refuse to form such a combination but go it alone, refuse to unite but create splits, refuse to work for the "three-in-one" combination but exclude all leading cadres and all other organizations; they will even go so far as to direct the spearhead of attack against the Chinese People's Liberation Army; they will inevitably commit the gravest mistakes and play into the hands of the enemy of the proletariat. If they go on acting like this, even if they have made great achievements in the past, they will move over to oppose the proletarian revolutionaries at the crucial juncture in the struggle to seize power. This is a point which warrants special attention.

We must have faith in the overwhelming majority of the masses. There are some mass organizations which have been deceived into acting as tools of the enemy at the crucial moment in the struggle to seize power. We must be prudent in the attitude we adopt towards them and treat the different sections among them differently. We must relentlessly suppress the chief culprits, those few who stubbornly refuse to repent or correct their errors. As for those who do not know the truth, instead of discriminating against them, we must patiently educate them in order to win them over, to help them come to their senses and enable them to continue taking part in the revolution. In doing so we can expand the ranks of the Left, unite with the broad masses and isolate to the maximum that handful of the enemy of the proletariat. The proletarian revolutionaries in Shantung Province has set a very fine example in this respect.

On the eve of the decisive battle in the Chinese People's War of Liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out to the whole Party: **"Only when all the policies and tactics of the Party are on the correct path will it be possible for the Chinese revolution to win victory."** As we review with satisfaction the excellent situation that exists today, we see that Chairman Mao's great policy of revolutionary "three-in-one" combination in jointly seizing power and a series of other correct policies are being quickly grasped by the broad revolutionary masses. The proletarian revolutionaries' struggle to seize power is forging ahead victoriously along the road blazed by Chairman Mao, overcoming all resistance with a momentum that will topple the mountains and drain the seas!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, March 2.)

Study "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party"

The following reference material was published by "Jiefangjun Bao" (Liberation Army Daily) on February 8 as a guide to aid the study of Chairman Mao's "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party" (see "Peking Review" No. 6, 1967). — Ed.

Powerful Ideological Weapon to Strengthen The Building of the Proletarian Revolutionary Forces

On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party is part of a resolution drawn up by our great leader Chairman Mao in December 1929 for the Ninth Party Congress of the Fourth Army of the Red Army. This congress was held in the town of Kutien, Shanghang County, Fukien Province, so the resolution is also called the Kutien Conference Resolution. This resolution was the most important summing up of experience gained in building the Party and the army since the founding of our Party; it was the product of the victorious struggle in our ranks waged by the proletarian ideology, proletarian world outlook and proletarian revolutionary line against the bourgeois ideology, bourgeois world outlook and bourgeois reactionary line. It is a brilliant document of great historic and practical significance.

In this brilliant work Chairman Mao most comprehensively, correctly and thoroughly solved for the first time the questions of orientation and line for our Party and army building. It enabled our army, in its very early days, to be founded completely on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to draw a basic line of distinction between the proletarian and the bourgeois armies, and to lay the foundations of political work. It has become a beacon light guiding the advance of our Party and army. This resolution is the great programme for our Party and army building, and it stands and radiates its light for ever.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has now entered a new stage. In response to the great call issued by our most, most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao, a struggle by the proletarian revolutionaries in a great alliance to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road is sweeping through China and shaking the whole world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt. At this crucial moment, "We must keep our ranks in good order, we must march in step, our troops must be picked troops and our weapons good weapons. Without these conditions the enemy cannot be overthrown." (*Rectify the Party's Style of Work.*)

But in the revolutionary mass organizations there still exist certain mistaken tendencies which hamper the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries. These include, for instance, selfish departmentalism, the "small group" mentality, excessive decentralization, disregard of organizational discipline, ultra-democracy, liberalism, subjectivism and individualism. Unless all these are resolutely corrected, we cannot consistently persist in the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, successfully fulfil the militant tasks of the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries and the seizure of power, and carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out in this brilliant work: "There are various non-proletarian ideas in the Communist Party organization in the Fourth Red Army which greatly hinder the application of the Party's correct line. Unless these ideas are thoroughly corrected, the Fourth Army cannot possibly shoulder the tasks assigned to it in China's great revolutionary struggle."

In this work Chairman Mao gave a penetrating criticism and refutation of the various mistaken tendencies mentioned above; he gave a scientific analysis of them and put forward ways of correcting them. Our revolutionary rebel comrades must make a serious effort to study and apply creatively this brilliant work of Chairman Mao by linking it with our thinking and practice in struggle. We want to make revolution against the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road as well as against the bourgeois ideas in our minds. We will enhance our proletarian revolutionary qualities, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline, revolutionize our thinking, bring about and consolidate the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries on the principled basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, unite with the broad masses of the people, launch a general offensive against the bourgeois reactionary line which is facing total collapse, restore to proletarian hands the power usurped by the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, create new organizational forms for a completely new state apparatus under the proletarian dictatorship, and ensure that our proletarian state will preserve its fresh red colour for ever.

Overcome Various Non-Proletarian Ideas and Bring About the Great Alliance of Proletarian Revolutionaries

In studying this great work in the new stage of the current great proletarian cultural revolution, we should pay special attention to the following points:

1. Unfold the Struggle to Destroy Self-Interest And Foster Devotion to the Public Interest; Get Rid of Individualism and the "Small Group" Mentality

In this great work Chairman Mao has penetratingly analysed, criticized and refuted individualism, the "small group" mentality and other mistaken ideas.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Some comrades consider only the interests of their own small group and ignore the general interest. Although on the surface this does not seem to be the pursuit of personal interests, in reality it exemplifies the narrowest individualism and has a strong corrosive and centrifugal effect." This "small group" mentality that Chairman Mao criticized and refuted is something which at the present time all revolutionary rebel organizations should be especially on their guard against. Such a "small group" mentality may cause people to forget the overall revolutionary interests of the revolutionary rebels, and lead revolutionary organizations to refuse to accommodate and support each other and to suspect and squeeze each other out. This "small group" mentality makes people seize and rule "mountain-strongholds," and encourages each group to set up its own organ and act on its own, thereby waging struggles without co-ordination and turning a revolutionary rebel organization into an independent kingdom. Such a "small group" mentality loosens unity, undermines cohesion, greatly weakens the fighting power of the revolutionary rebel organizations and gravely hampers the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries. The "small group" mentality is an arch enemy of proletarian revolutionaries and must be wiped out.

The "small group" mentality is individualism in a magnified form. If we want to overcome this mentality, we must follow Chairman Mao's teachings to resolutely "rectify individualism ideologically."

The essence of the bourgeois world outlook is individualism. Its characteristic manifestation is to put "self-interest" above everything else; to put out grasping hands everywhere to seek fame, material gain, power, position and the limelight; to give up revolutionary principles; to disregard the revolution as a whole and forget the 700 million Chinese people and the 3,000 million people of the world. A person who puts "self-interest" above everything else cannot truly accept Mao Tse-tung's thought and correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. More often than not such a person fails to distinguish the enemy from comrades, or right from wrong; he is likely to play into the hands of the enemy, lose his general orientation or even go astray in the midst of acute and complex class struggle. He dare not persist in upholding the truth and will give way at the critical moment of a searching test. He will be short-sighted, seeing only short-term personal interests and not the long-term and overall interests of the revolution. "Self-interest" is a virus hidden in our minds, we must drag it out and utterly destroy it under the burning brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Devotion to the "public interest" cannot be fostered unless "self-interest" is destroyed. This "public interest" is the interest of the proletariat, communism and the big group. It is not the interest of any one small group. Its characteristic manifestation is working not for fame and material gain, fearlessness in face of hardship and death, utter devotion to others without any thought of self, wholehearted dedication to the revolution, and wholehearted service to the Chinese people and to the people of the world. In the current fierce struggle between the two lines, the most thorough devotion to the public interest is defence and implementation of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. Only when we revolutionary rebels utterly destroy "self-interest" and vigorously promote devotion to the "public interest," and establish the proletarian world outlook, can we successfully fulfil the great strategic task of seizing power in the present new stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution and resolutely carry that revolution through to the end. If we put "self-interest" above everything else and want to lord it over others after the seizure of power, then we will fall into the very trap set by the bourgeois reactionary line and put ourselves in the position of becoming new bourgeois representatives. Therefore, as we seize power from the persons who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, we must also seize power from the "self-interest" in our minds. Only after we have thoroughly seized power from "self-interest" ideologically, can we ensure the successful seizure of power from the persons who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. Otherwise, even if power is seized from them, it may also degenerate into bourgeois political power.

