

# PEKING REVIEW

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## **Mao Tse-tung's Thought Illuminates Road for Party's Victorious Advance**

*Hongqi* editorial on the 46th anniversary of the  
founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

## **Strongest and Most Serious Protest Against Burmese Government's Anti-Chinese Outrage**

Chinese Government statement and mass  
demonstrations.

## **Big Betrayal at Hollybush**

Commentary by *Renmin Ribao* Observer.

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# 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.**

*Opening Address at the First Session of the First National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China (September 1954)*

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**We can defeat the Chinese and foreign reactionaries, no matter how rampant they are (this rampancy is historically inevitable and not at all strange).**

*A Three Months' Summary (October 1946)*

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**All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful.**

*Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong (August 1946)*



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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





## Chairman Mao Receives New Zealand Comrades



Chairman Mao with Comrade Hugh McLeod (third from the left) and Comrade Pat Kelly (third from the right)

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the great leader of the Chinese people, on the afternoon of July 2 received Comrade Hugh McLeod, Member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and Comrade

Pat Kelly, member of the Wellington District Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand. Chairman Mao had an extremely cordial conversation with them.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of

the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Comrade Liu Ning-I, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee; and Comrade Chao Yi-min, Alternate Member of the Party's Central Committee.

# "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung" Read All Over the World

Published in China in 14 foreign languages, over 800,000 copies of the treasured red book of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* have been distributed in 117 countries and regions in the past eight months. The revolutionary peoples have given them the warmest welcome and most enthusiastic praise.

This worldwide circulation of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* is an important event in the history of the international communist movement. It is another great victory for China's unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution.

Statistics show that from October 1966 to May 1967, Guozhi Shudian (China Publications Centre) distributed abroad the *Quotations* in 14 languages: English, French, Spanish, Japanese, Russian, German, Italian, Nepalese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Arabic, Burmese, Swahili and Persian.

In addition, revolutionary people and progressive organizations in many countries have undertaken their own translation and publication work to meet the urgent need of the reading public for the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. According to recent reports, there are 24 locally published editions of the *Quotations* in Japan, Italy, Belgium, Ceylon, Laos and 11 other countries in 16 languages including English, French, Sinhalese, Tamil, Malayalam, Urdu and Laotian.

In Japan, for instance, from November last year to March this year, four different Japanese editions of the *Quotations* totalling nearly 300,000 copies were published in Japanese. The Toho Bookshop and some other progressive bookstores and organizations also recently published *Selected Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* as well as poster-size prints of over 30 different quotations. Both were printed in large editions.

The revolutionary masses of the world hail the publication and wide circulation of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in foreign languages as "bringing Marxism-Leninism to the tens of millions of the people" and "carrying light to all mankind"! The *Quotations* have inspired the revolutionary people and enhanced their "confidence and determination to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought as quickly as possible." They declare their determination to "study the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* all their lives" and "follow Chairman Mao and make revolution for ever."

The revolutionary people of the world are eager to get the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. In Albania, which stands steadfast in the van of the struggle against revisionism, a worker said: "The Albanian people need the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* like they need their daily bread." The patriotic fighters and civilians on the battlefields of south Vietnam welcome the *Quotations* as a powerful weapon to defeat the enemy.

In the Soviet Union now under the rule of white terror by the revisionist ruling clique, a young man pointed to the *Quotations* and said excitedly: "The Soviet people have a very great need for this book . . . and they are determined to make a serious study of Mao Tse-tung's works." In India where a vigorous struggle is being waged for survival and against tyranny, a trade union worker said: "Chairman Mao's *Quotations* are the greatest encouragement to us Indian people in our sufferings, and a guarantee of victory in our struggle."

Revolutionaries in many countries have gone to great lengths to get the treasured red book of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. Some even took special trips to bookstores in neighbouring countries; others overcame serious difficulties in their

search, sometimes even risking their lives. Some who found that it was not possible to get a copy of their own right away, borrowed one and copied it out by hand. Some of them compiled their own collections by clipping out the quotations from the daily Hsinhua News Release.

Bookstores in many countries sold out their stocks of the *Quotations* in a matter of days or hours. Such brisk sales took publishing circles in these countries by surprise. They have commented: "No other book has ever received this sort of love and welcome from readers!" "This is phenomenal!"

Orders for the *Quotations* have flooded into China from all parts of the world. Many cables say: "Please send as many as possible" or "Urgently need this book" or "Please send by the quickest possible delivery" and so on.

Revolutionary people everywhere speak highly of the *Quotations* as having "the richest content," "the deepest analysis," written in the "simple and concise language" and "most easily understood by the masses." Many call it a "treasury of truth," a "guide to struggle" and a "symbol of victory."

When an agrotechnician in Guinea got a French copy, he said excitedly: "It's wonderful! This is the happiest moment in my life." He studies it at every available opportunity. He has already read each passage six or seven times and can recite many of the quotations by heart.

When an old peasant from a Cuban mountain area received a Spanish copy of the *Quotations*, he said: "Comrades, I assure you that I will study this book well." A Cuban office worker said: "I will apply it creatively in my life and work like the Chinese comrades do."

Speaking of her own experiences, Kamimura, a young Japanese woman

worker, said: "Every word of Chairman Mao represents the truth. Every word of Chairman Mao sounds as if it came straight from the hearts of us workers." Guided by Chairman Mao's teachings, she has learnt how to distinguish between enemies and friends, and she has taken an active part in the struggle against the enemy undermining the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

A Vietnamese comrade fighting in the front ranks of the struggle against U.S. imperialism said: "Chairman Mao has armed us with his concept of people's war, which has firmly convinced us that U.S. imperialism is bound to fail and the Vietnamese people are bound to win."

## Album of Chairman Mao's Photographs Published

An album of reproductions of 60 photographs of Chairman Mao Tse-tung has been published on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Entitled *Chairman Mao Is the Red Sun in Our Hearts*, it is the first album of its kind in China.

All the photographs, including ten in colour, are reproduced from a photo exhibition of the same title now on in Peking. They trace Chairman Mao's activities in the great proletarian cultural revolution up to May Day this year and record its stage by stage development.

The cultural revolution was initiated and is led by Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era.

The central subject of the album is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as carried out in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the essence of which is unreserved trust in and support for the revolutionary masses and respect for their initiative.

Many of the photographs show Chairman Mao among the revolu-

Many foreign friends have written to tell their Chinese friends that they will always follow the leadership of Chairman Mao in making revolution and are determined to plant the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought all over the world, and clear off all imperialists, modern revisionists, and other reactionaries. Revolutionaries in many countries use Chairman Mao's thought as a guide to action. Mao Tse-tung's thought, which is Marxism-Leninism in the era when imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory, is becoming more and more popular among the people of the world. A wave of studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* is surging forward among the revolutionary people throughout the world.

tionary masses, with the people enthusiastically cheering him. They reflect the Chinese people's boundless love, admiration, respect for and infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao.

The cover of the album carries a photograph of Chairman Mao, in exuberant health and high spirits, reviewing a contingent of marchers during the great cultural revolution, smiling and waving to them. Under the photograph are the words in gold: "Chairman Mao Is the Red Sun in Our Hearts."

The fly-leaf carries the inscription: "Long live the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao! A long life to him! A long, long life to him!" in the handwriting of Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Biao.

Since the opening of the exhibition of photographs of Chairman Mao in early May, the revolutionary masses from cities and countryside throughout China have been sending letters and telegrams to the revolutionary organizations which have sponsored it, urgently requesting reproductions of the photographs. They

asked for an album of the photographs on display to be published, saying that Chairman Mao's photographs would give them tremendous strength and inspiration.

It is in compliance with this demand that the proletarian revolutionaries in the China Revolutionary Photographic Society and the People's Fine Art Publishing House have joined efforts with the revolutionary printers to produce the present album.

A specially fine edition of the album will be put on sale later.

### Proletarian Revolutionaries of P.L.A. Commemorate 46th Anniversary of C.P.C.

More than 10,000 proletarian revolutionaries from the various general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the organs at the national level of the three services held a rally on June 30 to commemorate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

Premier Chou En-lai, Comrades Chen Po-ta, Nieh Jung-chen, Yang Cheng-wu, Chang Chun-chiao, Chi Pen-yu, Yeh Chun, Wang Tung-hsing and Wu Teh attended.

The proletarian revolutionaries present wished a long life to Chairman Mao, the greatest genius of the present era and the most respected and beloved great leader of the Chinese people, who had created the Chinese Communist Party. In one voice, they read aloud this quotation from Chairman Mao: "**The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism.**" And with Premier Chou En-lai conducting, they sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*.

The speakers at the meeting said that Chairman Mao is the great leader of the Chinese Communist Party, of the Chinese nation and of the people of the world. Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with

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# Long Live the Great Chinese Communist Party!

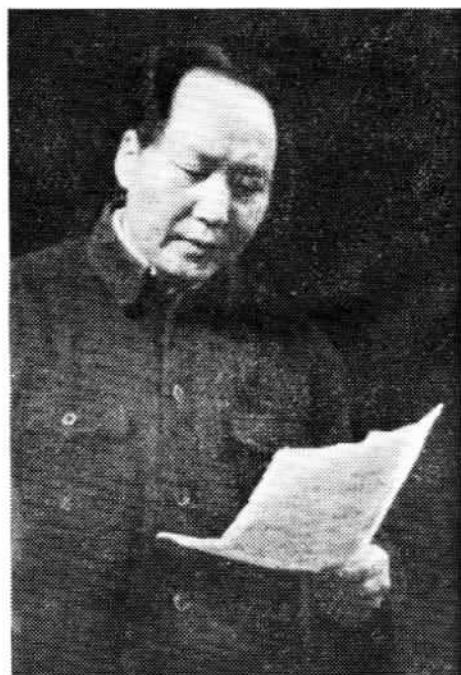
## Long Live the Great Leader Chairman Mao!



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### 1. Chairman Mao at Kwangchow, 1925

"The East is red; the sun rises; Mao Tse-tung has appeared in China."

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the founder of the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party. With genius and creativity, he integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of Chinese revolution, and thus carried the struggle of the Chinese people's national and democratic revolution of the last hundred years into a completely new historical period.

### 2. Chairman Mao led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army on the Long March and arrived in north Shensi in 1935

In January 1935, the great historic Tsunyi Meeting, which was convened during the Long March, put an end to the domination of the "Left" line in the central leading body of the Party and established the leading position of Chairman Mao there. Chairman Mao saved the Party at the most critical juncture. Thereafter, guided by the great banner of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese revolution has marched from one victory to another.

### 3. Chairman Mao delivered a report to the Seventh National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1945

On the eve of approaching victory in the Anti-Japanese War, the great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over the Seventh National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. This was a congress of victory, a congress of unity. It laid the foundation and prepared conditions for winning nationwide victory.

### 4. Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao in north Shensi, 1936, after the successful conclusion of the Long March

In the last few decades, our deputy supreme commander Comrade Lin Piao has consistently carried out and defended

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Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line most faithfully, most resolutely and in the most thoroughgoing way. He has consistently held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works. Comrade Lin Piao is Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms and his best student. In the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, he provides the most brilliant example for the entire Party and for all the people of the country.

### 5. Chairman Mao at Tsaoyuan, Yen-an, in 1946

In July 1946, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang with the support of U.S. imperialism launched an all-out civil war and blustered about wiping out the Chinese People's Liberation Army and destroying the Liberated Areas in three to six months. Our supreme commander Chairman Mao wisely pointed out: "All reactionaries are paper tigers." "All attacks by the reactionaries at home and abroad had to be defeated and could be defeated." Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and after going through hard and arduous struggles, the Chinese people defeated the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries and liberated all China.

### 6. On October 1, 1949, from the Tien An Men rostrum, Chairman Mao proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China

On October 1, 1949, the shining sun turned the earth of the East red, and our great leader Chairman Mao solemnly proclaimed to the whole world from the Tien An Men rostrum: **The People's Republic of China has been founded!**

The victory of the Chinese people is the great victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

### 7. Chairman Mao at the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party in August 1966

Summing up the experience of class struggle in our socialist society and the world's historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our most respected and be-

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loved great leader Chairman Mao has aroused hundreds of millions of people to undertake the great and historically unparalleled proletarian cultural revolution, and so provide the surest guarantee that our Party and country will never change their political colour. At the critical moment in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao personally presided over the epoch-making Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party which adopted the 16-point decision, issued a communique, declared the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the bankruptcy of the bourgeois reactionary line carried out by a handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. This enabled the great proletarian cultural revolution to develop with greater intensity and with irresistible force.

**8. On November 3, 1966, Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao received revolutionary teachers and students and Red Guards from all parts of the country**

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and in an all-round way, and has raised it to a completely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is the guiding principle for all the work of our Party and country. Comrade Lin Piao called on us to establish the complete supremacy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in control of all positions.

**9. On November 10, 1966, Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and Comrade Chou En-lai reviewed the mighty cultural revolutionary army from the Tien An Men rostrum**

Our great leader Chairman Mao has boundless faith in the masses, shows the deepest concern for them, gives the fullest support to the revolutionary mass movements, and his heart beats in unison with the hearts of the revolutionary masses. On eight occasions, in over three months last year, Chairman Mao received a total of more than 11 million of the mighty cultural revolutionary army from all parts of the country. This is a great revolutionary action unprecedented in the history of the Chinese revolution and the international communist movement.

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# Mao Tse-tung's Thought Illuminates The Road for Our Party's Victorious Advance

— Commemorating the 46th Anniversary of the Founding of the  
Communist Party of China

**F**ORTY-SIX years have elapsed since the founding of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China. We commemorate this glorious day with great pride at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution has won tremendous victories.