Every one of us revolutionary rebels must creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works in the course of the struggle, destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest, become truly "noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people" (*In Memory of Norman Bethune*), and become a revolutionary rebel for ever loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

2. Strengthen the Sense of Organization and Discipline, Oppose Disregard of Organizational Discipline and Ultra-Democracy

In this great work, Chairman Mao has also penetratingly analysed, criticized and repudiated such mistaken ideas as disregard of organizational discipline and ultra-democracy. In the current acute and complex class struggle, revolutionary rebels must at all times remember to wage a serious struggle against such mistaken ideas.

Chairman Mao warns us: "... the danger of ultra-democracy lies in the fact that it damages or even completely wrecks the Party organization and weakens or even completely undermines the Party's fighting capacity, rendering the Party incapable of fulfilling its fighting tasks and thereby causing the defeat of the revolution." At the present time, disregard of organizational

discipline and ultra-democracy are frequently manifested in the following ways: insisting on being "independent"; practising excessive decentralization; not keeping each other informed; belittling each other; showing unwillingness to join in united action while wanting to do things entirely according to one's own desire; wanting only democracy but not centralism and only freedom, not discipline; caring only for one's own ease of mind, not for a unified will; and, instead of putting aside differences to seek common ground with people who have the same general orientation as oneself, squabbling over things which are trivial and not matters of principle. All such incorrect tendencies are most harmful to the present great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries and their struggle to seize power.

Comrades who want only democracy but not centralism refuse to admit that the former is a means rather than an end. They stress democracy and freedom to an unjustified extent, thinking of them in absolute terms. They consider that since the spirit of daring to think and daring to act is called for in making revolution, then they should not be subject to any organizational restriction or discipline. This way of looking at things is very wrong. Democracy and freedom both have a class character. A proletarian revolutionary fighter must smash up the counter-revolutionary dictatorship and discipline, but at the same time he must consciously uphold the proletarian system of democratic centralism and obey its revolutionary discipline. **Chairman Mao teaches us: "Democracy sometimes seems to be an end, but it is in fact only a means. Marxism teaches us that democracy is part of the superstructure and belongs to the category of politics. That is to say, in the last analysis, it serves the economic base. The same is true of freedom."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Each of our comrades must fully realize that our democracy and freedom serve the interests of the proletariat and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. To seek democracy and freedom by departing from the basic prerequisite of proletarian revolution and dictatorship will inevitably damage the basic interests of the revolution.

At the present time, the proletarian revolutionary rebels are swiftly forming alliances and uniting with all the revolutionary masses in the struggle to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road. As we analyse and handle all kinds of problems, each of us revolutionary comrades must take this general orientation as their point of departure, see the situation as a whole, and when it is demanded, subordinate the needs of the part to the needs of the whole for the sake of that general orientation. When differences of opinion arise within a revolutionary organization or among different revolutionary organizations, and if these differences involve matters of principle, we should follow **Chairman Mao's teaching that "the rights and wrongs . . . should be clarified without compromise or glossing over."** If the differences do not involve

matters of principle, the parties concerned should put aside differences to seek common ground on the basis of their agreement on general orientation; they should not squabble endlessly over trivialities. Only so can unity be consolidated and fighting capacity be strengthened in concerted action against the enemy.

Our class enemies have not been sleeping. They are trying their best to find cracks in our revolutionary ranks and set us against each other in an attempt to disrupt our ranks and undermine the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries. All thoughts and actions such as excessive decentralization, liberalism, ultra-democracy and disregard of organizational discipline which disrupt the revolutionary discipline of the proletariat exactly conform to the wishes of our class enemies and will be used by them. We must heighten our vigilance and not fall into their trap.

3. Stress Class Analysis and Investigations and Study; Overcome Subjectivism

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Subjectivism exists to a serious degree among some Party members, causing great harm to the analysis of the political situation and the guidance of the work. The reason is that subjective analysis of a political situation and subjective guidance of work inevitably result either in opportunism or in putschism." These words of Chairman Mao's are of the utmost importance in directing the struggle waged by us proletarian revolutionary rebels.

At the present moment, a handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road are colluding with the ghosts and monsters in society to cook up a counter-revolutionary "alliance" in opposition to the revolutionary great alliance. They are doing their best to put up a false front and create confusion. We are rising in rebellion, they, too, are in "rebellion"; we are forging alliances, they, too, are forging "alliances"; we are seizing power, they, too, are trying to "seize power." We say we are revolutionary rebels; they, too, call themselves "revolutionary rebels." In everything they try to pass off the phoney thing for the genuine one. At a time when proletarian revolutionaries are forging great alliances to seize power, some of these evil doers also put up the signboard of "revolutionary rebellion" in order to worm their way into the ranks of the revolutionary rebels and so cause dissension and trouble in a vain attempt to split and disintegrate our ranks, disrupt the great alliance of revolutionaries and achieve their end of seizing power from the proletariat. In such a complex struggle one must employ Chairman Mao's method of class analysis, that is, **"apply the Marxist-Leninist method in analysing a political situation and appraising the class forces, instead of making a subjective analysis and appraisal,"** and at the same time make a careful investigation and study before deciding on one's tactics of struggle and methods of work, and get rid of idealism. Only so can we penetrate appearances to see through to the essence of things, clear away the fog

to see our road, and not fall into the traps of the class enemy.

Chairman Mao often teaches us: "Our chief method of investigation must be to dissect the different social classes, the ultimate purpose being to understand their interrelations, to arrive at a correct appraisal of class forces and then to formulate the correct tactics for the struggle, defining which classes constitute the main force in the revolutionary struggle, which classes are to be won over as allies and which classes are to be overthrown. This is our sole purpose." (*Oppose Book Worship*.) In the course of the struggle we must study and grasp Chairman Mao's theory of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, go deep among the masses, investigate and study, and among opinions of every kind determine which represent the interests and demands of which class. Only so can we correctly carry out the Party's policies, make a strict distinction between the two types of contradictions — contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people — and unite with all forces that can be united with to overthrow completely the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road.

Arm Our Minds With Mao Tse-tung's Thought, Give Prominence to Proletarian Politics, Make Extra Efforts to Remould Our World Outlook and Speed Up the Revolutionization of Our Thinking

Such mistaken ideas as individualism, the "small group" mentality, disregard of organizational discipline, ultra-democracy and subjectivism are all ideological trends of the bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie. They are fundamentally antagonistic to Mao Tse-tung's thought. They exert a very great corrosive influence on our proletarian revolutionary ranks. If they are not corrected in time, we will not be able to complete successfully the great historical task of the great proletarian cultural revolution. These mistaken ideas exist, as Chairman Mao points out, because "... its [the Party organization's] basic units are composed largely of peasants and other elements of petty-bourgeois origin; yet the inadequacy of the Party's leading bodies in waging a concerted and determined struggle against these incorrect ideas and in educating the members in the Party's correct line is also an important cause of their existence and growth."

In this brilliant work, Chairman Mao sharply criticized and repudiated the mistaken view that to be good militarily means to be good politically. He clearly points out that the "Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution" and that "military affairs are only one means of accomplishing political tasks." To give prominence to proletarian politics and implement Chairman Mao's line in Party-building and army-building should always be basic in

the building of the proletarian revolutionary forces. Politics is the supreme commander, the soul, the orientation; political work is the life-blood of all work. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and strengthen the building up of the proletarian revolutionary ranks politically; otherwise, we will lose our bearings and go astray. Some comrades think: "It makes no difference whether we grasp ideological work or not; all we want is bold action. Anyone who can do that is a good comrade." Others think: "Our fighting tasks are heavy and work is busy, who has time to grasp ideological work?" Some comrades become mentally burdened by the fact that they are Left-wingers, and this becomes an encumbrance that prevents them from recognizing their own shortcomings and causes them to neglect their own ideological remoulding. Guided by such mistaken ideas, they do not study Chairman Mao's works earnestly, do not pay sufficient attention to problems currently in people's minds, do not wish to carry out hard and painstaking ideological work but want only fast, bold action; they stress only action and neglect the tactics of struggle. All this is detrimental to the unity and consolidation of the proletarian revolutionary ranks.

Giving prominence to politics means giving prominence to Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the last analysis, the great proletarian cultural revolution aims to establish the supremacy of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Comrade Lin Piao points out: "We will enable hundreds of millions of people to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, ensure that it seizes all ideological positions, apply it in transforming the mental outlook of the whole of society, and enable Mao Tse-tung's thought, this great spiritual force, to be transformed into a great material force!" We proletarian revolutionaries must study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively in the course of the struggle. We must take the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*] and *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* as our maxims for study. In remoulding the objective world, we must at the same time remould our subjective world; we must regard ourselves both as a force in the revolution and a target of the revolution. We must be bold to make revolution in the depth of our souls and enable Mao Tse-tung's thought to firmly occupy all ideological positions. In the spirit of the rectification campaign we must undertake criticism and self-criticism and use the sharp weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought to rectify our thought and check up on our ranks; make extra efforts to remould our world outlook and speed up the revolutionization of our thinking. Thus we will be able to build our revolutionary rebel ranks into a highly proletarian and highly militant, great army of the cultural revolution, an army which advances courageously, following the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, and which will carry to completion the great proletarian cultural revolution!

New Disciples of Goebbels

"RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE Soviet revisionist ruling clique has once again been pouring out rumours against China on the question of "aid supplies in transit to Vietnam."

Soviet Daily News, a bulletin published by the Soviet Embassy in Ethiopia, carried in its February 21 issue a pernicious anti-China article entitled: "Peking Betrays the Interests of the Vietnamese People." The article disseminates a whole lot of fantastic fabrications such as that Soviet supplies for Vietnam have "often just disappeared" in transit through China, that Red Guards "disassembled" some of the Soviet equipment and "'forgot' to return some of the important parts," that "Chinese characters took the place of Soviet trade marks" on the Soviet equipment, that "the latest types" of Soviet equipment "were replaced. . .," etc.

According to a UPI report, the Soviet representative in Washington on February 22 supplied the above-mentioned anti-China fabrications to American correspondents for wide distribution.

On the same day, Grechko, Soviet First Vice-Minister of Defence, came out himself with an anti-China speech at a meeting in Moscow marking Soviet Army Day. He virulently slandered China as "making use of its geographical position unscrupulously" "in an attempt to prevent" the Soviet Union from supplying goods to Vietnam.

It is common knowledge that on numerous occasions the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has circulated similar rumours through the imperialist propaganda machines. But all these rumours have been thoroughly exposed and the Soviet revisionists' despicable scheme to sling mud at the Chinese people and disrupt the great unity

Authorized Statement by the Vietnam News Agency

On February 28 the Vietnam News Agency was authorized to issue a statement declaring that American and other Western news agencies have recently spread fallacious reports concerning the transit of aid goods from the Soviet Union and some other countries to Vietnam through China. The Vietnam News Agency is authorized to declare that these reports spread by American and other Western news agencies are sheer fabrications invented for the most vile purposes.

The statement adds that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has many times asserted that China has given its wholehearted help in transporting to Vietnam, adequately and according to schedule, aid goods from the Soviet Union and some other countries.

between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples has met with ignominious failure.

However, as Chairman Mao has pointed out, the most diehard reactionary elements will never admit defeat. "This is because they not only need to deceive others but also need to deceive themselves, otherwise they cannot muddle on." Having discarded all disguise, the Soviet revisionist renegades have, of late, openly and on a big scale engaged in such shameless rumour-mongering and vilification, through the publications of their own agencies abroad and through their government officials and officers. This fact is ample proof that they have found it harder and harder to muddle on.

The great, world-shaking proletarian cultural revolution in China has struck terror into the hearts of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. The Soviet revisionist renegades, in particular, are most panicky. They are unscrupulously renewing their rumour-mongering against China to stir up a fresh anti-China wave in a vain attempt to offset the influence of China's great cultural revolution. For this purpose, they have not hesitated once again to use as capital in their anti-China propaganda such rubbish as the so-called issue of "aid supplies in transit to Vietnam."

At the same time, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique have lately stepped up their collusion with U.S. imperialism, trying to put over its criminal plot of "forcing peace talks through bombing" against the Vietnamese people. But this traitorous conspiracy of the Soviet revisionists has again been most mercilessly exposed by the Chinese people. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people give the most resolute support and assistance to the heroic Vietnamese people to carry through to the end their great cause of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. That is why the Soviet revisionist ruling clique looks upon the Chinese people as a thorn in their side. Hence they have again resorted to spreading rumours and slanders in a desperate attempt to drive a wedge into the militant solidarity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and to cover up their own true features as renegades.

Goebbels, one of the chieftains of Nazi Germany, used to say that if you repeat a lie often enough people will believe it. We can see that the leaders of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique are following just this cynical philosophy of Goebbels and have already become his new disciples!

The Soviet revisionist ruling clique may repeat their rumours a thousand times, ten thousand times but they cannot change the facts. The Chinese people have con-

(Continued on p. 33.)

A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria Formed

The Party advocates the use of violence in the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The inaugural conference sends warm, revolutionary greetings to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Lin Piao.

THE founding of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria was announced by the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Austria at a conference in Vienna on February 12, according to a report from Vienna. The conference elected the Central Committee of the Party, with Comrade Frans Strobl as its First Secretary.

The conference pointed out that the Party was formed now because the Communist Party of Austria had become a revisionist organization of the social-democratic type.

The conference stressed that the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria advocates the use of violence in the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The conference declared that the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria will, together with the Chinese Communist Party, the Albanian Party of Labour and other Marxist-Leninist Parties, fight against imperialism and revisionism. The Party is proud of being a student of the teachings of Mao Tse-tung, the most outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our times.

The conference adopted a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, signed by Comrade Frans Strobl, First Secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria. The message reads:

"The inaugural conference of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria sends warm, revolutionary greetings to our most respected and beloved brilliant teacher Comrade Mao Tse-tung and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, to the glorious Communist Party of China and to the entire Chinese people who are determined to carry the socialist revolution through to final victory!

"Down with imperialism! Wage an irreconcilable struggle against revisionism!

"Long live great China—the international bastion of socialism!

"Long live the glorious Communist Party of China—the powerful shock brigade of the world revolutionary movement!

"Long live Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our times!"

Resolution of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand

China's great cultural revolution is absolutely essential. Recognition of the existence of class struggle under socialism is the dividing line between Marxist-Leninists and revisionists.

THE Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand has adopted a resolution, warmly hailing China's great proletarian cultural revolution as very fine. It emphatically points out that this great revolution is "of world importance" and "an absolutely essential development for the prevention of any return to

capitalism." The resolution was published in the February 28 issue of the weekly *People's Voice*, organ of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

"Proceeding as it is under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and personally led by Chairman

Mao, the cultural revolution is fulfilling the great historical task of assuring the ascendancy of socialist ideas, culture, customs and habits over those of the exploiting classes," the resolution declares.

"The task of completely transforming the entire outlook of the 700 million Chinese people requires a deep-going and protracted mass struggle. Without carrying out such a movement for transforming people's outlook, the victory of the socialist road cannot be assured. This is the lesson which the Soviet revisionists have taught every genuine socialist by means of negative example."

The resolution points out that one of the greatest achievements of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is that he has restored and deepened Marxist-Leninist teaching concerning classes and class struggle, and "showed the necessity of its practical application in the present era of the decline of imperialism and the transition to socialism on a world scale."

"Recognition of the existence of class struggle under socialism is one of the decisive dividing lines between Marxist-Leninists and revisionists. Failure to see the existence of class struggle under socialism opens the door to revisionism and the restoration of capitalism by degeneration from within, as is taking place in the U.S.S.R. and some other countries under revisionist leadership."

The resolution goes on: "The consequences of the cultural revolution are immense for our time and in the future. Because the cultural revolution is placing the restoration of capitalism for ever beyond attainment in

China, and thereby showing the people of other socialist countries the road forward, the imperialists and the revisionists do not disguise their hatred of its success. They spare no effort in calumniating China and Chairman Mao, and in denouncing the cultural revolution.

"But all genuine socialists and revolutionary people throughout the world stand firmly with China, with Chairman Mao, with the cultural revolution. For the struggle being waged in China for the victory of socialist ideology over capitalist ideology is part of the historical struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism and its handmaiden, revisionism.

"The successes of the cultural revolution are therefore the successes of all who hold socialism dear, all who struggle for socialism, for national liberation, and against imperialism."

The resolution concludes by saying: "The Communist Party of New Zealand is confident that the development of the cultural revolution is leading to further great new advances in the field of production, technology and science in China as a result of the transformation in outlook of hundreds of millions of people which is taking place through the present struggles.

"This in turn will further strengthen the international struggle against imperialism and the tide of revolution and socialism throughout the world.

"No efforts of the imperialists and the modern revisionists can succeed in stemming this tide. History is marching in the direction of socialism, and China's cultural revolution is giving it a great new impetus."

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Guide for the Revolutionary Movement of the Whole World

— N. Sanmugathan, Member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Ceylon, urges the whole Party to study and apply Chairman Mao's writings

The Sinhalese edition of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the treasured book which the Ceylonese people have long wanted to read, was published in Colombo on March 2 by the Communist Party of Ceylon.