Under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party, by heroic struggle, bloodshed and sacrifices, has turned the scarred and battered and poor and backward semi-feudal, semi-colonial old China into a great, prosperous and vigorous socialist state. Holding high the great banner of proletarian revolution and of internationalism in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries, our Party has defended Marxism-Leninism and given powerful support to the revolutionary movements of all peoples, thereby becoming the mainstay of the international communist movement.

Why has the Chinese Communist Party been able to win such great victories? It is because our Party was founded and trained by the great leader Chairman Mao himself and built up in accordance with the revolutionary theory and style of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Mao Tse-tung's thought marks a new stage in the development of Marxism. In the present era, if we depart from Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will be departing from the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism and it will be impossible to build a genuine Marxist-Leninist political party. It is precisely Mao Tse-tung's thought which has illuminated the road for our Party's victorious advance. All our Party's victories are great victories of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the stage of democratic revolution, Chairman Mao blazed the trail for the Chinese revolution by criticizing and repudiating Right and "Left" opportunism and by integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Led

by Chairman Mao, our Party held high the great banner of armed struggle, encircled the cities from the rural areas and finally defeated Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, after decades of bloody war and founded the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. **"The development, consolidation and Bolshevization of our Party have proceeded in the midst of revolutionary wars; without armed struggle the Communist Party would assuredly not be what it is today."**

After the victory of the democratic revolution, Right opportunists in the Party spread all sorts of fallacies and tried to halt the revolution and put capitalism into practice. At that vital moment, Chairman Mao set the course right by criticizing and repudiating the Right opportunist line and led our Party in advancing from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution without interruption. In just a few short years, the 500 million peasants were guided on to the broad road of socialist collectivization, and the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce and the handicrafts was basically completed.

With the coming to power of the Khrushchov clique of renegades in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Communist Party which had been founded by Lenin himself changed into a revisionist party and the first socialist state became a state under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. This has also occurred in a number of other socialist countries.

After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was in the main completed in our country, an undercurrent for the restoration of capitalism also occurred in our Party. How could our country avoid changing political colour? How could our Party avoid becoming a revisionist party? These were the most important questions, questions of the greatest concern, put to us by the proletariat and revolutionary people throughout the world. The great

Chinese Communist Party is able to answer these questions and solve the problems involved. This is because we have our leader of genius Chairman Mao and we have the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

When the seas are in turmoil, heroes show their true mettle. Our great leader Chairman Mao has scientifically summarized the experience of the class struggle in our socialist society, the historical experience of the dictatorship of the world proletariat, and particularly the deplorable and painful lessons of the usurpation of the leadership of the Party and state by the Khrushchov revisionist clique, and has advanced an overall set of theories and policies for preventing our Party and country from changing political colour.

Chairman Mao has expounded the theory of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society in a comprehensive, systematic and scientific way. He pointed out: **"During this [socialist] historical stage, classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue to exist, the struggle between the road of socialism and the road of capitalism goes on and the danger of a capitalist restoration remains. It is necessary to recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. It is necessary to heighten our vigilance. It is necessary to undertake socialist education. It is necessary to have a correct understanding of the problems of class contradictions and class struggle and to handle them correctly, to distinguish between the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves on the one hand and those among the people on the other and to handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite, it will degenerate, and there will be a comeback."**

In order to prevent the usurpation of the Party leadership by revisionism and the restoration of capitalism, Chairman Mao urged that class struggle be carried out in a deep and comprehensive way throughout the Party and the country and that the three great revolutionary movements [class struggle, the struggle for production, and scientific experimentation] be unfolded. He advocated the socialist education movement and the reorganization of the revolutionary class ranks in order to repulse wild attacks by the capitalist and feudal forces. He advocated the cultivation and training of tens of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in the storms and waves of class struggle.

In the last few years, Chairman Mao has further developed the theory of making revolution under conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out that the revolution's main target under this dictatorship is the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road. The theory, line, principles and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for the great proletarian cultural revolution and a series of his other writings and directives constitute a milestone in the development of Marxism. They indicate that Marxism

has developed to a completely new stage—the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself is a great revolution aimed at solving the problem of preventing the dictatorship of the proletariat from turning into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the problem of preventing the proletarian political party from degenerating into a revisionist political party.

The most striking characteristic of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat is that the class enemies strive to usurp Party and government leadership through the handful of people in authority taking the capitalist road who have sneaked into our Party, and through them to change the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and change the Communist Party into a revisionist party. The handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road are the most dangerous enemy. It is possible to prevent our country and our Party from changing political colour only by launching the great proletarian cultural revolution, overthrowing the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, eliminating their pernicious influence within the Party and state organs, actively smashing bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology, and establishing the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole Party. Only by carrying out the mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution can our Party develop, grow stronger and become consolidated in the new stage of the socialist revolution. This is a great truth.

The top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, who was exposed by the revolutionary masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution, has all along been opposed to the great, invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and has been trying with might and main to change our Party into a revisionist party, a bourgeois party.

During the years when the War of Resistance Against Japan was raging, this top Party person indulged in empty talk about "self-cultivation" of Communists while making no mention of armed struggle or the seizure of political power. After the victory of the anti-Japanese war, he openly preached the parliamentary road, urging our Party to turn its army over to the Kuomintang and to become "officials" in the Kuomintang parliament and reactionary government. If we had followed his advice, our Party would have degenerated into a revisionist party like that of Thorez or Togliatti and become a tool in the pay of the bourgeoisie.

After nationwide victory, he went all out in publicizing the theory that "exploitation has its merits." He talked loudly about "allowing the capitalists to exist

and develop for several decades more" and advocated the vigorous development of the "three horses, one plough and one cart" type of rich-peasant economy, in a vain bid to build a capitalist society in China. In order to enforce this reactionary political line, he shamelessly urged Party members to take the lead in hiring labour and in exploiting others. He talked such nonsense as: "Those who exploit can still be socialists," Party members who become rich peasants can "retain their Party membership," "there is no harm if there are 10,000 rich-peasant Party members in northeast China" and "the Party regulations and constitution permit individual farming and hiring of hands, and it is dogmatic to forbid exploitation."

This was out-and-out betrayal of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is clearly stipulated in our Party's general programme that "the Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class" and that its aim is to "uproot the system of exploitation" in China and "the achievement of . . . communism." If rich peasants and other exploiters were eligible for Party membership and Party members took the lead in exploiting others, as the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road urged, then would not our Party become a party of rich peasants and the exploiting classes? There have never been "regulations and a constitution" of a proletarian political party which permit its members to hire hands and exploit others. Only the "regulations and constitution" of bourgeois political parties permit their members to do so.

When the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in China was basically completed, this top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road talked a lot about the dying out of class struggle. He alleged that "domestically, the major class struggle has basically come to an end" and that "the question of which will win, socialism or capitalism, has now been settled." Like Khrushchov, he attempted to turn the Communist Party into a "party of the entire people." He advocated pulling a number of representatives of the bourgeoisie into the Party and openly declared that if capitalists "joined the Party, it would be all the better." He also said that "the most important task of the state is to organize the life of society" and that "the main task of the Party is to expand the productive forces at the quickest possible rate."

The "party of the entire people" is pure nonsense aimed at deceiving people. Like the state, a political party is an instrument of class struggle. As long as the Communist Party exists, it cannot possibly be of the entire people. A so-called party of the entire people is in fact an out-and-out bourgeois political party. The central task of the Communist Party can only be to engage in class struggle, enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthen it. Otherwise, it is not a genuine Communist Party. Any talk of "organizing

the life of society" or "expanding the productive forces," while negating the class nature of the state and society, is just a fraud of the old-line revisionists. These ideas of the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road are the same as what Khrushchov advertised: to place "the economic and production problems . . . at the centre of the activities of the Party organizations" and make them "the cornerstone of all their work." If we acted in this way, then our Marxist-Leninist Party would surely become a revisionist party as in the Soviet Union and all of China would change colour.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, we have exposed and overthrown the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line he pursued and shattered his scheme to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and to transform our Party into a revisionist party. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, a great victory for Party-building which takes Mao Tse-tung's thought as its guide.

Our Party had the fortitude and courage to launch the great proletarian cultural revolution and has stood the stern tests of this great movement. This is eloquent proof that our Party is the strongest Marxist-Leninist Party at the highest level.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe.**" Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have got rid of the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, the masses of Party members have tempered themselves in the revolutionary fire, and new blood has been infused into the Party. This has made our Party healthier and more vigorous and given it greater fighting strength. To consolidate our Party in the mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution marks a new era in the building of a proletarian political party.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has purified the proletarian headquarters and greatly strengthened Party leadership. The handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road declared that this revolution meant "discarding Party leadership." This is a complete calumny. This revolution has been carried out under the direct leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by the great leader Chairman Mao. This is the strongest and greatest Party leadership. What the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road meant by "Party leadership" was their issuing orders and giving commands. That is absolutely impermissible! The great proletarian cultural revolution is aimed precisely at dismissing them from office, seizing power from them and overthrowing their "leadership."



The great proletarian cultural revolution has proved that the vast majority of our Party members are good or comparatively good. Those persons in authority taking the capitalist road who sneaked into the Party are just a handful. The vast majority of Party members are resolute in following Chairman Mao's teachings, in taking the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and in struggling against that handful. This is the mainstream and the most fundamental fact.

In commemorating the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Party, the whole Party and the people throughout the country should respond warmly to the call of Comrade Lin Biao, the close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, to bring about a new upsurge in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

Comrade Lin Biao holds highest the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, studies Chairman Mao's works with the best results and applies them most effectively. For several decades, he has consistently carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line most faithfully, firmly and thoroughly. The method advocated by Comrade Lin Biao of studying Chairman Mao's works with specific problems in mind, studying and applying his works in a creative way, combining study with application, studying first what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and of striving hard to apply what one is studying has proved effective and universally suitable and should be further popularized throughout the country. In the fires of the great proletarian cultural revolution, every member of the Communist Party should use Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould himself, make great effort to destroy the bourgeois world outlook and establish the proletarian world outlook, eliminate self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest, and establish in his mind the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We should resolutely carry out everything that conforms to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and resolutely resist and oppose anything that runs counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as thoroughly to repudiate and smash the landlord and bourgeois slavishness advocated by the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road. Proletarian revolutionaries who have not yet joined the Party should set still stricter demands on themselves, take Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide at all times, constantly remould their ideology and make progress, and strive to join the ranks of the Chinese Communist Party led by Chairman Mao.

In commemorating the Party's 46th anniversary, every Communist Party member should gain a deeper understanding and a better grasp of the theories and policies concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution advanced by Chairman Mao, modestly learn from the masses, keep in close contact with them and, with them, carry this revolution through to the end. We should keep firmly to the general orientation of the struggle, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the

handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, eliminate their pernicious influence on all fronts, actively promote the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, carry out the tasks of struggle, criticism and transformation effectively in our organizations; observe proletarian revolutionary discipline and make serious efforts to carry out the policy of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production." Communist Party members should play a leading role and set examples in all these aspects. Those Party members who were deceived by the bourgeois reactionary line, duped by the book on "self-cultivation" and joined conservative organizations, should quickly return to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, draw lessons from all this and strive to be Communists worthy of the name.

In commemorating the Party's 46th anniversary, every Communist Party member should firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, always maintain the Party's style of plain living and hard work, and guard against attacks by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. Among the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road who were exposed in the great cultural revolution, there are some who degenerated precisely because they could not resist corruption by bourgeois ideology. The overturning of the chariot in front should serve as a warning for the chariot behind. Party members holding leading positions in revolutionary committees and revolutionary mass organizations at all levels in particular should heighten their vigilance because once in power, their status has changed and they are confronted with new, rigorous tests and are under the constant attack of the sugar-coated bullets of bourgeois ideology.

We are proud beyond measure to have the greatest leader of genius like Chairman Mao. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era. In the past 46 years, he has led our Party in defeating one enemy after another and bypassing one hidden shoal after another, and built our Party into a fully mature Marxist-Leninist Party. It is the highest honour for the entire Party and the greatest happiness for the entire Party and the people of the whole country that our Party has a great leader like Chairman Mao. We are tremendously proud to be members of the great Chinese Communist Party. Every member should value this honoured title, live up to Chairman Mao's expectations of us, make new contributions to the people, and be a true Communist Party member.

Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party! -

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live Chairman Mao, the great teacher, leader, supreme commander and helmsman!

(*"Hongqi"* editorial, No. 11, 1967.)

# Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Remould Our World Outlook

— Commemorating the 46th Anniversary of the Birth of the Chinese Communist Party

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us:

**"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party.**

**The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism."**

The great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party has experienced the most acute, arduous, protracted and complicated struggles in the history of revolution. For 46 years it has blazed a brilliant trail.

Ours is a Party founded and nurtured by Comrade Mao Tse-tung himself, a Party armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought; it is a proletarian revolutionary Party which integrates theory with practice, forges close links with the masses of the people and practises conscientious self-criticism.

As long ago as July 1949, Comrade Lin Biao pointed out: "In commemorating the birthday of the Party, it is of great importance for us to study hard and arm our own minds with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this way, we shall not only be able to win a quick nationwide victory, but we shall also be able to consolidate this victory and build a new China."

Today, in the excellent situation when the great proletarian cultural revolution is surging ahead with irresistible force, it is of particular importance in commemorating our Party's birthday to use Mao Tse-tung's thought—Marxism-Leninism of the present era at its highest level—to remould our world outlook and win new great victories in that revolution.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. He has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and in an all-round way. He has solved a series of major questions in the contemporary proletarian revolution; he has solved the question, both in theory and practice, of continuing to make revolution and preventing a capitalist restoration under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He has thus raised Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage, that is, to the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The history of the struggle of our Party over the past 46 years tells us: When we go forward along the revolutionary path of Mao Tse-tung's thought, our cause flourishes, develops and is victorious; when we go counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought, our cause meets with frustrations, setbacks and defeats.

The fundamental guarantee that our proletarian state will never change its political colour is the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm our minds and unify the thinking of the people throughout China, the occupation of all positions by Mao Tse-tung's thought and the handing down of Mao Tse-tung's thought to posterity generation after generation. Revisionism can be prevented when Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the people in their hundreds of millions. If revisionism emerges, we can get rid of it. If the father practises revisionism, the son will rebel against him. If the son practises revisionism, the grandson will rebel against him.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled."**

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois reactionary line represented by the Khrushchev of China is precisely the concentrated political expression of the life-and-death struggle between the two diametrically opposed types of world outlook. The proletariat and the bourgeoisie both seek to transform China according to their own world outlooks: The former wants to consolidate and reinforce the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the socialist revolution through to the end; the latter wants to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Our thoroughgoing criticism and repudiation of the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and of the bourgeois reactionary line they advanced and carried out, is, fundamentally speaking, for the purpose of vigorously destroying the bourgeois world outlook and fostering the proletarian world outlook, that is, vigorously rooting out revisionism and fostering Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, which has no historical precedent, Mao Tse-tung's thought is being grasped by the masses in their hundreds of millions in a more extensive and penetrating way, and the ideological sphere of influence of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie is being vastly diminished.

But we must realize at the same time that China was a country with a vast number of petty bourgeoisie and that the petty-bourgeois trend of thought has a fairly extensive influence. The petty-bourgeois ideology, as a system of thought, belongs to the category of the bourgeois world outlook.

Chairman Mao recently told us: **We must be good at guiding people with petty-bourgeois thinking in our ranks on to the path of the proletarian revolution. This is a key to the success of the great proletarian cultural revolution.**

Overcoming petty-bourgeois ideology is an issue of tremendous importance. We proletarian revolutionaries must pay great attention to this question especially after we have seized power. After the seizure of power, there is a change in our position. The petty-bourgeois ideology, some traces of which remain in our heads, will easily germinate and grow, the political miasma of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie in society envelops us and the enemy's sugar-coated bullets are shot at us. In these circumstances, unless they constantly remould their own world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought, those who retain sizable streaks of petty-bourgeois ideology will become complacent and stop advancing; they will style themselves "veteran rebels" and rest on their laurels; they will put on airs and act as officials before the masses and suppress democracy; they may even adopt the ways of the pampered sons of the bourgeoisie such as indulgence in extravagance and ostentatious display, and be inclined to forget the enemy, class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Every revolutionary comrade should give serious thought to this question: Whether we should hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, establish a proletarian world outlook, do a good job of wielding power for the proletariat and carry the revolution through to the end, or let self-interest grow unchecked, let the bourgeois world outlook dominate our minds, seek fame and material benefits and fight for power and position for ourselves or for our own small groups and drag the revolution backward? This is a grave question, a new and severe test for proletarian revolutionaries both in the course of and after their seizure of power.

We proletarian revolutionaries must take Mao Tse-tung's thought as our criterion for our every word or action. This is our highest principle. We support and act in accordance with anything that conforms to Mao Tse-tung's thought; we resist and oppose anything that does not. It is precisely in accordance with this principle that we rebel against the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road. Because proletarian revolutionaries have adhered to this principle, they have been subjected to attack and have had to brave the storm in the course of this struggle. It is precisely for this same reason that the proletarian revolutionaries have succeeded in seizing power. After winning victory, too, we must always adhere to this

principle, and must on no account go against it. We should criticize and earnestly improve ourselves in respect of anything we say or do that does not conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought. We should allow and encourage others to criticize us, and to oppose and fight against such deficiencies in ourselves. We should allow and encourage supervision by the masses. Only in this way is it possible to correct our errors promptly, to avoid committing serious errors, those of orientation and line, and to avoid getting corrupted. Only in this way is it possible to build up our proletarian world outlook step by step, to truly exercise power for the proletariat and faithfully carry through Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Comrade Lin Piao said: "We should regard ourselves as a part of the strength of the revolution and at the same time constantly make ourselves a target of revolution. We should revolutionize ourselves in the revolution. Without doing this, it is impossible to make the revolution a success."

Our comrades should make vigorous efforts to remould their own world outlook, to repudiate self-interest and build up the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought in their own minds. The only people who are of genuine promise are those who are good at using the method of class analysis and take the standpoint of class struggle to look at society and at themselves, who can wage a resolute struggle against old things in their own minds and who can transform their own subjective world in the course of the struggle to transform the objective world.

In the last few decades, our deputy supreme commander Comrade Lin Piao has consistently carried out and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line most faithfully, most resolutely and in the most thoroughgoing way. He has consistently held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works. Comrade Lin Piao is Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms and his best student. In the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, he provides the most brilliant example for the entire Party and for all the people of the country. We should respond to Comrade Lin Piao's call, always study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good soldiers. So long as we persist in this untiringly and remould our world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will surely succeed in carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution to victory, win new victories one after another in the socialist revolutionary cause and consolidate and carry forward those victories.

Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, June 30.)



# Chinese Government Statement

## Strongest and Most Serious Protest Against the Burmese Government's Fascist Atrocities in Opposing China And Persecuting Overseas Chinese

June 29, 1967

**I**N disregard of the Chinese Government's repeated serious protests, the Burmese Government has pursued even more feverishly its policy of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese by continuing to organize and abet ruffians in assaulting the Chinese Embassy and the Chinese agencies in Burma, killing an expert sent by China to work on an aid project in Burma, wounding our experts and diplomatic personnel and massacring large numbers of patriotic overseas Chinese, and has thus perpetrated fascist atrocities rarely found in the history of international relations and aggravated the relations between China and Burma to an unprecedented extent.

Following the incidents of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese on a large scale on June 26 and 27, several thousand ruffians twice broke into the Chinese Embassy on the noon and afternoon of June 28, stabbing people and engaging in extensive destruction. Comrade Liu Yi, a Chinese expert working on an aid project in Burma, was brutally stabbed and died heroically on the spot. A number of Chinese diplomatic personnel were stabbed and wounded. Meanwhile, thousands of ruffians in separate groups assaulted the Chinese Embassy's Office of the Military Attache, Consular Department and Office of the Economic Counsellor as well as the branch offices of the Hsinhua News Agency and the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, beating up people, committing arson and indulging in all kinds of outrages. On June 29, Burmese troops moreover besieged the Chinese Embassy and forbade its personnel to go out.

In the last few days, Burmese ruffians were running amuck in their atrocities of brutally killing, arresting and plundering the overseas Chinese. While raiding and setting fire to the office of the Overseas Chinese Teachers' Federation, they beat to death nearly 30 overseas Chinese teachers and students. In Rangoon, the homes, organizations and shops of the overseas Chinese are everywhere being raided, many overseas Chinese are being barbarously murdered and countless others have been wounded and arrested. The whole of Rangoon is now under fascist white terror.

The above unprecedentedly grave atrocities of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese are entirely engineered by the Burmese Government. The Burmese Government has landed itself in a very difficult position and is having a very hard time as a result of the reactionary policy against the Communist

Party and the people which it has pursued over a long time. Catering to the needs of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, it has staged this series of monstrous atrocities of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese in a vain attempt to divert the strong dissatisfaction of the broad masses of the Burmese people with the Burmese Government. However, this scheme will never succeed.

The Chinese side has repeatedly lodged strong protests with the Burmese Government against its atrocities of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese. On June 28, Hsiao Ming, Charge d'Affaires *a.i.* of the Chinese Embassy in Burma, personally put forward five just demands to U Ohn Khin, Executive Secretary of the Burmese Foreign Ministry: 1. Severely punish the culprits, 2. give relief to the families of the victims, 3. publicly offer apologies, 4. guarantee the safety of the Chinese Embassy in Burma and the Chinese agencies and all their Chinese personnel, and 5. immediately put an end to the fascist atrocities against overseas Chinese.

The Chinese Government solemnly points out that the profound friendship fostered jointly by the Chinese and Burmese peoples over many years is not to be sabotaged. The Chinese Government and people absolutely will not tolerate the above series of fascist atrocities perpetrated by the Burmese Government. The Chinese Government hereby lodges once again the strongest and the most serious protest with the Burmese Government. In view of the fact that the Burmese Government has already aggravated the relations between the two countries to such a grave extent, the Chinese Government decides not to send back the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Burma and will take other necessary measures in accordance with possible developments of the situation.

The Burmese Government must rein in before the precipice, immediately put an end to all its atrocities in opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese and immediately fulfil the solemn and just demands of the Chinese side. If the Burmese Government recklessly clings to its perverse course in defiance of the strong desire of the 25 million Burmese people for friendship with the Chinese people, then it can be stated categorically that the Burmese Government will gain nothing out of this, but will only have its feet crushed by the rock it has lifted.

# The Nation Denounces Burmese Government's Anti-China Atrocities

TOWARDS the latter part of June, the reactionary Burmese Government engineered a succession of infuriating, anti-China fascist atrocities, the barbarity of which is without precedent. At its instigation and command, thousands of ruffians for days on end wantonly attacked in turn the Chinese Embassy and other Chinese institutions in Rangoon; they assaulted our diplomatic personnel and caused bodily injuries, stabbed to death a Chinese expert helping with Burma's national construction, ransacked and set fire to overseas Chinese residential areas and their organizations while arresting and killing patriotic Chinese nationals there en masse. The Chinese people received the news with great indignation, and within four days more than a million people in Peking came out into the streets and demonstrated outside the Burmese Embassy. A big rally condemning the reactionary Ne Win government was held by over 100,000 Peking Red Guards in the square near Tien An Men.

## Pledge to Back Overseas Chinese Fight Against Atrocities

June 29 was the first day of the capital's big demonstrations. Contingent after contingent streamed past the Burmese Embassy as their angry shouts filled the air. Both the walls of the Embassy and the avenue it is located on were flooded in a sea of big-character posters and slogans denouncing the Burmese reactionaries. From morning till dusk, there was a steady flow of workers, government cadres, teachers and students, young Red Guards and people's commune members from the outskirts heading towards the Embassy from all directions. Holding aloft red flags and carrying portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao and the bright red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, they shouted at the top of their voices: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet modern revisionism!" and "Down with the Burmese reactionaries!"

A heavy downpour blanketed Peking on July 1, when 300,000 people braved the rain to demonstrate. Liu Ya-yun, a relative of Comrade Liu Yi, the Chinese expert who had laid down his life during the current anti-China atrocities, angrily read out her letter of protest vis-a-vis the Burmese Ambassador to China. She told him that the Burmese reactionaries had murdered a Chinese expert who was helping the Burmese in their construction, returning kindness with ingratitude. Liu Ya-yun demanded that the Burmese Government severely punish the guilty and promptly reply to this matter. Two days earlier, the revolutionary masses of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries under the State Council distri-

buted protest leaflets saying that the Burmese Government had sabotaged the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries and must shoulder all the serious consequences arising from this.

A number of foreign experts and friends in Peking also joined in the demonstration. They included staff members of the Mission of the Malayan National Liberation League in China and their head P.V. Sarma, and those from the office of the representative abroad of the Patriotic Front of Thailand led by Bhayom Chulanond.

On July 3, more than 90 people from 40 countries who are working in Peking demonstrated together outside the Burmese Embassy. Carrying portraits of the great leader of the world's revolutionary people Chairman Mao and slogans in Arabic, Japanese, English, French and other languages, and waving the *Quotations*, they sang the *Internationale* and shouted over and over: "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the Burmese people!" They strongly condemned the reactionary Ne Win government for its sanguinary atrocities and expressed their firm support for the armed struggle being carried out by the revolutionary people of Burma under the leadership of the Communist Party of Burma. Palestinian friends in Peking also handed in a letter of protest to the Burmese Embassy.

Kuo Mo-jo, Kuan Feng, Chi Pen-yu and others attended the July 3 Red Guard rally protesting the anti-China atrocities of the reactionary Burmese Government. It was also attended by proletarian revolutionary fighters from literary and art circles in the capital. Addressing the rally, Kuo Mo-jo accused the Ne Win government of frenzied anti-China crimes. He pointed out that the Communist Party of Burma belongs to the outstanding revolutionary rebels who have made noteworthy contributions to the liberation of their motherland, to the struggle against imperialism and revisionism and to the cause of communism. We shall unite with them closely, hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and fight shoulder to shoulder with them, he said.

Representing the Red Guards, Wei Yang declared that, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, they would rebel against imperialism, revisionism, and the reactionaries of all countries, including Ne Win.

Other speakers were Su Hsiu-yu, representing returned Chinese nationals from Burma, and Ko Yin Kuang, a Burmese expert working in China. The latter, after exposing the reactionary nature of the Ne

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## Peking Masses Receive Martyr's Ashes and Welcome Wounded Returning Comrades

"Down with the reactionary Ne Win government!" "The blood debt owed by the Ne Win government to the Chinese people must be repaid in blood!" On July 3, Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and other leading comrades as well as several thousand revolutionary people from all walks of life in the capital went to Peking Airport to receive the ashes of the late Comrade Liu Yi, the Chinese expert on aid projects to Burma, who was killed by thugs at the instigation of the reactionary Burmese Government. At the same time, they warmly welcomed the return of Comrades Tsao Ta-lin and Chang Jui-lien, diplomatic couriers wounded by thugs at the instigation of the reactionary Burmese Government.

Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma and head of a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, now in Peking, and Min Latt Yekhaun, a Burmese writer, also went to the airport.

Others who went there were Albanian Ambassador Vasil Nathanailli; Ha Ngoc Que, First Secretary of the Vietnamese Embassy; Le Kim, Representative of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation; Bhayom Chulanond of Thailand; and Sarma of Malaya.