This red-covered precious book carries a picture of Chairman Mao.

N. Sanmugathan, Member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Ceylon, said in a statement that the publication of the Sinhalese edition of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* has a historic significance for the progressive and working-class movement in Ceylon. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the concentrated expression of Marxism-Leninism of the present era. It is Marxism-Leninism of the era when world imperialism is approaching its doom and world socialism is approaching

its final victory. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the compass that guides the revolutionary movements throughout the world.

He said: "At a time when sections of the working class and progressive movement in Ceylon have been corrupted by modern revisionism, Right-wing reformism and Left-sectarian Trotskyism, we consider that it is only the study, understanding and application of the teachings of Mao Tse-tung that can show the path forward for the revolutionary movement in our country."

He declared: "We call upon all members of our Party, our sympathizers, and indeed, all progressives to read, re-read, understand and apply the teachings of the greatest living Marxist-Leninist, Chairman Mao Tse-tung."



The World's People Love Chairman Mao

Beacon Lighting the Path to Victory

Fighting heroically in their armed struggle for liberation from the colonialists and imperialists, the freedom fighters of southern Africa see the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as the beacon lighting their path to victory. They are among the most earnest students of his works.

"What we need most are Chairman Mao's works." The conditions under which freedom fighters of southern Africa struggle are severe. "We have great need of ammunition and food, but what we need most are Chairman Mao's works," they say.

After reading Chairman Mao's article *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*, a freedom fighter from Mozambique said: "Chairman Mao sees conditions in our country as clearly as if he had been here. In carrying on our war of liberation we must rely on the masses of the people and especially on the toiling masses." One commander said: "Every sentence in Chairman

"In This Fight, Teacher, I Assure You..."

by a Nepalese Journalist

After Marx and Lenin, Friend!
Mao Tse-tung, new teacher of mankind, has appeared!
He is not only leader of China. To us
He is also leader of all the oppressed.
Revolution never dies nor does the history of peoples.
Mao Tse-tung's brilliant teachings on revolution,
On the history of peoples, will live for ever
And continue to vitalize the revolution.
As followers of Marx and Lenin
We equally take pride in calling and claiming
ourselves to be
True followers of Mao Tse-tung as well.
By action and not by word or name.
We pledge you, our teacher Mao Tse-tung,
That we will fight U.S. imperialism to the end!
The exploited peasants and youth of Nepal
Have an ardent love and admiration for you!
All revolutionaries are with China's new revolution
In this fight, Teacher, I assure you!

Mao's works is the truth. He has charted the course of our struggle and we will take the path he has charted in carrying on the struggle for liberation."

"The enemy has heavy artillery, but we have Chairman Mao's works." A young freedom fighter from Azania (South Africa) told Hsinhua's correspondent: **"Chairman Mao has taught us that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.** We pin our hopes for liberation not on the United Nations or other imperialist tools but on our armed struggle." A nationalist leader told the correspondent that after reading Chairman Mao's works, fighters fought more courageously and were good at fighting at close quarters and in night conditions. They said, "The enemy has planes and heavy artillery but we have Chairman Mao's works. The enemy relies on weapons. We rely on the politically conscious people."

Remember Chairman Mao's teachings, and apply what they have learnt. A leader of the freedom fighters told the following story to the Hsinhua correspondent. A detachment of freedom fighters, thirsty and hungry after a long march, came to a cashew-nut plantation. The branches of the trees were bowed down with ripe nuts. But the fighters reminded each other of the "three main rules of discipline" and the "eight points for attention" laid down by Chairman Mao. They recited together Chairman Mao's teaching about not taking a single needle or piece of thread from the masses. They said that as freedom fighters, they should always have the interests of the people at heart. Not a single man touched the nuts.

Guide to action and guarantee of victory. On one occasion when freedom fighters were planning a battle operation, a heated debate arose as to whether the primary object of the action was to destroy the enemy or to preserve themselves. Someone then suggested: "Let us consult our great teacher Chairman Mao on this question." He read out a quotation from Chairman Mao: **"It should be pointed out that destruction of the enemy is the primary object of war and self-preservation the secondary, because only by destroying the enemy in large numbers can one effectively preserve oneself. Therefore attack, the chief means of destroying the enemy, is primary, while defence, a supplementary means of destroying the enemy and a means of self-preservation, is secondary."** Everybody agreed with this, saying that they had achieved unity of thinking under the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

African freedom fighters also attach great importance to Chairman Mao's teaching on the concentration of superior forces to fight a war of annihilation. Monipo, a cadre, said: "We will always bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that **injuring all of a man's ten fingers is not as effective as chopping off one**. By applying his theory on the war of annihilation, a detachment of freedom fighters on one occasion concentrated an absolutely superior force and succeeded in completely wiping out more than 100 colonial troops, thus dealing the enemy a telling blow."

"All Genuine Bulgarian Communists Are With You"

Defying political persecution by the Bulgarian revisionists, the Bulgarian revolutionaries in various ways express their boundless love and respect for Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

A group of Bulgarian Communists write in a recent letter: "We send our best wishes to the great Chinese people and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. We Bulgarian Communists — Marxist-Leninists — are convinced that the cause of the Chinese Communist Party represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is correct. We see in him our real leader, since such a brilliant leader as Mao Tse-tung belongs not to one nation but to the communist movement of the whole world. All genuine Communists turn their eyes to you, the great Chinese people and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Revisionism cannot long survive, as long as there are the Chinese people and Mao Tse-tung. The revisionists are renegades and are simply after high positions and pay. Genuine Communists are noble-minded and loyal to their own people and to Marxism-Leninism unto death.

"All genuine Bulgarian Communists are with you."

The Most Powerful Ideological Weapon

The Laotian Liberation Army places great importance on the study of Chairman Mao's theories on people's war. Chairman Mao's *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War* has been translated into Laotian by the Political Department of the Xieng Khouang District Headquarters of the Laotian Liberation Army and has been given to commanders and fighters to study.

General Sinkapo recently said: "We take Mao Tse-tung's works as textbooks because his works reflect the spirit of people's war politically and militarily."

To help commanders and fighters study Chairman Mao's works, the Political Department of the Xieng Khouang District Headquarters of the Laotian Liberation Army often translates Chairman Mao's works into Laotian and prints them and distributes them in the army.

The newspaper *Liberation Army* published in Khang Khay also regularly prints quotations from Chairman Mao so that commanders and fighters can study the quotations when they read the paper. Many units of the Liberation Army always study Chairman Mao's works before summing up their battle experience.

The broad masses of the commanders and fighters of the Laotian Liberation Army, from their own personal experience, have come to the conclusion that Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics of people's war are the most powerful ideological weapon for people engaging in armed struggle. A leader of the Xieng Khouang District Headquarters told a Chinese corres-

pondent that Chairman Mao's military works "are of real significance to our present revolutionary struggle in Laos. Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thought on people's war greatly strengthens our belief in defeating U.S. imperialism."

Offering his views, a commander of a signal company said: "Chairman Mao's line is absolutely correct. The brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought illuminates us, the Laotian people. Our Laotian revolution must also develop according to Chairman Mao's theories and thought. The brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung will enable the Laotian revolution to develop further." He added: "Only by waging struggles in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and thought can all humanity win complete liberation, only by acting in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought can all kinds of enemies be defeated."



Fighters of the Palestine Liberation Army earnestly reading Chairman Mao's works

An Important Battle Determining the Future of World Revolution

—Revolutionary people of all countries acclaim China's great proletarian cultural revolution

CHAIRMAN MAO pointed out in 1949: "Our revolution has gained the sympathy and acclamation of the broad masses of the people throughout the world and our friends are all over the world."

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by Chairman Mao, the greatest and most outstanding proletarian revolutionary of the present era, is sweeping the whole of China and shaking the entire world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt. Like the spring wind, it is awakening more and more revolutionary people all over the globe to rebel against the old world and smash it to smithereens.

Eyes of the Whole World Fixed on China's Great Cultural Revolution

Progressive people of all continents enthusiastically welcome, resolutely support and warmly praise this great revolution. Countless revolutionaries from all corners of the world acclaim it in one voice as "a wonder in human history," "a very correct, very timely genuine revolution," "well done," "correctly done," and "marvellous!"

Thanks to this "greatest, most profound and most thoroughgoing revolutionary movement," as it is lauded by the revolutionary people of various countries, the proletarian spirit of daring to think, to act, to break through, to make revolution and to rebel has shined forth with splendid glory like the rising sun in the east. It "lights up the glorious, triumphant and militant path for the peoples of the whole world to march towards socialism in the Mao Tse-tung era."