As relatives of martyr Liu Yi, who carried his portrait, ash casket and the blood-stained suit which he wore at the time of his death, stepped from the plane, the thousands of revolutionary masses present opened their *Quotations From Chairman Mao*

*Tse-tung* and recited the following teaching of Chairman Mao:

**"Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. But we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death."**

**"Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!"**

Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin presented Liu Yayun, the martyr's widow, with a Chairman Mao badge and flowers. Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and other comrades conveyed their condolences to her. Comrade Liu Yi's ashes were taken from the airport, escorted by a number of revolutionary comrades.

Comrade Chang Jui-lien and Comrade Tsao Ta-lin who was carried in a stretcher came down from the plane amid the beat of drums and gongs. Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and other comrades, with the *Quotations* in their hands, came near the ramp and hugged them warmly. With tears in their eyes, the two comrades said excitedly: "Thank Chairman Mao! Thank Chairman Mao!"

Representatives of proletarian revolutionaries presented the two comrades with *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and Chairman Mao badges.

Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin also embraced both comrades and offered them Chairman Mao badges and flowers. The Albanian Ambassador, hugging the two, praised them: "You are heroes, good soldiers of Chairman Mao!"

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Win government, opened his *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and together with all present read: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** Su Hsiu-yu said that the Ne Win government may close down all the overseas Chinese schools vainly trying to prevent the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, but it could never "close down" the red hearts of the overseas Chinese devoted to their motherland and Chairman Mao. The rally expressed firm support for the armed struggle of the Burmese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Burma and also issued a letter of protest.

Mammoth demonstrations by revolutionary masses also took place in Shanghai, east China, and Kunming in the southwest.

But the reactionary Burmese Government on June 29 had the audacity to send Hsiao Ming, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Burma, a memorandum absurdly asking the Chinese Government to prevent the Chinese people from demonstrating in protest against the fascist anti-China atrocities of the reactionary Burmese Government. This unreasonable demand was rejected point-blank by the Chinese Government. The Chinese stand was made clear in a memorandum handed to Burmese Ambassador Sinwa Nawng by the First Department of Asian Affairs of the

Chinese Foreign Ministry on July 1. The deterioration of Sino-Burmese relations, the memorandum pointed out, was precipitated by the Burmese Government single-handedly; facts per se completely exploded the Burmese Government's hypocritical attitude in claiming to "maintain and preserve the friendly relations between the two countries" and they exposed its true features as the betrayer of Sino-Burmese friendship. The Chinese memorandum reminded the Burmese Government that any attempt to find a pretext for further aggravation of Sino-Burmese relations and shifting the responsibility for this would only obtain the opposite result, that is, beginning with the aim of injuring others only to end up by ruining itself. The memorandum also demanded for the second time the Burmese Government promptly lift the siege of the Chinese Embassy and the overseas Chinese quarters by Burmese troops (this demand was first put forward in a June 29 Chinese Government protest and warning to the Burmese Government), and promptly meet the other demands of the Chinese Government.

### Violent Anti-China Outrages

The siege of the Chinese Embassy took place early on June 28 when a battalion of troops, on the excuse



of giving "protection," were sent by the Burmese Government in brazen violation of the norms of international relations. The following day, it even forbade the Embassy personnel from going out. The Burmese Defence Ministry made an announcement placing the Chinese Embassy and the Chinese nationals' residential quarters under military control as from midnight, June 28. The obvious aim was to restrict the activities of the Embassy and to sever contact between it and Chinese nationals so that the Burmese Government could more viciously carry out its anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign.

What kind of "protection" was it that the Burmese Government claimed it gave the Chinese Embassy? The facts are that this reactionary government has connived with and organized thugs to commit atrocities, in addition to calling out troops and police to give them cover. The following are brief accounts of how the Embassy and other Chinese institutions were attacked by hooligans between June 26 and 28.

**June 26:** A Chinese Embassy car was pounded and damaged by thugs in the afternoon. At around eight p.m., 800 hooligans twice attacked the Embassy, crushing and taking away the national emblem and insulting the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao. While this was taking place, the Burmese troops and police stationed across the street for the "protection" of the Embassy, looked on with folded arms and even drove the police vans away and closed the gate of their barracks.

**June 27:** From 0:40 hours on, the Rangoon offices of the Hsinhua News Agency, the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, and the economic counsellor of the Chinese Embassy (which share a compound), were attacked three times. Two to three hundred at a time, the ruffians wrecked the window cases outside the entrance displaying photos of the Chinese people studying Chairman Mao's works. At two a.m., several hundred more carried out a fourth raid, breaking into the compound and setting fire to what they had removed to the courtyard from the office building.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, more than 1,000 hooligans again raided the Embassy during which the Burmese troops and police on the spot again stood around without lifting a finger. At the same time, the Hsinhua branch office and the office of the economic counsellor were raided once again by nearly a thousand thugs.

**June 28:** About one o'clock in the afternoon, 2,000 thugs, whom the Burmese Government had instigated and connived with, raided the Embassy for the third time. This time they broke into the Embassy compound and started to try and kill. Liu Yi, the Chinese expert on aid projects, was stabbed in the head, ear and at the waist and died after bleeding heavily. A diplomatic courier and several others were wounded. Khim Maung, who stabbed the courier, was caught on the spot by Chinese Embassy staff members who took away his dagger. When the culprit was handed over to the Burmese authorities, he admitted before U Ohn Khin, Executive Secretary of the Burmese Foreign

Ministry, that he had been ordered to commit the crime. In the meantime, the offices of the military attache and the Embassy's consular service were also attacked. In addition, about a dozen ruffians threw rocks at Chinese Charge d'Affaires *a.i.* Hsiao Ming while he was accusing and exposing the Burmese authorities' atrocities in the compound of the Burmese Foreign Ministry.

### Chinese Nationals in Rangoon Under White Terror

Out of the needs arising from its internal situation and relations with foreign countries, the Burmese Government started the present anti-China and anti-Chinese atrocities by forbidding overseas Chinese students in Rangoon to wear Chairman Mao badges. On June 22, the Burmese authorities of the State Primary School No. 3 in Rangoon (formerly the Chinese Girls' Middle School), forcibly took off all the Chairman Mao badges worn by the Chinese students and openly insulted our great leader Chairman Mao. This aroused great indignation among the students. The next day, when the Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy protested to the Burmese Foreign Ministry, the Burmese Government not only failed to take any step to prevent the situation from worsening, but announced the closing down of two schools—the former Chinese Girls' Middle School and the State Middle School No. 1 which was formerly the Overseas Chinese Girls' Middle School. On June 26, the day of the first attack on the Chinese Embassy, 2,000 hooligans who were instigated by the Burmese authorities surrounded and attacked two schools—the former Overseas Chinese Middle School and the former Nanyang Middle School. They beat the students' parents who went there to see their children, as well as Chinese nationals wearing Chairman Mao badges; at least one person was killed on the spot. Defying Burmese troops and police who encircled them, the overseas Chinese students persevered in their heroic struggle, singing songs composed to quotations from Chairman Mao and shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!"

On June 27, the authorities shut down another nine overseas Chinese schools for an indefinite period. Over 600 Chinese students and their parents were arrested by the reactionary authorities on the pretext of moving them to "places of safety." They went on a hunger-strike and persisted in their struggle. White terror reigned supreme in Rangoon. According to incomplete figures, more than 50 Chinese nationals and Chinese students were killed on the evening of June 26 and on June 27. The hooligans killed 27 Chinese in an attack on the Overseas Chinese Teachers' Federation on June 27. The atrocities—arson, murder and pillage—went on unabated even on June 29 when so-called "military control" was declared. The pillaging of overseas Chinese property in Yankin alone that day amounted to 100,000 kyat. The lives and property of overseas Chinese are now greatly imperilled, and persecution and atrocities against them are spreading to small and medium-sized cities. On July 1, Chinese Charge d'Affaires *a.i.* Hsiao Ming went to the Burmese

Foreign Ministry to expose the Burmese Government's new plot of destroying the bodies of those killed in an attempt to wipe out all traces of its crimes. He pointed out that should anything untoward happen to the arrested Chinese, the Burmese Government must bear full responsibility. This warning was again relayed in a note from the Chinese Embassy to the Burmese Foreign Ministry on July 2, in which four concrete measures were made for dealing with the matter of those who were killed.

### **Counter-Revolutionary Fascist Features Revealed**

On June 30, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial which pointed out that in the five years since coming to power after a military coup, the Burmese ruling clique's contradictions with the masses of the people have become increasingly sharp as a result of its fascist military rule. A new, important development has taken place in Burma's national and democratic revolution. Making use of its anti-China and anti-

Chinese campaign to divert the attention of the people at home and put down their resistance, the reactionary Burmese Government naturally works hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and its No. 1 accomplice, Soviet revisionism; it has thus embarked on the road of alignment with the imperialists and revisionists against China and betrays the interests of Burma itself. But, the *Renmin Ribao* editorial stated, there is no way out for the Burmese Government in starting an anti-China campaign. The paper quoted the great leader Chairman Mao's words "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." The paper also said: "In opposing the Communists and the people at home and ganging up with imperialism and revisionism against China in its foreign relations, the Burmese Government will only speed up its own destruction."

# **The Reactionary Burmese Government's Anti-China Activities Will Only Hasten Its Own Doom**

—Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma

To all the people of Burma:

On June 22, 1967, the ultra-reactionary military government of Ne Win began its persecution of the Chinese nationals in Rangoon. Especially on June 26, 27 and 28, it assembled hooligans to brutally beat up and persecute many Chinese youths and other Chinese nationals. Over 50 Chinese nationals were killed. While ruffians looted and damaged the property of the Chinese nationals, soldiers and policemen of the government arrested about 400 Chinese students.

At the same time, the Embassy and other offices of the People's Republic of China were attacked and damaged. Encouraged by the government, the hooligans had the impudence to insult Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and carry away the emblem of the People's Republic of China.

As a result of the cruel persecution by the Ne Win military government, the blood of our Chinese brothers was shed.

This is the most serious crime committed by the Ne Win military government. This is an outrageous insult to the feeling of friendship of the Chinese and Burmese peoples which is ardently cherished by the broad masses of the people.

This is by no means an accident.

It is a carefully calculated manoeuvre, executed in close co-operation and co-ordination with the American imperialists, the modern revisionists headed by the revisionist leadership of the C.P.S.U., other international forces of reaction and the Chiang Kai-shek bandits. It is an act directly connected with the anti-communist, anti-people policy long pursued by the Ne Win military government in the interests of its own class. By this act, it has revealed its true colours even further.

Ne Win and other members of the military government are the ringleaders who ignited the flames of the Burmese civil war. For over 19 years, they have been personally directing and carrying out this anti-people, unjust civil war.

They have brought intense sufferings to the broad masses of the Burmese people including the minority nationalities of Burma such as the Karens, Chins, Mons, Kachins, Shans, Arakanese, Pa-o, Kayahs and others. Wherever their forces go, many people are being killed, villages are being burnt, property looted and women raped.

They arrest, torture and imprison large numbers of the Burmese people. Almost five years ago, on July 7, 1962, they shot over a hundred university students to death in one day and wounded about 300 others in Rangoon; a crime unparalleled not only in the history of Burma but also in the history of the entire world.

They set up a Burma Socialist Programme Party by assembling renegades and opportunists to perpetuate their reign of terror in the land. With a phoney "socialist programme" they are trying every trick to mislead the public everywhere.

It is impossible, however, to solve the innumerable problems of the country by means of a reactionary programme or to keep the people in the dark and fool them for ever.

The 19-year-old armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Burma is winning victory after victory. Under the blows of the Communist Party of Burma and the allied parties in the national-democratic united front, the Ne Win military government is gasping for breath.

At present, it is also a time when the Burmese people have to tighten their belt and to suffer the increasingly grave economic crisis brought about by the various reactionary policies of the military government. Today, people are starving in a country where the rice output per capita used to be among the highest in the world.

Under these serious circumstances, the Ne Win military government is trembling before the gathering wrath of the entire nation. To seek a way out of its grave military, political and economic crises, it has cunningly plotted to divert the spearhead of popular discontent towards the Chinese people. It is an attempt to create Sino-Burmese conflicts throughout the land.

To meet the need of the imperialists and modern revisionists, the Ne Win military government plotted to break the bonds of friendship between the Burmese and Chinese peoples.

In the history of Burma, the reactionary ruling classes always resort to racial conflicts to find a way out of their difficulties. Before World War II, the British imperialists instigated the Indo-Burmese and Sino-Burmese conflicts to rid themselves of their own difficulties. During World War II, the Japanese fascists created Karen-Burmese and Kachin-Burmese nationality conflicts in order to consolidate their rule. During the rule of the Freedom League government, U Nu, U Ba Swe and U Kyaw Kyein also instigated Karen-Burmese, Kachin-Burmese and Shan-Burmese conflicts in their futile attempts to find a way out of their self-created troubles. But in the end they were all punished by the masses of the people.

Despite all this, the nationalities of Burma are becoming more and more friendly and united under the leadership of the Communist Party of Burma.

Ne Win's conspiracy to stir up national enmity will be thwarted and smashed by the people.

No force on earth can destroy the Burmese people's feeling of Sino-Burmese friendship and the spirit of solidarity among all nationalities. Ne Win is knocking his head against the wall and his despicable trick shall not succeed.

No doubt, the Ne Win clique is doomed to follow the path of destruction for all reactionaries.

In the present situation, we call upon the Burmese people

(1) to immediately stop and oppose by all means at their disposal the scheme of the reactionary Ne Win military government, which is trying to destroy Sino-Burmese friendship in the hope of maintaining its own power; to unite and do their best to consolidate and strengthen the friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples and solidarity among all nationalities; to strive to give full support to our Chinese brothers and sisters living in Burma;

(2) to strive for the development and expansion of the armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Burma. Because only by carrying out a tit-for-tat struggle can the tyrannical rule of the Ne Win military government be ended.

We call on all political parties and groups waging an armed struggle under the banner of the national democratic united front to deal more telling blows at the Ne Win military government.