Revolutionary people of the world have praised the revolution as follows:

This historically unprecedented great revolutionary movement which has broken out in the sixties in the eastern Hemisphere in the great socialist China which accounts for one-fourth of the world's population, "has opened a new stage in the socialist revolution," "has inaugurated a new era in the international communist movement," "will for ever be an important landmark for our epoch and a clear sign of the growth of the proletarian revolution of the whole world."

It is "a great pioneering undertaking in the history of Marxism-Leninism," "a very great pioneering undertaking in the history of world revolution," "a historic event of decisive importance for the world proletariat's

struggle in the last hundred years for its own liberation," and "an extremely important historic event in the international communist movement."

It is "a great revolution of historic significance affecting the destiny of the people of the whole world" and "a great revolution affecting world revolution and all progressive mankind." It "will definitely have an inestimable far-reaching and enormous influence on the future of China and the world," and "may take centuries to have its influence fully understood."

It not only "can compare with the Paris Commune, the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Chinese people's great war of liberation," but it is also "a great cause having no precedent in the history of the earth and mankind."

It is "a battle of great significance" for world revolution, "of decisive significance for the future of world revolution," "forming a new tremendous motive force internationally," and sounding a clarion call for a global rebellion against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries.

This revolution is foremost today in the minds of the people of the world. Many revolutionaries say that they "have been watching for a long time the Chinese people taking firm strides in this direction under the leadership of the great Chairman Mao Tse-tung." Speaking at the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, Comrade Hysni Kapo, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party, said: "Filled with hope for the future, the proletariat, revolutionaries and all progressive people who cherish freedom in the world have turned their eyes, minds and hearts to Peking." Every day people in all parts of the world listen attentively to the inspiring news announced over Radio Peking about the success of the great revolution; every day, people look with deep interest at the photographs of the stirring scenes of the revolution displayed in the show windows of Chinese exhibitions held abroad; and every day, people flow into bookstores or public libraries to buy or read Mao Tse-tung's brilliant works on the cultural revolution and Chinese publications containing official documents on the revolution, so as to acquire a deeper theoretical understanding of the great lessons of the revolution. Many people today wish to come to China—"the decisive theatre of world revolution"—and to see for themselves the tempestuous mass movement of the revolution; they say that they "would be very happy to have the oppor-

tunity to attend even a single meeting" and that for this they "are ready to face the persecution by the reactionary authorities of our own country."

Fraternal Parties and progressive mass organizations of many countries have adopted resolutions or issued declarations or statements paying tribute to Chairman Mao, the great supreme commander of the great revolution, and to the path-breakers of the revolution. Messages of greetings and warm regards have been flooding into China which is in the midst of a great revolution — messages from African deserts, from South American forests, from the Alps in Europe, from the shores of Tasmania in Oceania, from south Vietnam where the flames of war are raging, from the Soviet Union where white terror reigns, and from many other parts of the world — to pay respect to Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the world revolution, and to the red rebels of China. Revolutionary people throughout the world are greatly inspired by the magnificent achievements gained by the Chinese people in the unprecedented great revolution and regard them as their own. They speak of them as victories belonging not only to China, but also to the international proletariat and to all revolutionary people of the world. They hail each and every victory won in China's great cultural revolution.

Base of World Revolution Further Strengthened

Revolutionary people of the whole world warmly proclaim: "This is a great revolution which firmly holds aloft the banner of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* has pointed out in an article by its editorial department that in a socialist country, class struggle in the ideological and cultural fields is, in the final analysis, a struggle for the seizure, upholding and consolidation of the state power by the proletariat. Herein lies the fundamental purpose of the great proletarian cultural revolution of China; it "is to block once and for all the road to the emergence of revisionism and to the restoration of capitalism in China, so as to prevent the repetition of the tragedy in the Soviet Union." Revolutionaries of many countries have come to realize more clearly from the experience of the great revolution of China that the basic question in a revolution is the political power of the state. That is why they warmly hail the great victories won by the army of the Chinese cultural revolution with the proletarian revolutionary rebels as its nucleus, in its seizure of Party, government, financial and cultural power from those in authority who are taking the capitalist road.

They enthusiastically hail this great revolution as indicating "the path for a thoroughgoing, complete socialist revolution and for the transition to communism, a path to which there is no alternative." In the Soviet Union and a number of Eastern European countries where the modern revisionist cliques have usurped Party and state leadership and embarked on the road of restoration of capitalism, the broad masses of the people have come to see more and more clearly the

truth that the class struggle should never be forgotten after the proletariat has seized political power, that revolution should be carried out not only on the political and economic fronts but also on the ideological front, and that an ideological revolution must be undertaken to liquidate what is bourgeois and foster what is proletarian and to eliminate selfishness and foster devotion to the public interest — in other words, unless a great proletarian cultural revolution like the one that is going on in China is carried out, the whole country will change colour. When the Chinese students studying in the Soviet Union were unjustifiably ordered by the Soviet Government to return to their motherland in October 1966, a Soviet worker told them in all earnestness: "When you go back you must take part in the great cultural revolution and do a good job. On behalf of the Soviet working class, you must hit hard at the revisionists who are taking the capitalist road." It was pointed out by many Hungarian working people that there are enough lessons drawn internationally to prove that Chairman Mao is very wise in persevering in the dictatorship of the proletariat and in carrying the socialist revolution through to the end, and that the great cultural revolution launched by Chairman Mao is absolutely necessary, without which final victory cannot be achieved in revolution. In the debates taking place nearly every day in many Polish universities, the students declare their warm support for China's cultural revolution. A Polish railway employee said to a Chinese friend with conviction "To have genuine socialism it is imperative to carry out a great cultural revolution as you are doing."

Revolutionaries of all countries wholeheartedly acclaim this great revolution as "having turned China into an impregnable state" and "the strongest bulwark of world revolution." They firmly believe that through this great revolution, China, the centre and base of world revolution, will become stronger and will most unswervingly and more energetically support the revolutionary movement of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world. Many revolutionaries have pointed out that "China has become the pioneer of all revolutionaries in the world"; that the revolutionary people of China are "an invincible and the most powerful force to bury imperialism." A Vietnamese comrade said that the immense victory of the great revolution "is an all-round support for Vietnam which is in the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle. China is the most reliable rear area of Vietnam." E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), said that the great revolution in China "has ensured the victory of the proletarian revolution throughout the world." A group of Greek revolutionaries in exile abroad said in their letter to Chairman Mao that this great revolution "is a brilliant achievement of the world proletarian revolution and the guarantee of its success."

World's Monsters and Ghosts Face Their Last Days

The revolutionary people of the whole world proudly hail this great revolution for "having dealt a crushing

blow at all big and small monsters and ghosts in the world." Revolutionaries in many countries have pointed out that the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China "will dig up the roots of revisionism, destroy its hotbeds and deprive it for ever of a breeding ground," that it "has shattered all the pipe dreams of the enemy for a come-back," and "struck terror into the hearts of the enemy and thrown him into pandemonium." A Japanese friend said that "this is a battle to determine which is going to win, imperialism or socialism." A Mexican friend said that "all monsters and ghosts who are opposed to communism are on the brink of extinction. The great proletarian cultural revolution will undoubtedly put the imperialist monsters to death." A Latin American friend said significantly: "Without China and without this cultural revolution, mankind might have had to face the dark nights of several hundred years of counter-revolutionary rule."

A *Classe Operaria*, organ of the Communist Party of Brazil, said that this great revolution "is a strong awakening wind for all things; it will sweep clean the opportunist poison in the workers' movement that affects virtually all contingents of workers, and will guide the working people to take a new bright path."

Revolutionary People of All Countries Aroused To Full-Scale Rebellion

The world's revolutionary people hail with deep emotion this great revolution for "having fired the rebellious spirit of the proletariat of the world." They acclaim it as "another brilliant proof that the Chinese people have a determined, unyielding and thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit." The French journal *l'Humanite nouvelle* said in an article that "Mao Tse-tung sums up in one sentence this daring revolutionary rebellious spirit of the proletariat, that is, '**rebellion is justified.**' This spirit is encouraging the Chinese people to rise to criticize the old world and it should become an example for us French Marxist-Leninists to learn from." A Japanese youth said, "Chairman Mao's words have given us boundless revolutionary courage. We must

rebel against Soviet modern revisionism, U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries." The revolutionaries of many countries have pointed out that the example and model set by this great revolution "will further encourage the people of the world to take the revolutionary road." It "has strengthened as never before the determination of the progressive people and revolutionaries in all countries of the world." They say that this high militant spirit of the Chinese people "has filled Marxist-Leninists and all true revolutionaries and Communists throughout the world with admiration, joy and gratitude and backed them and strengthened their confidence in the struggle for the final victory of the cause of communism." A Polish friend said in a letter to Chinese comrades that "you have inspired the whole world with the hope of the victory of communism." The revolutionary rebellious spirit "has made us stronger in our struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe," said a Zimbabwe freedom fighter.

The revolutionary people of all countries have expressed their resolve that they will always side with the Chinese people, fight shoulder to shoulder with them on the same front, knock down imperialism, modern revisionism and all the reactionaries, and stamp on them so that they will never rise again!

The burning flames of China's great proletarian cultural revolution which are raging ever more vigorously will inevitably set ablaze all parts of the world. As a Laotian friend has aptly pointed out, "The day will eventually come when the revolutionary people of the world will take the road the Chinese people are taking. On that day, the strong prairie fires in all parts of the world will rage in contiguity and the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought will illumine all corners of the earth."

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off."

The world belongs to the people; they will certainly become their own masters.

The World's Revolutionary People Warmly Praise Red Guards

THE young Red Guard fighters of China are vanguards of the great proletarian cultural revolution, valiant warriors who dare to think, speak out, break through, act and make revolution. Their spirit and acts of revolutionary rebellion have shaken the whole world. Imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries are scared out of their wits by them while the revolutionary people the world over highly evaluate Red Guard revolutionary action and hail it as "very fine!"

In an article entitled "I Saw the Cultural Revolution," published by *Kamkaruwa*, the Sinhalese organ of the Ceylon Communist Party, D.S. Samaraweera, member of the Ceylon-China Friendship Association Delegation, which recently visited China, describes what he saw in China, and pays warm tribute to the revolutionary actions of the Red Guards. He points out that the Red Guards are heroic youths with a very plain and simple style of work and strict discipline, who, to prevent a capitalist come-back, have dealt a

fatal blow to bourgeois ideology. He writes, "I realized that they are prepared even to sacrifice their lives for the independence of their motherland and for the welfare of the people."

He concludes his article: "The Red Guards are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are struggling to sweep away completely the old bourgeois ideas. . . . They are joining hands with the workers and peasants to carry the victory of the great cultural revolution from the town to the village and from the village to the town."

In a recent letter to the Chinese Red Guards, Mohamed Dahan, Somali Coast ("French") delegate to the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting in Peking, paid high tribute to them in his behalf and on that of the revolutionary people of the Somali Coast ("French").

He declares: "We support without reservation your proletarian revolutionary spirit of daring to open the way, to act, to make revolution and to stage rebellion. We hold that the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by your great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the powerful and necessary weapon for defeating our enemies."

He adds: "We are deeply convinced that in the world today the Chinese Red Guards play the role of vanguard in the great proletarian cultural revolution. For you are a shock brigade in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and modern revisionism—a shock brigade in the People's Republic of China in particular and also in the world. We wish you still greater successes in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Carry the revolution through to the end!"

On February 3, the first day of construction of the Rrogozhine-Fieri Railway, the first group of young Albanian volunteers to reach the construction site wrote an enthusiastic letter to the Chinese Red Guards, warmly praising them as path-breakers in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Their letter says: Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, you have courageously risen to rebel and struggle, to defend the revolution and prevent the emergence of revisionism in great China and for ever block the way to a capitalist come-back. You are the first flight of spring swallows in the great proletarian cultural revolution, that is shaking the handful of

persons within the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. You are the vanguard in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This revolution has struck terror into the hearts of our common enemy—the imperialists headed by the United States and the modern revisionists.

The letter continues: Your valiant, revolutionary spirit is a great inspiration to us. We support and aid your struggle, the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung himself, which is unfolding in your motherland. We extend to you our fraternal greetings. We wish you victory after victory as you fight shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary workers and peasants and hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In a poem recently contributed to the Tokyo journal *Tofu*, Jiro Kamagasaki, a Japanese youth, enthusiastically praises the Chinese Red Guards:

*You have done well!
Faithful followers of Mao Tse-tung's thought,
Best pupils of Chairman Mao,
You are advancing courageously in the tempest of revolution.
Imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries,
Are scared of your rebellion,
Scared of your revolution,
Scared of you, the Chinese Red Guards.
Imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries,
Are even more scared of your great leader,
Who is also our great leader—
Mao Tse-tung.
. . . .
We have heard your voice
Echoing from beyond the sea;
We have seen you
In full battle array;
We have also felt
Your revolutionary fervour.
We Japanese youth, and the revolutionary people of Japan
Are standing by you, shoulder to shoulder.
We, too, will march forward, rebel and make revolution.
We, too, will for ever guard the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought,
Be for ever the faithful pupils of Chairman Mao.*

(Continued from p. 25.)

sistently and most resolutely supported and assisted the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We have always transported in a responsible way every single bit of material in transit through China so long as the Vietnamese comrades wanted it.

The Chinese people are a heroic people with a great heart and mind. No amount of rumours and calumny

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spread by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique can harm a hair of the Chinese people, nor can they shake the great unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. On the contrary, such rumours and calumny will only make people see still more clearly to what low depths this group of Soviet revisionist renegades have sunk. No good end awaits them.

("Renmin Ribao," March 2.)

In Making Revolution the Great Majority Must Be United With



UNITY with the great majority is an important strategic concept of Chairman Mao. It is an important question which must not be ignored in the current great proletarian cultural revolution.

The aim of uniting with the great majority is to make revolution. When we revolutionaries talk of uniting with the great majority, we are viewing things from the highest vantage point, taking the whole revolutionary situation into account, and considering this concept as revolutionary policy and tactics which proceed from the greatest interests of the greatest majority of the people.

Unity with the great majority based on an analysis of the economic status of the various classes in society and their political attitudes towards the revolution is the Party's policy, tactics and class line. In waging every struggle and carrying forward every revolutionary movement it is necessary to unite with the great majority in the light of the circumstances and conditions of the time, do one's best to win over all feasible allies to wage a common struggle with us and make a united effort. Otherwise we shall not be able to win victory in any struggle.

Victory cannot be won for the revolution without an understanding of the need to unite with the great majority. This is a truth borne out by our Party's decades of revolutionary practice. Without paying attention to unity with the great majority, one is likely to lead the movement astray, direct the spearhead of struggle against the masses, thus unreasonably enlarging the front of attack and committing errors in matters of orientation and of line. This has been proved time and again by innumerable facts in the great proletarian cultural revolution over the past nine months.

We unite with the great majority for the sake of the revolution and it is imperative that we do so to make revolution. To achieve this aim, we must first of all follow the mass line, which is the revolutionary line. Whoever neglects unity with the great majority will not be able to carry the revolution to victory.

To unite with the great majority, we must firmly rely on the Left and strike at the handful of stubborn reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries. At the present time, we must concentrate our fire on a handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road.

To unite with the great majority, it is necessary to win over those in the middle and the key to whether our revolutionary struggle will triumph is change in the middle group and their ideological tendencies — whether they are for or against us. The strength and correctness of the revolutionary Left is manifested not only in its great alliance and unity, but also in the effectiveness of the work done to win over the middle.

To unite with the great majority, we must also pay special attention to uniting with those who have committed errors and have admitted them. Every one of us revolutionaries should show high revolutionary principle and forbearance in regard to those comrades who have opposed us and admitted their error; we should sincerely help them correct their mistakes, discard all personal calculations and selfish and unworthy ideas, unite with them and make revolution together. Today, when we are criticizing and repudiating the bourgeois reactionary line, the revolutionary Left must sincerely welcome the return to the correct line of those who have committed errors.

In a word, to unite with the great majority, one needs a red heart of complete dedication to the revolution; one needs to arm oneself with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and do painstaking and thoroughgoing ideological work. Only in this way will we be able to unite with the great majority, and only by uniting with the great majority in making revolution together can we become invincible.

The proletarian revolutionary cause requires that we unite with the great majority, so we must be good at uniting with the great majority. **Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us that successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat "must be proletarian statesmen capable of uniting and working together with the overwhelming majority. Not only must they unite with those who agree with them, they must also be good at uniting with those who disagree and even with those who formerly opposed them and have since been proved wrong in practice."** Every one of the successors who will carry on the revolution should constantly measure and remould himself according to this requirement.

We should follow Chairman Mao and forge ahead through storm and stress all our lives, learn how to unite with the great majority and master the art of waging revolutionary struggles.