(3) We call on all the Burmese people to rise up to strive for the complete overthrow of the Ne Win military government and the establishment of a people's democratic and united front government. This is the only way to solve various problems facing Burma, because under the rule of the reactionary Ne Win military government, various problems facing Burma can in no way be solved. The present economic crisis will surely continue.

Only by working in these directions, can we halt the scheme causing the present Sino-Burmese conflict, can we stop racial conflict likely to be created in another form and can we establish a new Burma of complete independence, unity, peace and prosperity.

We fully support the revolutionary, heroic and just acts of our Chinese brothers and sisters.

Let no one destroy Sino-Burmese friendship!

Down with the reactionary Ne Win military government!

Victory to the people's democratic revolution!

Long live the solidarity between the Burmese and Chinese peoples!

Long live the solidarity between the Communist Party of Burma and the Communist Party of China!

Long live Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung!

**The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma,**

June 28, 1967

*Peking Review, No. 28*



# Big Betrayal at Hollybush

by OBSERVER

Soviet revisionist chieftain Alexei Kosygin recently went to the United States for long confidential talks with Lyndon Johnson at Glassboro. These produced the so-called "Hollybush spirit." This was the most undisguised collusion between the renegade clique headed by Brezhnev and Kosygin on the one hand, and U.S. imperialism on the other, since the former climbed to power, and also its dirtiest betrayal of the people of the world.

At the same time, following the Middle East events, it was another concentrated expression of the reactionary nature of the Soviet revisionist clique and it was very helpful to the people of the world in recognizing the true features of these revisionists.

Kosygin's talks with Johnson have proclaimed the utter bankruptcy of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique's deceptive policy of sham opposition to imperialism, sham support and sham revolution, a policy which it had taken no end of pains to palm off on the world's people.

The smoke of gunpowder had hardly drifted off the Middle East battlefield when these talks took place. As the chief culprit in the war of aggression, U.S. imperialism became the object of universal condemnation, while the Soviet revisionist clique, which betrayed the Arab people and gained extreme notoriety, was also denounced everywhere. However, in these very circumstances, Kosygin went so far as to throw himself into Johnson's embrace before the eyes of the whole world. This was forceful proof of the impatience and eagerness of that clique to gang up with, hire itself out to and show its loyalty to U.S. imperialism. It also clearly showed the hypocrisy and obnoxiousness of the histrionics in which the members of the clique had long indulged.

The Kosygin-Johnson talks marked the beginning of a new period of U.S.-Soviet collusion in which the Soviet revisionists has flung themselves completely at the feet of the U.S. imperialists and played a secondary role in the counter-revolutionary "holy alliance" dominated by the United States.

Whereas Khrushchov tried his best to achieve equal status with U.S. imperialism in the Soviet revisionist clique's dream of "Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination," today his followers content themselves with playing the role of a docile accomplice and sycophant of U.S. imperialism. They are all obedience and servility to Washington. For this reason, Kosygin and his like, more than Khrushchov, fit in with the needs of U.S. imperialism and have therefore won more approval and praise from their Wall Street bosses.

Kosygin's big betrayal at Glassboro has evoked a round of applause in the United States and the entire

Western world. Johnson smugly called it a "significant and historic meeting." U.S. and other Western papers have approvingly and joyfully boosted the meeting, saying that it "seems to have achieved unexpected success," that it was "a genuine meeting of minds," that "the groundwork for changes in the future on substantive issues has been laid," and that "a fresh start in human affairs is at hand."

This exhilaration of Washington and Western public opinion is due to the fact that the Soviet revisionist clique laid all its cards on the table at the Glassboro talks with U.S. imperialism. To use Johnson's own expression, "we understand each other better." This means that U.S. imperialism now trusts the Soviet revisionists more than ever and sees more clearly that these people can render it truly valuable service and play a role no one else can.

These talks have also reflected the serious weakness of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and their common fear of the revolutionary movements of the world's people.

The common counter-revolutionary interests of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have given birth to the so-called "Hollybush spirit." In conditions in which international class struggles are daily sharpening and the revolutionary movements of the world people are daily mounting, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are finding the going tougher and tougher. The Johnson Administration, whose policies of aggression and war are meeting with failure everywhere, is heavily besieged by the world's people. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique, too, is steadily declining and going downhill rapidly; it is up against it at home and abroad. U.S. imperialism, therefore, has greater need than ever to utilize the Soviet revisionists, while the Soviet revisionists, too, have all the more need to be subservient to U.S. imperialism. Thus the two naturally have to collude further and unite with all forces of reaction in the world to deal with the revolutionary forces in their attempts to save themselves from their doom.

Through the Glassboro talks, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have arrived at an over-all co-ordination and collaboration in their global strategy. They have not only struck deals over this or that issue, but have also made a package deal. They have not only worked hand in glove over problems in this or that area, but have also tightened up their over-all collaboration in every sphere of activity on a worldwide scale. Thus, the so-called general line of "Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination" of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique is linked more closely than ever with the counter-revolutionary global strategy of

U.S. imperialism, and the foreign policy of the Soviet revisionist clique has been placed more in line with U.S. imperialist global strategy.

Through the Glassboro talks, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism also have jointly worked out counter-revolutionary schemes to suppress the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world, in particular the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. During the talks, Johnson openly shouted that the two big powers could set an example for other nations in avoiding conflicts. Kosygin lost no time in raising the cry that there should be an end to war all over the world, that any aggravation of the situation should be prevented, and that everyone should refrain from bringing about new complications. The two echoed each other. In a word, resistance to aggression and the people's revolution are impermissible. This is the mark of an international gendarmerie, pure and simple.

Again through the Glassboro talks, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism achieved unanimity on basic policy concerning many current major international problems and reached new agreements, tacit and otherwise. After the talks, Kosygin made a deliberate gesture of stressing that there were "differences" between the Soviet Union and the United States over this or that problem. This is only the usual smokescreen.

A common basis for the collusion between Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism is that they both regard the Chinese people as their number 1 enemy. Before the Glassboro talks, the Soviet revisionist clique came up with an anti-China resolution in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. After the talks, Kosygin openly attacked China's hydrogen bomb test. It is through the joint planning and instigation of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism that the reactionaries of various countries, following their example, have whipped up a small anti-China adverse current.

The talks have more clearly than before proved that the Soviet-U.S. alliance is an anti-Communist, anti-people, counter-revolutionary and anti-China alliance from start to finish.

Naturally, the Soviet revisionist clique's betrayal of the world's people and its pursuit of U.S.-Soviet collaboration is nothing new. Ever since Khrushchov came to power, this clique has made this its national policy and has been possessed with the idea of "meeting" U.S. Presidents. From Camp David to Hollybush the Soviet revisionist clique has slid down an ever increasing despicable and vile road of betrayal.

After the Khrushchov-Eisenhower talks in 1959, the Soviet revisionist clique made a lot of propaganda about the "Camp David spirit," tried its best to prettify U.S. imperialism, aggravate Sino-Soviet relations, split the international communist movement and betray the national-liberation movement of the Congo (Kinshasa). It prattled about the Camp David talks as "a new era

in international relations." In essence, this was the beginning of the criminal history of open Soviet-U.S. partnership against world revolution.

In 1961, when Khrushchov had talks with Kennedy, they concocted the so-called "Vienna spirit." Shortly after the talks, the Soviet revisionist clique made known its out-and-out revisionist "programme," opposed Albania on a big scale and, in co-ordination with Kennedy's "strategy of peace," undermined the national-liberation struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples. A year later, Khrushchov capitulated to U.S. imperialism and begged for mercy in the Caribbean crisis. At the same time, he supported the Indian reactionaries in their attacks on China. All this shows that the so-called "Vienna spirit" meant the treacherous acts of the Soviet revisionist clique in openly capitulating to U.S. imperialism and intensifying its opposition to the Chinese and other people in the world.

In 1963, while breaking off the talks between the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties, the Soviet revisionist clique signed a partial nuclear test ban treaty in Moscow with the United States and Britain. The Soviet clique then made a big to-do about the so-called "Moscow spirit." It unscrupulously pushed, on an extensive scale, its policy of four fors and four againsts: for uniting with imperialism against socialism; for uniting with the United States against China; for uniting with the reactionaries of all countries against the peoples of the world and for uniting with the Tito clique and renegades of all colours and descriptions against the Marxist-Leninist Parties. By the so-called "Moscow spirit" was meant the final, complete transposition of relations with enemies and friends by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, and its formation of an open counter-revolutionary "holy alliance" with imperialism headed by the United States and the reactionaries of various countries.

The recent Kosygin-Johnson talks are a new milestone which shows that the Soviet revisionist clique has slid further and further down the road of betrayal. Since they came to power, Kosygin and company have faithfully inherited and greatly developed the Khrushchov revisionist counter-revolutionary line. The Glassboro talks are a general exposure of the countless betrayals by Kosygin and his like in the past two years or more, and a concentrated expression of their reactionary features which reveal that, at the dictates of U.S. imperialism, they are bent on suppressing the revolutionary people of the world. The talks are also a political gamble by which the clique of this handful of renegades and scabs, finding themselves at the end of their rope, attempt to stave off their doom.

Frankly speaking, the so-called "Hollybush spirit," in so far as the Soviet revisionist clique is concerned, is a slavish spirit of openly and shamelessly swearing allegiance to U.S. imperialism, the Judas spirit of betraying wholesale the interests of the people of the entire world, the spirit of a vassal-king trying to use the protection of the biggest imperialist power to main-

tain his own vassal court, a through-and-through counter-revolutionary spirit of being intent upon antagonizing the Soviet people and the people of the whole world.

The Soviet revisionist clique is a pack of incorrigible renegades. They will inevitably become more and more frantic in their opposition to the Soviet and other peoples of the world. Every time they commit an act of betrayal, they will become more exposed. After their exposure, they will continue to commit further acts of betrayal, and so on till their doom. This is the inexorable logic of renegades.

At the Glassboro talks, the Soviet revisionists discarded the last shred of their tattered figleaf, which has enabled the people to see still more clearly that the small clique of renegades and scabs is rotten to the core. Just as Lenin said when repudiating the Second International revisionist parties, "What a foul and festering abscess has developed within its parties, and what an unbearably putrid stench comes from

some source." From now on, it will be more difficult for the Soviet revisionists to be believed, no matter what sweet words they use and whatever disguise they assume.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The time is not far away when the aggressors and their running dogs in the world will all of them be buried. There can be no escape for them."

The counter-revolutionary collusion between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism can never halt the advance of the wheel of history and save them from their doom. It can only quicken their march to the grave.

The tide of world revolution is surging forward with tremendous momentum. It will surely sweep aside all dams and barriers and roll ahead. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism will be washed away by this irresistible revolutionary tide.

(*"Renmin Ribao," July 3.*)

# Congratulations on China's First H-Bomb Explosion

## Greetings From the Central Committee of the Burmese Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has received a message from the **Central Committee of the Burmese Communist Party** greeting China's successful explosion of its first hydrogen bomb.

The message reads:

The Burmese Communist Party and all Burmese people warmly congratulate the People's Republic of China on successfully exploding its first hydrogen bomb on June 17, 1967.

This victory is a great leap forward in China's development of nuclear weapons and signifies that it has already entered a completely new stage.

This victory, of which the Chinese people and the people the world over feel extremely proud, is another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, another brilliant victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the fruit of victory of persistently following the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and firmly opposing and defeating the revisionist line of the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road.

The mastery of the hydrogen bomb by the People's Republic of China greatly encourages the world's revolutionary people and instils great fear in the im-

perialists headed by the U.S., the modern revisionists headed by Soviet revisionism and all reactionaries.

The success of China's hydrogen bomb explosion once again smashes the nuclear monopoly of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

This victory is a gigantic support to the Vietnamese people who are fighting a glorious and heroic war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to the Asian, African and Latin American people who are fighting for national liberation and people's democracy, to the Arab people who are struggling against aggression by the U.S. and British imperialists and their lackey—the Israeli reactionaries—and to the people of the whole world.

The outcome of war is decided not by weapons but by people. Basing itself on this theory, the People's Republic of China has carried out the necessary and restricted nuclear tests and has developed nuclear weapons. China is doing so only for the purpose of defending the country with the ultimate purpose of destroying nuclear weapons. The possession of nuclear weapons by the Chinese people is not for the purpose of carrying out military aggression but for safeguarding real world peace. "Therefore, we fully support China's action.

Comrades, for this great achievement, the Burmese Communist Party wish to extend our warmest congratulations to you and through you to the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, workers, technicians, scientists and all the others who



have been engaged in the explosion of the hydrogen bomb.

In the interests of the Chinese people and the world's people, may you achieve further new success.

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Long Live Chairman Mao!

Down with modern revisionism!

Long live the unity between the Parties and peoples of our two countries!

## Greetings From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has received a message from the **Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand** greeting China's successful explosion of its first hydrogen bomb. The message reads:

On behalf of all Party members and the revolutionary people of Thailand, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand conveys the warmest congratulation to the People's Republic of China on the brilliant achievement of the explosion of its first hydrogen bomb on June 17, 1967, on Chinese territory.

Under the wise leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China and the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the success of this hydrogen bomb test conducted by the outstanding Chinese People's Liberation Army, the workers, engineers, technicians and scientists represents a big leap in the development of China's nuclear weapons and the entry of its science and technique into an entirely new stage. It displays the great strength of China's national defence, and at the same time it shows that the Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, are able to perform all miracles for their motherland and make their contributions to the liberation of the oppressed people of the world.