— TUNG FANG HUNG

ACROSS THE LAND

Shanghai Industry Takes on New Look After Seizure Of Power

THE revolutionary movement has been vigorously developing and industrial production has been thriving in Shanghai, China's oldest industrial base, since January when the proletarian revolutionaries seized power from a handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road. Guided by the great policy of **Chairman Mao "to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production,"** the city's proletarian revolutionaries surmounted all kinds of difficulties to win new victories in industrial production. The January targets for forgings and rolled stock, walking tractors, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, paint, paper, typewriters and plastic products were all overfulfilled. Gross industrial output value in the month topped the corresponding figure for 1966 by 10.7 per cent. Continuing the victorious advance, production plans for major products were fulfilled or overfulfilled in February. The metallurgical, instrument and meter, textile and many other light industries have all increased output value over the preceding year's corresponding figures. Output is rising steadily.

At the beginning of the year, a handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road in Shanghai stirred up an evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism and instigated large numbers of workers to quit work. At this critical point, the proletarian revolutionaries rose and formed great alliances to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road. They rallied the mass of revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres to stick to their jobs and work hard. Production was quickly restored and expanded.

Before the proletarian revolutionary workers and staff seized power

in the Shanghai Plastics Plant, bakelite powder output was four days behind schedule. After the seizure of power, a handful of persons with ulterior motives wilfully created difficulties in production management in a vain attempt to topple the revolutionaries who had just come to power. But at this crucial moment of struggle, the revolutionary workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought surmounted every difficulty to win victory. On their day off at the end of January, when 111 extra workers were needed to do shock work to fulfil the monthly target, more than 200 volunteered. Many difficulties were overcome and the January plan was overfulfilled.

In the Shanghai Tractor Plant, some workers were hoodwinked into leaving their jobs when the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism was stirred up at the beginning of the year. This seriously affected production. Tractors could not be assembled in time. In the spirit of **Chairman Mao's instruction "give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest),"** workers worked overtime for more than a week, surmounted all sorts of difficulties and fulfilled the production plan ahead of schedule.

Revolutionary workers in some steel mills and chemical works which provide vital raw materials for the country's industrial and agricultural production did their utmost to boost output and achieved outstanding success. By the end of January, production in some major chemical fertilizer plants had been restored to the previous peak, and output in February advanced to a still higher level.

After the seizure of power, the Shanghai proletarian revolutionaries set up revolution and production organizations from the municipal level on down to each enterprise and workshop, and a brand-new command system to direct production took

shape. It played an important role in constantly achieving new victories in production. The Shanghai Municipal Frontline Command for "Taking Firm Hold of the Revolution and Promoting Production," set up in the high tide of the January seizure of power, is now in charge of directing the city's industrial production, communications and transport, finance and trade. Revolution and production committees made up of proletarian revolutionaries were organized in many factories.

The proletarian revolutionaries in many factories united with the mass of revolutionary workers and staff and, following the teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao that **"the army advances, production increases. When our sense of discipline is strengthened, we are ever-victorious in the revolution,"** worked out necessary provisional rules and regulations, constantly criticized "small group" mentality, lack of discipline and unorganized and disorderly actions. As a result of these measures, a new, revolutionary order is beginning to be established in production step by step.

Resolutely carrying out **Chairman Mao's instruction "to practise economy in carrying out revolution,"** the revolutionary workers and staff of many factories in Shanghai have firmly criticized and repudiated all sorts of erroneous ideas that overlooked economy. In this, the Shanghai Municipal Frontline Command for "Taking Firm Hold of the Revolution and Promoting Production" has set a good example. Up to now it works without a building of its own or a car. Its office is in three borrowed rooms, and office furniture is also borrowed. When there are more visitors than the office can hold, people discuss matters in the corridor.

"The benevolence of the Party is greater than heaven or earth and Chairman Mao is dearer to us than our own parents," as a song goes. The proletarian revolutionaries have a deep understanding that the source of all victories is in the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and that they can be invincible only by raising

the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters. At the present time, the proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres of Shanghai are diligently studying Chairman Mao's brilliant works, vigorously destroying "self-interest" and fostering devotion to the public interest and the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are constantly expanding and strengthening the Left forces and consolidating their great alliance and the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat to ensure that victories will be won continuously in both revolution and production.

Peiman Steel Mill Boosts Production

AFTER seizing power in January, the proletarian revolutionaries of the Peiman Steel Mill in northeast China firmly carried out **Chairman Mao's instruction "to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production,"** and production there has taken on a new look. Comparing the first ten days of February (after the seizure of power) with the first ten days of January (before the seizure of power), daily steel and rolled stock output was 22 and 31 per cent higher respectively. It became clear even before the end of February that the month's production quotas would be fulfilled or outstripped.

At the end of last December, when the "Red Rebels" of the mill were still in the minority, they were attacked for three days in a row by more than 2,000 persons who had deserted their production posts and who belonged to four conservative organizations. Over 100 of the "Red Rebels" debated with these people by turn (they worked their regular hours), while the rest of them stuck to their jobs. The "Red Rebels" working in the administrative offices also went to the frontline of production to organize co-ordination between the different shifts and teams and between different types of work.

As a result of their hard work, normal operation of the plant's major equipment was maintained. The masses were educated by the fact that the "Red Rebels" stuck to their jobs in the face of attacks by the conservatives who were then in the majority. In the course of the debate, many people sided with the "Red Rebels" and applied to join that organization.

By January, when the "Red Rebels" emerged as the majority, the handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road in the plant's Party committee resorted to counter-revolutionary economism. They instigated more than a hundred workers to leave their posts for Peking to "voice their complaints," thus affecting production.

At this critical moment, the "Red Rebels" thought of Chairman Mao's teachings and courageously stepped forward. On January 8, they took over the accounting department and froze all circulating funds. They then issued orders assigning a deputy director and an assistant chief engineer to take charge of production and they stipulated that no one could quit work without permission. Not long afterward, they took over the whole mill.

In the days of intense struggle to seize power, many "Red Rebels" volunteered to work overtime. Driver Chang En-fu did four men's job, working as driver, stoker, dispatcher and checker. Instead of going home, the first thing many "Red Rebels" did when their shift was over was to go to their headquarters to ask for "combat" duty. They thought of nothing but revolution and production. They rallied the mass of workers and quickly established new order in production. They formed two separate groups at each level from top to bottom to take charge of the revolution and production respectively, eliminated the lack of co-ordination between the differ-



Take Firm Hold of the Revolution and Promote Production!

ent links in production and overcame other difficulties. As a result output soared.

BRIEFS

The Shansi Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters in north China organized a machine-repair team and sent it to the rural areas to help with the maintenance and repair of farm machinery in support of the communes' spring ploughing and irrigation work. The group consists of nearly 400 skilled workers chosen from 36 industrial and mining enterprises.

* * *

In support of the great cultural revolution and spring ploughing in the rural areas, the Shensi Provincial People's Hospital in northwest China recently sent a medical team of 70 to tour remote Shenmu County in northern Shensi and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. Before setting out, medical personnel in the group spent several days studying **Chairman Mao's instruction "to put the main emphasis in medical and health work on the rural areas."**

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH VIETNAM

Good News From the Front

In January and February, the south Vietnam people's forces successively smashed several large-scale U.S.-puppet "mopping-up" operations to score a series of brilliant victories.

Between January 2 and 29, the liberation forces in Thu Dau Mot and Gia Dinh defeated a major raid and put out of action 3,163 enemy troops. Nearly all were U.S. aggressors. Early in the morning of February 26, the liberation forces in Gia Dinh attacked a U.S. army base in Cu Chi District and, in 12 minutes' fighting, wiped out two U.S. companies and a puppet company. They also trounced the U.S. aggressors who this year have invaded the Mekong Delta to "pacify" the area. They killed, wounded and captured 2,762 enemy troops, among them 653 Americans. In Binh Dinh the liberation forces effectively countered several major enemy raids in the period between January 27 and February 7. They mounted a fierce attack on the enemy base in De Duc. In all they wiped out 850 enemy troops, including 550 Americans. Sixty-seven U.S. helicopters were downed, destroyed or damaged. In the first half of February, the liberation forces in Tay Ninh made short work of dealing with the second major "mopping-up" campaign launched by the U.S. forces there in the dry season. They accounted for more than 1,000 U.S. troops. On February 26, they intercepted a U.S. unit and wiped out a whole company. That night they attacked U.S. artillery positions and put out of action two batteries. Having wiped out more than 2,000 enemy troops in January, the liberation forces and people in Quang Ngai scored another major victory in February. From February 17 to 19, they broke up a big "mopping-up" raid conducted by two puppet columns, killing and wounding nearly 1,000 enemy troops. Five puppet battalions were either badly mauled or wiped out.