In less than three years, the People's Republic of China has tested the atom bomb, guided missile and hydrogen bomb and made great achievements. These achievements prove again the unique superiority of the socialist system. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, the summit of Marxism-Leninism in the era of imperialism heading towards total collapse while socialism is marching on to victory the world over. This is also a brilliant victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

We are proud of the success of the H-bomb test of the Chinese people, the closest comrades-in-arms of the patriotic and revolutionary people of Thailand. This success is like our own. All oppressed people will also look on it as their own and a matter for pride. The explosion of this H-bomb has become a sharp weapon for people the world over in opposing U.S. imperialism which is pressing ahead with its policies of aggression

and war. It has tremendously heightened the militancy of the revolutionary people of the whole world and punctured the arrogance of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism which are collaborating to dominate the world, carrying out nuclear monopoly and conducting the nuclear blackmail against the people all over the world.

The success of this H-bomb test has made all imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, its collaborator the Soviet modern revisionist clique and their stooges and henchmen, including their lackeys in Thailand, tremble and panic. Their frantic clamours are prompted by fear.

The success of this H-bomb test is an encouragement to the people all over the world who are opposing imperialism and colonialism and to the people who are opposing U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism. It has greatly inspired the heroic Vietnamese people who stand in the forefront of the struggle and the Arab people subjected to aggression by U.S.-British imperialism and their tool Israel, and also inspired the people of Thailand who are engaged in the national democratic revolution and are carrying out a life-and-death armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its Thanom-Praphas clique in order to drive out U.S. imperialism and overthrow its tool the Thanom-Praphas clique.

The patriotic and revolutionary people of Thailand and the Communist Party of Thailand are overjoyed at and inspired by the new success in science and technology achieved by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the red sun that shines most brightly in the hearts of revolutionaries the world over.

May the Chinese people continue to obtain new successes! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

## Greetings From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has received a letter from the **Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya** expressing warm congratulations on China's successful explosion of its first hydrogen bomb. The letter reads as follows:

When the great proletarian cultural revolution had achieved a decisive victory, China successfully exploded its first hydrogen bomb. This is a historic victory shared by all the revolutionary people of the world. The Communist Party and people of Malaya are filled with boundless pride and joy. We wish to express to you, and through you, to the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, our warmest congratulations. We wish to pay the highest tribute to the great supreme commander, Comrade Mao

*(Continued on p. 39.)*

# Enthusiastic Response to Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee's Regulations

PROVINCES and municipalities in China have enthusiastically responded to the publication of the "Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee's Regulations on Seriously Improving Style of Work" and the article "Guard Against Corruption by Bourgeois Ideology" by *Hongqi's* Commentator (see last issue). Revolutionary committees in many provinces and municipalities studied and discussed these regulations and then put forward similar measures to improve their own style of work in the light of their own particular circumstances. **Chairman Mao's instructions "... to serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses"** are the keynote of all these various regulations.

At an enlarged meeting called by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee on June 23 revolutionary cadres and responsible members of revolutionary mass organizations unanimously hailed the Shantung regulations as a document upholding the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They declared they would conscientiously study and carry out these regulations thoroughly, resolutely and promptly.

Discussing the concrete state of affairs in the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and its affiliated revolutionary mass organizations, with the regulations of Shantung as a yardstick, the meeting in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism went into such matters as keeping close to the masses, collective leadership, taking part in manual labour, practising economy in carrying on revolution, and other questions. Speakers expressed their determination to make a timely study of the regulations, and swiftly and resolutely implement them. A resolution along these lines was passed unanimously.

The two Shanghai newspapers *Wenhui Bao* and *Jiefang Ribao* each devoted editorials to this. *Wenhui Bao* pointed out, "After the proletarian revolutionaries have seized power, the struggle between the bourgeoisie, which seeks to restore capitalism, and the proletariat, which opposes a restoration, still exists, and one of the main features of this struggle, is the bourgeoisie's efforts to corrupt the proletarian revolutionaries, particularly their leading core, in order to bring about a 'peaceful evolution.'" *Jiefang Ribao* pointed out that the masses must be mobilized to "exercise supervision

over members of the revolutionary committees at all levels and leading members of the revolutionary mass organizations at all levels."

On June 25, an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee was called to study and discuss the Shantung regulations and the *Hongqi* article. It pointed out that the regulations were of great practical significance in proletarianizing and revolutionizing the Kweichow Provincial R.C., in making it highly militant and closely identified with the masses. It also noted that the regulations clearly pointed out how proletarian revolutionaries, after seizing power, should more effectively and creatively study and apply the works of Chairman Mao, resolutely carry out the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and establish the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They stressed that the basic guarantee, the key to establishing a good style of work was to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a big way so as to promote the ideological revolutionization of men. Therefore, it was necessary to study "the three constantly read articles," diligently eliminate self-interest and foster public interest, remould one's world outlook and always be servants wholeheartedly serving the people. In conclusion, the Kweichow Provincial R.C. decided to study and resolutely implement the Shantung regulations.

An enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee was held on June 26 and 27 with a similar agenda. The two-day meeting passed a decision on conscientiously studying and implementing the "Regulations of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee on Seriously Improving Style of Work" and revolutionizing the leadership. It declared that after the proletarian revolutionaries' seizure of power from the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines had not come to an end. These struggles all boiled down to the question of power, that is, the proletariat wanted to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat while the bourgeoisie wanted to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. That was why, after the proletarian revolutionaries seized power, after they had taken authority, the question of guarding against corruption

by bourgeois ideology had become an extremely important one: the regulations of the Shantung Provincial R.C. was of the utmost significance in solving this question.

On June 26, the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee at an enlarged meeting of its standing committee called to study and discuss the regulations of the Shantung Provincial R.C. also drew up similar regulations for itself based on local conditions. For the proletariat to hold power, and to exercise power well, the meeting unanimously declared, it was necessary to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and establish the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The meeting decided that members of its Revolutionary Committee must behave like ordinary working people, and always keep close to the masses. Taking part in manual labour and going deep

down to the grass-roots levels, said speakers, were important guarantees for promoting the revolutionization of their ideology, work, way of living and style of work, for guarding against corruption by bourgeois ideology, and for preventing the rise of revisionism.

Recently, in addition to the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees, revolutionary committees and revolutionary mass organizations at all levels in the Shanghai municipality and Shantung Province have held meetings to discuss current thinking, discover their shortcomings and take appropriate measures to correct them. They expressed their determination to maintain the closest contact with the masses so as to continue to make new contributions to the revolution under the new conditions that exist today.

## **P.L.A. Hero With Mao Tse-tung's Thought In Absolute Authority**

**A**NOTHER Chinese People's Liberation Army hero who gave his life to save some Red Guards has come forth in the great proletarian cultural revolution. His name was Lu Hsiang-pi, and he was a member of the guards company of an air force unit.

### **"My Life Is at the Party's Disposal"**

On the afternoon of March 3, Lu Hsiang-pi, temporarily working on an army farm, was loading empty oil drums on a horse cart when the banging of the drums against the cart's steel frame startled the horse. The animal bolted down a narrow crowded street. Lu Hsiang-pi grabbed the reins to stop the horse when a sudden turn threw him to the ground. Seeing his danger, some nearby workers shouted: "Let go of the reins! Let go of the reins!" It was at this moment that the soldier saw four young Red Guards standing some way ahead. Unable to get out of the way, their lives were in imminent danger. He dragged on the reins with all his might, trying to pull the horse's head down by the weight of his body. The frightened horse dragged him forward one metre, three metres, six metres . . . but Lu Hsiang-pi didn't let go.

Short as they were, each metre measured the noble communist thought of Lu Hsiang-pi, who completely ignored his own safety for that of others. Short as they were, each metre testified to the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought solidly established in the young armyman's mind.

With a last effort, Lu Hsiang-pi finally succeeded in pulling the horse's head to the ground, and making



a sudden sharp turn, it stumbled. Man, horse, and cart rolled into a roadside ditch. The four Red Guards were saved, but Lu Hsiang-pi was fatally injured. Despite immediate medical attention, he died a hero's death.

A copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, a picture of Chairman Mao, and an application to join the Chinese Communist Party which he had completed only the night before were found in his pockets. In it, he had written: "My life is at the Party's disposal."

### **In the Great School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought**

Twenty-two years old this year, Lu Hsiang-pi enlisted in the spring of 1966. In one short year, the army had transformed him from an ordinary youth into a great communist fighter like Lei Feng and Ouyang Hai before him. This was because the P.L.A., which educated him, is a big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and because he creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works and became steeled and tempered in the storms of the great cultural revolution.



The day he entered the company barracks, he was struck by the prevailing vigorous political atmosphere. Everywhere in and around the barracks quotations from Chairman Mao and instructions by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao were posted. Commanders and fighters studied Chairman Mao's works at every opportunity and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought to their daily life and work wherever possible. Seeing all this, Lu Hsiang-pi pledged to himself: "I will study Chairman Mao's works as hard as I can and strive to become his good fighter!"

From then on, he studied regularly—once every morning and once every night. In the morning, he would think over the day's work and consider how to do it well according to Chairman Mao's teachings. In the evening, he would review the day's work and his thoughts in the light of Chairman Mao's instructions. He studied seven days a week. "There can be no days off in studying Chairman Mao's works," he said.

Lu Hsiang-pi first of all applied what he studied to changing his world outlook, to eradicating self-interest and fostering public interest in his mind. Like many other comrades, when he first enlisted, he disliked some of the work assigned him and the hardships and fatigue of training. After studying "the three constantly read articles" by Chairman Mao, he changed his attitude. He declared: "There are only inferior thoughts, not inferior types of work in our country. We should do whatever the revolution needs!" He was transferred three times in one year to do different work, and at each post he took Chang Szu-teh and Norman Bethune as his models and wholeheartedly served the people.

Lu Hsiang-pi once said: "Each quotation from Chairman Mao has the power of an atom bomb." He posted Chairman Mao's pictures and quotations everywhere.

Lu Hsiang-pi said: "To revolutionary fighters, grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought is our most vital need." So he constantly propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought among the people. He bought many copies of Chairman Mao's works which he gave friends and relatives. He also wrote many letters to his family and friends asking them to pay attention to state affairs. He had a magnificent wish: that everyone in China should own a set of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, and that everyone in the world should have a copy of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

### **Maturing in the Storm of the Great Cultural Revolution**

**Chairman Mao says: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants."**

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, Lu Hsiang-pi constantly studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought

creatively in the course of the class struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Last August, the young Red Guards rushed full force into society and destroyed old ideas, culture, customs and habits and fostered new ones; they cleaned up the muck from the old society and thus performed an immortal service. How to regard this new-born phenomenon was a test for everyone—whether to support or oppose it; back it enthusiastically or just look on with folded arms.

Having studied Chairman Mao's teachings, Lu Hsiang-pi gave his firm support to all the Red Guards' revolutionary actions. An entry in his diary reads: "The Red Guards are brought up by Chairman Mao himself. There can be no mistake in their orientation which is pointed out by Chairman Mao. . . . They have done much good. They have weeded out those blackguards who are opposed to socialism and have thus accomplished a great deal. . . . With such successors to the revolutionary cause as the Red Guards, China will never change its colour."

Lu Hsiang-pi had deep class feeling for the Red Guards. There is a highway near his company's kitchen, and when he worked there he saw many Red Guards going by every day. On his own, he prepared drinking water and brought it to the roadside for the Red Guards, with whom he talked, sang and studied quotations from Chairman Mao.

**The great leader Chairman Mao issued the militant call to the People's Liberation Army to support the masses of the Left.** Although Lu was not assigned to a factory or the countryside to support the Left, he did his best in this regard at his daily post.

He often went to a veterinary station on business. Each time he would study Chairman Mao's works and the Party's policies together with the comrades there. When the great cultural revolution entered the crucial stage in which the proletarian revolutionaries, on the basis of great alliance, began seizing power from the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, the revolutionaries at the station could not quite make up their minds whether to enter into alliance with another organization. At this point, Lu studied Chairman Mao's writings with them, and together they analysed the situation and worked out a satisfactory solution.

Commune members wrote big-character posters criticizing the chairman of the people's commune in Lu's native village. For a time, the chairman found the criticism hard to accept and this affected his work. When Lu learnt this, he immediately wrote to the commune chairman, asking him to treat criticism from the masses correctly in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, and, together with the commune members, carry the movement through to the end. Not long afterwards, Lu got a reply from the chairman telling

him that he was greatly inspired by Lu's letter. He had studied and re-studied Chairman Mao's works and finally realized where he had erred and he had rectified his ways. Since he came over to the side of the masses, he was warmly welcomed by the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, and now he has been elected head of the leading group in a "three-in-one" combination.

Lu was also active in helping other units in the locality where he was stationed to respond to Chairman Mao's call to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production," and in defending the great cultural revolution.

Thus, by constantly studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a creative way in daily life and in struggle, Lu gradually remoulded his world outlook and acquired the proletarian world outlook of wholly and completely serving the people. He was able to solve every problem consciously with Mao Tse-tung's thought, which had a supreme place in his mind. His

mental world had reached a noble height and he had grown up into a great communist fighter.

Lu's comrades-in-arms respectfully inscribed the following words on his tombstone:

"Comrade Lu Hsiang-pi established Mao Tse-tung's thought in his mind in a position of absolute authority."

Both *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily) devoted much space to his heroic deeds. In an editorial, the latter pointed out: The unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution is bringing up a whole generation of new, communist people. The absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought has been established in their minds. And Lu Hsiang-pi is an outstanding representative of this new generation. The General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army issued a circular calling on the entire army to propagate Lu's deeds and to learn from him. A mass movement to learn from Lu Hsiang-pi is now developing extensively and in depth throughout the army.

## "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTARIES

### Tragedy in Red Square — Why?

With the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution just round the corner, a 67-year-old Soviet citizen killed himself with a home-made bomb beside the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square. The act was a protest against Soviet revisionist rule. Brezhnev, Kossygin and company never tire of bragging about the undivided support they say the Soviet people give them for their domestic and foreign policies. Rather, the Red Square incident gave them a resounding slap in the face.

One may recall that incident in Washington where an American burnt himself to death in front of the Pentagon in protest against the U.S. ruling circles' policy of aggression. Or those cases of self-immolation in downtown Saigon in condemnation of the treasonous activities of the south Vietnam puppet gang. Now something similar has come to pass, of all places in the world, in Moscow's Red Square! It makes one think, doesn't it?

The Soviet revisionist clique has betrayed the October Revolution. They have restored capitalism at

home and, abroad, followed a policy of capitulating to imperialism and selling out the interests of the world's people. They have changed the colour of the socialist Soviet Union beyond recognition. In the recent Middle East events, they stabbed the Arab people in the back by serving as despicable accomplices of U.S. imperialism. The line pursued by the Soviet revisionist clique to the detriment of both the country and people naturally arouses increasing discontent among the great mass of the Soviet people. This tragedy in Red Square, which has no precedent in the last 50 years, betokens the popular resentment rumbling through the Soviet land.

It was for this reason that the ruling Soviet revisionist clique has been greatly alarmed by the death of an ordinary citizen. To cover up the truth about the case, *Pravda* and *Izvestia* unceremoniously inserted a news item the following day. According to these official mouthpieces, this citizen of the Lithuanian Soviet republic was a criminal who had attempted "to kill his wife and son with a razor-blade" and that his was a serious case of "sclerosis of the cerebral vessels." In a word, the revisionist ruling clique tried its best to des-

cribe him as a mentally deficient and unruly person whose self-destruction had no political significance whatsoever.

Such stratagems are far too clumsy. The ruling Soviet revisionist clique dares not and cannot offer any explanation as to why such a person had to journey all the way to Moscow to put an end to his own life in so extraordinary a manner in front of the Lenin Mausoleum. The version of the incident handed out by the Soviet revisionists, if anything, only goes to show that whoever is dissatisfied with their rule will be condemned as a criminal or a lunatic.

These are the tactics usually employed by the ruling Soviet revisionist clique. Hasn't it persecuted a large number of so-called "heretics" who opposed it by throwing them into prisons or lunatic asylums? In order to maintain its revisionist rule, this gang of renegades exercises ruthless bourgeois dictatorship over the Soviet people and has turned the Soviet Union into a kind of fascist state. But the Soviet people will not tolerate the reactionary rule of these revisionists for long. By committing suicide in Red Square, the old man performed an act of passive resistance to the revisionist ruling clique. It is certain that the Soviet people, as they grow in awakening, will rise in rebellion and dethrone this gang.

As Chairman Mao put it: **"The banner of the October Revolution is invincible, and all the forces of**

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The case of an old man using a home-made grenade to blow himself up in Red Square took place on June 28, according to reports from Moscow. People in the Soviet Union have been shocked by the incident, which has become the subject of much talk.

TASS released the news the following day, but carefully avoided mentioning the reasons for the old man's suicide. He was Nikolai Krysenkov, a pensioner born in 1900. TASS said Krysenkov was sentenced by a Vilnius court to a prison term in 1961 and later hospitalized because of a deep sclerosis of the cerebral vessels.

Krysenkov, it said, arrived in the capital on June 28, carrying a home-made grenade. At 7 p.m. on the same day, he went to Red Square and took his own life by exploding the grenade.

Why did Krysenkov, who had lived through the October Revolution and the period of socialist construction under Stalin's leadership, come hundreds of miles from his home in Lithuania to Red Square and publicly kill himself in such a manner? The news, as put out by the mouthpiece of the revisionist ruling clique to cover up the real political reasons, has raised grave doubts in people's minds.

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**fascism are doomed to extinction."** Try as it might, the ruling Soviet revisionist clique absolutely cannot save itself from its inevitable doom.

(July 4)

## A Grottesque Travesty

"Let the working people have some vegetables on their tables!"

"No potatoes or macaroni, no meat or canned fish in workers' canteens. . . ."

A few such complaints from working people have seeped through the Soviet press, which is heavily censored by its revisionist ruling clique. Food supply has been very poor in the Soviet Union in the last few years. For the great mass of the people, potatoes, to say nothing of meat, are hard to come by. What a grotesque travesty this is of the Khrushchovite revisionist clique's much bragged about "goulash communism!"

What and who must account for such a state of affairs, which is a dire consequence of the all-round capitalist restoration in agriculture by the ruling Soviet revisionist clique?

Soviet agriculture has been pushed on to the capitalist road of free operation and competition and profit-seeking. As a result, state and collective farms have fallen into disrepute, becoming capitalist agricultural enterprises. Kulak economy has replaced the socialist planned economy, which now exists in name only. This makes a decline in production inevitable. *Sovietskaya Rossiya* reported recently that state farms only fulfilled 85 per cent, and collective farms only 74 per cent, of the distribution plans of potatoes in Russia. It was also reported that in 1966 total potato output in the Soviet Union only amounted to 59 per cent of the 1965 quota in the Seven-Year Plan. The per capita average is still lower. No wonder the Soviet people often have to do without potatoes.

Of course, Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind, as well as the privileged strata they represent, are not affected by such hardship. Theirs is a lotus-eating bourgeois life, and they are fed up with goulash. On their tables are imported Australian turkey, Italian asparagus, Scotch whisky. . . . What do they care if the masses of the Soviet people have or don't have potatoes or vegetables to eat.

In the Soviet Union today, class polarization is being accelerated and the gap between the poor and the rich widened. This is the "communism" the Soviet revisionists brag about so much—a paradise for a handful of the privileged and a hell for the great mass of the people. This is the crux of the matter.





## Mao Tse-tung's Thought

### Lights the Whole World

#### **The Greatest Revolutionary Leader of Our Time, the Lenin of Today**

Many Polish revolutionary people are now studying Chairman Mao's works with a view to grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought. A veteran Communist said: "If you want to make revolution you will have to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought." An old woman revolutionary said: "I admire Mao Tse-tung because he is the greatest revolutionary leader of our time, the Lenin of today. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful ideological weapon of the people of the world for revolutionary struggle." She added: "Mao Tse-tung has not only inherited and defended Marxism-Leninism but also developed it." She considered Chairman Mao's articles *On Contradiction* and *On Practice* as the fundamentals of revolutionary dialectics and as basic theories which every Communist should grasp.

The red book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, is most popular among the Polish revolutionary people. Many of them carry it with them.

The Polish revolutionary people highly evaluate the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao. They consider it "of the same important significance as the Russian October Revolution led by Lenin." An old man said: "Mao Tse-tung has developed Marxism-Leninism. He has initiated the great cultural revolution which is a movement of epoch-making significance. The Chinese people are marching forward along the correct path. All the people of the world, including us, should, like the Chinese people, follow Mao Tse-tung and press forward along the path indicated by him. We believe that Mao Tse-tung's line will certainly triumph."

#### **Finding the Orientation of Struggle in Chairman Mao's Works**

Of late, the Indian reactionaries and the Dange clique, the Soviet revisionists' running dog in India, had been trumpeting in unison such absurdities as bourgeois "democracy" and "peaceful transition," in an attempt to paralyze the Indian people's revolutionary will. However, the power of Mao Tse-tung's thought has lighted up the path of the Indian people's revolution. The revolutionary people of India found the orientation of their struggle in Chairman Mao's works.

In reading the article *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, an Indian friend paid special attention to the truth pointed out by Chair-

man Mao: "In a society rent by class struggle, if there is freedom for the exploiting classes to exploit the working people, there is no freedom for the working people not to be exploited, and if there is democracy for the bourgeoisie, there is no democracy for the proletariat and other working people." He also studied quotations from Chairman Mao on the seizure of power by armed struggle. He said with deep emotion: "We must express our gratitude to Chairman Mao. He has clearly pointed out the direction for us. Bourgeois parliamentary democracy is a sheer fraud. The reactionary regime can never be overthrown through parliamentary elections. The only correct way is to organize the people to carry out revolutionary struggle."

An Indian trade unionist said that he was greatly inspired when he read Chairman Mao's works pointing out that the workers' struggle should move beyond the factory walls and develop from economic struggle to political struggle. He said: "The Indian workers need to study Chairman Mao's works. The workers' movement in India today still mainly takes the form of economic struggle. It too must develop everywhere towards political struggle. Only by overthrowing Indian reactionary rule and eliminating the imperialist forces in India can the life of the Indian people be really improved and the economic questions fundamentally solved."

#### **Chairman Mao Is Seen in the Films**

More than 2,000 French and foreign progressives and overseas Chinese in Paris saw the full length Chinese colour documentary films "Chairman Mao Is the Red Sun in Our Hearts" and "The Great Victory of Mao Tse-tung's Thought" at a reception given by the Chinese Embassy in France on June 15.

Throughout the showing, the audience exuberantly expressed its deep affection for Chairman Mao and high appreciation of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They applauded more than one hundred times.

A French plumber declared afterwards: "Chairman Mao is the red sun in my heart. He is the person I most deeply respect."

He added: "Through this film I have seen the true proletarian feelings between Chairman Mao and the working masses and the Chinese people's infinite love for their great Party and leader. This makes me realize deeply that nothing is impossible for the Chinese people armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

## Music

# "Shachiapang" — China's First Proletarian Symphonic Work

Chairman Mao has said: "History is made by the people, yet the old opera (and all the old literature and art, which are divorced from the people) presents the people as though they were dirt, and the stage is dominated by lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters. Now you have reversed this reversal of history and restored historical truth, and thus a new life is opening up for the old opera." The birth of the revolutionary symphonic composition *Shachiapang* proclaims the liberation of symphonic music from the domination of these lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters. It has opened up a new life for symphonic music in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers. During the recent celebration of the 25th anniversary of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*, Peking and Shanghai saw new productions of this symphonic work, which really belongs to the working people.

This symphonic *Shachiapang* is based on the contemporary revolutionary Peking opera of the same title. With symphonic adaptations of the melodies of the Peking opera, its music, with vocal solos, choruses and recitatives, recounts a story of the War of Resistance Against Japan. It tells how, in Kiangsu Province, headed by the political instructor Kuo Chien-kuang and with the help of the *Shachiapang* peasants and the underground Party member Ah Ching *sao*, 18 wounded soldiers of the New Fourth Army fight on indomitably against the returned Japanese invaders and Kuomintang puppet troops and re-liberate the village. With its portrayals of the heroic image of Kuo Chien-kuang, Ah Ching *sao* and the old villager Grandma Sha, it is a warm tribute to the revolutionary struggle of the people's army and the masses led by the Communist Party of China.

The symphonic overture, with the marching song of the New Fourth Army as its theme, is followed by

a recitative introducing the story; then follows the cantata proper to symphonic music. Solo voices and a chorus sing the successive episodes entitled "Like Fish in Water," "Battle of Wits," "Steadfastness," "Denouncing the Enemy," and "Attacking the Enemy," against a changing backdrop. In addition to accompanying and filling out the vocal cantata parts based on the original main melodies of the Peking opera, the music sometimes holds the stage independently, as in the symphonic overture and finale. This permits the development of symphonic music's special characteristics in passages of pure music expressing specific sentiments and portraying particular images. The work as a whole combines Peking opera music with symphonic music and this gives the performance both the great power of symphonic music and song as well as the flavour of the dramatic music of Peking opera. It develops and extends the expressive possibilities of symphonic music.

For example, in the episode "Attacking the Enemy," the marching song of the New Fourth Army is woven together with Peking opera music and exciting drum and gong passages to vividly express the courage and invincible might of a people's army.

In the episode "Steadfastness," the wounded soldiers hidden by the peasants on a reed-covered island face a difficult situation — supplies of both food and medicines are running out. Yet their first thought is for the peasants of *Shachiapang* as the political instructor sings: "There are gunshots on the opposite shore — that means danger for the peasants!" During the process of composition, Comrade Chiang Ching pointed out: "Here, the music should express the class sentiment which links the army closely with the people." The original Peking opera interlude could not adequately express this, so a stirring passage of symphonic music was composed and in-

serted here and serves its purpose well.

Introducing many reforms and innovations such as these, the composers of *Shachiapang* have succeeded in creating and developing a well-integrated synthetic form which combines music, singing, dialogue and recitative, a specifically national art form which enables symphonic music to present heroic portrayals of workers, peasants and soldiers. The symphonic work *Shachiapang* has thus become a brilliant example of carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions on using the old to serve the new, and making foreign things serve China, and weeding through the old to let the new emerge.

### Born in Struggle

Many difficulties had to be overcome in producing this symphonic *Shachiapang*.

Ever since the founding of the People's Republic, the counter-revolutionary revisionists in the literary and art world, supported and protected by the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, pursued a revisionist, sinister line in literature and art which is diametrically opposed to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. The old Central Philharmonic Society was in the hands of a handful of Party people taking the capitalist road, and it was becoming an orchestra similar to those in the U.S.A., Britain or Italy, or in the U.S.S.R. or Czechoslovakia. The society's activities leaned heavily on 18th and 19th century works from the West. Audiences protested, but the revisionists countered viciously: "It will take another 20 years of learning for the peasants to understand such music."

When Comrade Chiang Ching came to the society in January 1964, she lit the flame of revolution in symphonic music with the torch of Mao Tse-tung's thought. She said: "We must make our own road; we cannot blindly follow the dead and the foreign," and called on the society to "create proletarian symphonic music, music of the workers, peasants, and soldiers." Inspired and encouraged by the successful festival of the revolution in Peking

opera in the summer of 1964, the revolutionary artists of the society determined to make a revolution in the field of symphonic music. After careful investigation and study, Comrade Chiang Ching suggested that a symphonic piece be created on the basis of the contemporary revolutionary Peking opera *Shachiapang*.

The battlelines were drawn with the revolutionary members of the society supported by Comrade Chiang Ching ranged against the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique in power.