Elsewhere the people's forces also went on the offensive to deal the U.S. aggressors telling blows. Between February 15 and 17, the liberation forces in Kon Tum won a brilliant victory in Sa Thai Ha area. They surprised two U.S. garrisons in a violent attack, wiping out two U.S. companies and inflicting heavy casualties on two others. On February 5 and 6, the liberation forces in Quang Nam simultaneously attacked several U.S. strongholds and wiped out 345 U.S. aggressor troops. In the early hours of February 27, they launched a fierce mortar attack on the U.S. airbase at Da Nang. Many U.S. aircraft were destroyed and U.S. and puppet troops killed and wounded. The bombardment caused a raging fire which swept to the base perimeter.

These brilliant victories of the army and people of south Vietnam show their unflinching determination to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify their fatherland. For the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet modern revisionists who are conspiring together to smother the flames of the Vietnam revolution, these blows are staggering reversals.

LAOS

New Victories

In the new year the Laotian patriotic army and people scored another major victory in their struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

In a night attack on the Na Khang airfield in Sam Neua on January 6 they knocked out 110 enemy troops and destroyed two enemy aircraft. Between January 15 and 20, the patriotic forces in Saravane, Attopeu and Pakse with the help of the people thwarted a big "mopping-up" raid launched by 10 battalions in Lower Laos and wiped out more than 600 enemy troops. They also damaged two enemy planes.

On February 2, the guerrillas in Luang Prabang mounted a surprise

D.R.V.

1,702 U.S. Planes Downed

Up to March 2, the Vietnamese People's Army and militia have shot down 1,702 U.S. pirate planes over the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

attack on the city airfield. They destroyed 13 enemy aircraft, set fire to two ammunition magazines and one petroleum dump and knocked out one company of enemy troops.

Altogether, the Laotian patriotic forces and people in January and February put out of action over 1,200 enemy troops and shot down or destroyed 22 enemy aircraft. They also wrecked many enemy barracks, warehouses and military vehicles, and captured large quantities of arms and war materiel.

CAMBODIA

Head-on Blow for the Aggressors

U.S. imperialism has recently staged repeated armed intrusions into Cambodia from the air, land and sea. The ones which took place between February 18 and 21 in Svay Rieng Province were the most serious. Under the cover of U.S. aircraft and artillery fire, more than 200 U.S. and south Vietnamese puppet troops reached the vicinity of Daung Village, which is 600 metres within Cambodian territory. The gang of invaders met stiff resistance and was driven back to south Vietnam. The Americans then resorted to strafing and shelling, and even called out B-52 strategic bombers to attack Daung Village.

The American aggressors were dealt a crushing blow by the combat-ready Cambodian army and people. They were fired on from all directions by the frontier guards and militia and lost more than 20 dead.

As in Laos so in Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists' scheme to widen their war in Vietnam for aggression against the whole of Indo-China has been strongly rebuffed.

Sino-Japanese People's Friendship and Trade Protocol Signed

A protocol on the promotion of friendship and trade between the Chinese and Japanese peoples was signed in Peking on February 27. This was the result of cordial and friendly talks between representatives of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade and the Association's Kansai headquarters, its Ishikawa, Kyoto and Kobe branches and its Tokai head office and representatives of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. During the talks, both sides had identical views and reached satisfactory agreement on questions concerning the present international situation and on the promotion of friendship and trade between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Before the signing ceremony began, representatives of both sides read in unison this quotation from Chairman Mao: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

The protocol said: "The Japanese side unanimously holds that China's great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by the great Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself, has advanced socialist revolution to a new stage. The proletarian revolutionaries, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, are forming an alliance and are seizing power from a handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, digging out the roots of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism, and transforming those parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base. The people of all nationalities in China are studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, and their outlook has been

completely changed. China's dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever. China's cause of socialist construction has surged further ahead."

Both sides pointed out that China's great proletarian cultural revolution had greatly enhanced the fighting will and confidence in victory of the people of all countries in opposing imperialist oppression, winning national liberation and defending world peace; it has dealt stunning blows at imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. The protocol said: "More and more people in the world have come to a deep understanding that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the powerful ideological weapon for defeating imperialism and modern revisionism, and that the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's great thought has illuminated the road to liberation for the people of all countries."

Both sides pointed out that "the Vietnamese people's war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation is the greatest national liberation war in the world today." The protocol added that Soviet modern revisionism had become the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism. To oppose imperialism, it was imperative to oppose modern revisionism.

"Both sides," the protocol said, "are happy to see that, as a result of the joint efforts of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, friendly contacts and trade activities between them have grown year by year and have made great advances." It added: "To develop Sino-Japanese friendship and trade contacts is the common aspiration of the two peoples and conforms to their interests. No reactionary force can ever destroy it." The protocol pointed out that with the triumphant development of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, an even speedier all-round development in its socialist economy could be anticipated. And with the upsurge of the Japanese people's anti-U.S. patriotic struggle, the forces demanding the development of Japan-China friend-

ship and trade would grow stronger each day, and prospects for Sino-Japanese friendship and trade had become increasingly broad.

The protocol also said: "The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao said: 'In Japan, except for pro-American monopoly capital and the militarist warlords, the broad masses of the people are our true friends.' What Chairman Mao said is a great truth."

The protocol pointed out that, in accordance with the unanimous request of the overwhelming majority of the people in Japanese industrial and trade circles and of the broad masses of the Japanese people to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and trade, the Japanese side was determined to wage an unremitting struggle against all the plots of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism, Japanese reactionaries and a handful of Japanese revisionists who were trying to undermine Sino-Japanese trade, and to thoroughly eliminate the vicious influence of a handful of Japanese revisionists in Japan-China trade circles.

Chinese Embassy Protests Most Strongly Against Indonesian Government's Anti-China Provocations

The Chinese Embassy in Indonesia, in a note to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry on March 6, expressed the utmost indignation and lodged the most serious protest against the repeated virulent insults and grave provocations against the People's Republic of China by the Indonesian "Provisional People's Consultative Congress" and against the latter's despicable and outrageous act of changing the name of the great People's Republic of China.

Recently, the Indonesian "Provisional People's Consultative Congress" has repeatedly hurled virulent insults and made extremely grave provocations against the People's Republic of China. On February 28, in its invitations to the Chinese Ambas-

sador to attend the opening and closing sessions of its "special session," the leading clique of this Indonesian organ went so far as to write the name of the People's Republic of China as the "Republic of China" to serve its vicious purpose. The Chinese Embassy promptly expressed its stern stand by rejecting the invitations and lodged a strong protest through the bearer of the invitations. On March 3, in similar invitations sent by the same clique, this time to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, the People's Republic of China was written as the "People's Republic of Tjina." The Chinese Embassy once again sharply denounced this and returned the invitations. It expressed the utmost indignation and lodged the most serious protest with the Indonesian Government in connection with the actions of the leading clique of the "Provisional People's Consultative Congress" in deliberately insulting the Chinese people and repeatedly making outrageous provocations.

The Chinese Embassy's March 6 note said: "It is known to all that the so-called 'Republic of China' is

nothing but the name of Chiang Kai-shek's small bandit gang which has long been discredited by the Chinese people and which has been reared by U.S. imperialism. It is by no means accidental that the leading clique of your so-called 'supreme organ of state power' has openly used this dirty name to insult the great People's Republic of China." The note pointed out that their vicious acts only thoroughly exposed the ugly features of the Indonesian authorities as willing pawns of U.S. imperialism, slavishly serving their master's scheme of creating "two Chinas."

The note went on to point out that when the imperialists and colonialists ruled Indonesia, they used the word "tjina" to insult the Chinese people. The note said: "We want to tell you frankly that the 700 million Chinese people, who are armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, are not to be insulted. Such despicable behaviour of yours not only will be opposed by the Indonesian people but also will be condemned by the people of the world."

The note pointed out that while conducting a wild anti-China cam-

paign recently, the Indonesian Right-wing reactionary forces had been clamouring for the formation of a "Southeast Asian joint defence organization" to deal with the so-called "threat from China." The note said: "As Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has said, 'Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law.' We want to warn the Indonesian Government: All your anti-China plots are doomed to failure. Like one 'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet,' you will eventually reap the bitter fruit of your own doing."

In its note, the Chinese Embassy solemnly demanded that the Indonesian Government immediately make a public apology for this incident and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents in future. Otherwise, the Indonesian Government would be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

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A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

The Chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity.

— *Address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference (June 15, 1949)*

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