The revisionists, with the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road as their behind-the-scenes boss, used every trick in the bag to sabotage the creation of a revolutionary symphonic work. Although the Central Philharmonic Society has eight full-time composers on its staff, they assigned three musicians — two amateur and one man on sick leave — to make some "experiments." With pretended solicitude, they said to a singer: "Singing Peking opera will ruin your voice. You'd better think this over!" The singer retorted: "I'm determined to sing the part. Revolutionary martyrs did not hesitate to give their lives for the revolution. I'm willing to risk my voice!" Later on, they called foreign orthodoxy to their aid. They were against the orchestra using Chinese-style musical instruments, they opposed the insertion of recitative introductions before each episode; they objected to the singers and musicians dressing in the appropriate costume of the characters portrayed and in accordance with their class status dramatically expounded in the story. . . . All this was a vain attempt to turn this symphonic composition into bourgeois "pure music."

With the brilliant guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, this new revolutionary symphonic work triumphed over all obstacles and was finally performed for the workers, peasants and soldiers. It was most warmly received. Workers declared: You have used symphonic music to express the power and outlook of the people. A steel worker spoke: "As I listened, the orchestra seemed to become revolutionary troops under

Chairman Mao's leadership. The musicians are like soldiers with weapons. This fact itself shows the power of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Poor and lower-middle peasants declared: "This symphonic music shows a big change. This is really fine! We never understood symphonic music before, but now we are all for it." A letter written to the society by a P.L.A. fighter reads: "Your performance is like a healthy child stepping out. He will not fall down, but walks sturdily towards the next milestone."

The counter-revolutionary revisionists, however, were not reconciled to their failure. In order to blight this healthy young shoot, they called for meetings to discuss whether *Shachiapang* was or was not a symphonic work. They purposely invited a revisionist German pianist to voice his opinion that this was "a disappointing experiment." They also collected and spread around no less than 96 "objections" slandering this revolutionary composition.

### Theatre

## It Is Blossom Time for a Hundred Proletarian Flowers

Manlio Dinucci\*

One evening shortly after I arrived in China, I went to see *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, a Peking opera on a contemporary revolutionary theme. My original idea had been to while away an hour or two at a theatrical entertainment. But how mistaken I was!

Right from act one, scene one, I realized that what was being enacted before me was something entirely new. The characters on stage were speaking the language of class struggle and revolution, the language of life. I saw right in front of me a concrete embodiment of my own revolutionary thinking and feeling. From that moment I began to understand what art should be like.

Not long afterwards, another evening at the theatre left a deep impres-

\*Italian journalist.

In the course of this struggle it became clear to the society's revolutionary artists that the aesthetic and artistic arguments raised against the new work were, in the final analysis, political opposition by those determined to preserve a bourgeois art form intact. The opposition came from people who were flatly against the proletarian revolution and against serving the worker, peasant and soldier masses. Today, in the great cultural revolution, these vicious attempts of those revisionists have been smashed by the workers, peasants, and soldiers.

Chen Ju-tang, one of the conductors of *Shachiapang*, put it well in a recent speech: "Through this life-and-death struggle between two different lines and two different roads, we feel, from the bottom of our hearts, that we must make the *Talks* our motto, and firmly and courageously follow the general orientation given us by Chairman Mao — that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers."

sion on me, only this time it was a bad impression. After seeing several other modern Peking operas and the revolutionary ballet *The Red Detachment of Women*, I went to see a traditional Peking opera. What struck me was not only that the story concerned emperors and kings, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties, but also that the audience was somehow strange. They were completely wooden, not at all like the audiences at the revolutionary plays, which had been utterly absorbed, completely at one with the characters, and tremendously moved by their experience. Even the colourful costumes failed to stir the actors and audience from their apathy.

The contrast made many things quite clear to me. For the first time I really understood Chairman Mao's words: "In the world today all cul-



ture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines. There is in fact no such thing as art for art's sake, art that stands above classes, art that is detached from or independent of politics." "All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use."

The tales of the scholars and the beauties like the one I had seen, could they be created for the workers, peasants and soldiers? Of course not. For many years, even since liberation, scholars and beauties, ghosts and monsters had dominated the theatrical stage although the people were making triumphant strides in socialist construction. At that time there seemed to be two worlds: the real world full of vitality and revolutionary enthusiasm, and a theatrical world infested with ghosts and monsters.

Why couldn't the theatrical world reflect the real world? Because that theatrical world belonged to the exploiting classes and reflected their class ideology.

I was very stirred when I saw the revolutionary ballet *The White-Haired Girl*. A particular scene reminded me of a recent press photograph showing U.S. invaders beating up a south Vietnamese girl. The girl, who had long black hair, was resisting with all her might.

I thought perhaps by now, after all her suffering, her hair might have turned white like Hsi-erh's. Or she might now be with the guerrillas fighting in the jungle, in the struggle for national liberation. The story of Hsi-erh is being re-enacted again and again in real life.

In the past, Japanese imperialism, the Kuomintang and the landlords oppressed the Chinese people. And now U.S. imperialism and its puppets are carrying out criminal aggression against the Vietnamese people. But wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. In Vietnam, thousands upon thousands of Hsi-erhs have stood up, and are dealing deadly blows at the aggressors.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, facing imperialist and reactionary exploitation and oppression, thousands upon thousands of Hsi-erhs have risen in rebellion.

While the story of Hsi-erh was being enacted on stage, I saw in her the Vietnamese women guerrilla fighters fighting in the paddyfields, African girls seizing the whip from the neo-colonialists and South American girls who shout defiance of U.S. imperialism at the aggressors' bayonet point.

I saw in Hsi-erh all the poor and oppressed people in their struggle to emancipate themselves and to create a new world, free from exploitation and oppression. I saw it all in *The White-Haired Girl*.

Chairman Mao says in the *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* that "life as reflected in works of literature and art can and ought to be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life. Revolutionary literature and art should create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward."

*The White-Haired Girl* does not only inspire Chinese audiences, it inspires people from all continents to unite in their common struggle. This shows that *The White-Haired Girl* embodies Mao Tse-tung's thought on literature and art. It is true revolutionary art. It also shows that Chairman Mao's theses on literature and art have universal truth.

As early as 1944, after seeing *Driven to Join the Liangshan Mountain Rebels* staged by the Yen-an Peking Opera Theatre, Chairman Mao wrote in a letter: "History is made by the people, yet the old opera (and all the old literature and art, which are divorced from the people) presents the people as though they were dirt, and the stage is dominated by lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters. Now you have reversed this reversal of history and restored historical truth, and thus a new life is opening up for the old

opera. That is why this merits congratulations."

However, for many years, with the support of China's top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, a group of counter-revolutionary revisionists with Chou Yang as their representative had stubbornly resisted Chairman Mao's advice and tried their utmost to boycott the revolutionary line on literature and art set out by Chairman Mao in his *Yenan Talks*.

Comrade Chiang Ching has always carried out and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. With Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide her, she has worked extremely hard for several years against strong opposition to provide models in the fields of modern revolutionary Peking opera, ballet and symphonic music. This has made it possible for the heroic image of workers, peasants and soldiers—the real makers of history—to hold the centre of the stage for the first time. It has enabled the proletarian revolutionary theatre to become truly powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy.

The theatrical revolution has reaped its first fruits—and it has been a bumper harvest. Peking operas with contemporary revolutionary themes such as *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, *On the Docks*, *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang* and *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*, ballets with contemporary revolutionary themes *The White-Haired Girl* and *The Red Detachment of Women*, and *Shachiapang*, a symphonic composition with a contemporary revolutionary theme, are flowers in full bloom, a riot of colour amidst the cactus of a barren land.

The propaganda machines of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism are saying that the purpose of China's cultural revolution is to undermine traditional literature and art and exclude foreign culture. The lies of the imperialists and revisionists have been completely exploded.

Let us acclaim the arrival of blossom time for the hundred flowers of the proletarian revolutionary literature and art!

(Continued from p. 7.)

genius, creatively and comprehensively, and has brought Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage. The great contributions made by Chairman Mao to the Chinese and world revolution will be remembered for generations to come.

They also said that the practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution has enabled them to understand more deeply that the entire Party must further be armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The history of the Party over the past 46 years and the events of the great proletarian cultural revolution have time and again proved that whenever we act in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party and the revolutionary cause advance, grow stronger and triumph; whenever there is deviation from Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party and the revolutionary cause retrograde, are weakened and suffer defeat. To strengthen Party building means putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything in the Party and to establish the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Resolving to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, the speakers pledged to push the mass movement for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works to a new stage and raise it to a new level, and to build the army into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

### **P.L.A. to Hold Conference Of Activists in the Study Of Chairman Mao's Works**

According to a decision by the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, a conference of P.L.A. activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works is scheduled for next spring.

The P.L.A. General Political Department has issued a notice in relation to this decision. It says: This is a very important event in the history of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In the present era, Marxism-Leninism has developed

into a new stage, that of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the world has entered the great new epoch of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Holding such a conference will give great impetus to the army's mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and to building the army into a still more proletarianized and militant revolutionary army. It will also exert great influence on the mass movement throughout the nation to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, and on the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought all over the world.

The notice calls on leaders at all army levels to make conscientious preparations to ensure the success of the conference.

### **China's Red Diplomat Fighters Return to Peking From India**

After waging an unremitting struggle and overcoming the obstacles of the Indian reactionaries, First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in India Chen Lu-chih and seven other red diplomat fighters returned on June 27 by special plane to Peking, close to our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. They had been beaten and severely wounded by hooligans instigated by the reactionary Indian Government while upholding the dignity of their motherland and valiantly defending the five-star red flag. On behalf of Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai, Comrades Li Fuchun, Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien greeted these fighters at the airport, extended their sincere regards and commended them for their heroic and unflagging struggle against the Indian reactionaries.

The Chinese Government had decided on June 18 to send a special plane to New Delhi to bring the wounded personnel home for medical treatment, but the Indian Government, using absurd pretexts, deliberately threw up obstructions and refused clearance to the plane. In order to bring the wounded home as quickly as possible, the Chinese Government decided to send a plane to Dacca to pick them up. As soon

as the eight wounded comrades arrived in Dacca on June 25, they were given medical treatment by Chinese doctors and nurses who had travelled in the special plane for them.

Red flags fluttered over Peking Airport on June 27 and the beating of gongs and drums sounded all around. Holding aloft portraits of Chairman Mao and placards with quotations from Chairman Mao's works, thousands of proletarian revolutionaries, fighters in the People's Liberation Army and young Red Guard fighters in the capital greeted the triumphant return of the red diplomat fighters. With great feeling, the welcoming crowd said that China's diplomatic personnel, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, were fearless and that their successful struggle was a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. The welcomers studied Chairman Mao's teachings again and again and recited quotations from his works on the thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. They strongly condemned the Indian reactionaries for their monstrous crime of bloodily persecuting Chinese diplomatic personnel. They sternly pointed out that the Indian Government, willingly serving U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and constantly carrying out wild provocations against China, would definitely come to no good end. The day would come when they would be swept into the dust-bin of history by the revolutionary Indian people.

First Secretary Chen Lu-chih and the other diplomatic personnel alighted from the plane, holding up portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao. Elatedly, they shouted again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" The two most seriously wounded comrades were carried off the plane on stretchers. Severely wounded as the two were, they held their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and, with tears of joy in their eyes, said with effort: "We the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood!" "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" Leading comrades of the Party

and Government walked up to the stretchers and expressed their warm regards to the two wounded men who, with their comrades-in-arms, had displayed the heroic spirit of the proletariat and the noble qualities of good fighters of Chairman Mao. Their valiant deed has filled an illustrious page in the history of diplomatic struggle by the proletariat of the world.

### **Protest Against Intrusions by British Military Planes**

A responsible member of the Western European Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry called in British Charge d'Affaires in China D.C. Hopson on June 29 and handed him a note strongly condemning intrusions by British military planes into the air space over China's mainland and islands for reconnaissance and carrying out serious provocations against China. The Chinese Government lodged the strongest protest with the British Government.

According to reports from Chinese frontier troops, from 05:12 to 05:27 hours on June 26, a large plane with British markings intruded into the air space over Tankan Island, Erchow Island, Peichien Island, Sanmen Island and Wailingting Island, Kwangtung Province. The plane circled over these islands for reconnaissance. Earlier, from 11:08 to 12:05 hours on June 5, three groups of British military helicopters made seven sorties over Tungchung, Hsi-chung and Hutoumen of the Tapeng Peninsula, Talachia Island, Sanmen Island and other islands of Kwangtung Province. The helicopters circled over them and carried out provocations.

The note pointed out that the present situation in Hongkong had developed to a grave stage as a result of a whole series of brutal suppression by the British authorities in Hongkong against our patriotic countrymen there. Our compatriots are rising as one man in heroic struggle against atrocities, and the Chinese Government and people have solemnly announced the determination to give every support to their just struggle. That the British military planes taking off from Hongkong

should have at this time brazenly intruded into the air space over China's mainland and islands several times and circled over them for reconnaissance was obviously a serious provocation against China.

The note strongly condemned Britain for having the impudence to act in such an unbridled way and pointed out that this was something which the Chinese people absolutely would not tolerate. The note warned the British Government that it must immediately stop such hostile provocations against China and behave itself, otherwise the Chinese people would certainly not stand on ceremony, and the British Government would be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

### **Kenya Unjustifiably Declares Chinese Charge d'Affaires "Persona non Grata"**

Instigated by U.S. and British imperialism, the Kenyan Government on June 29 unwarrantedly declared Li Chieh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Kenya, "persona non grata" and ordered him to leave the country within 48 hours. This is a very serious step taken by the Kenyan Government in undermining Sino-Kenyan relations. The Chinese people are extremely indignant at this, and the Chinese Government has lodged the strongest protest with the Government of Kenya. On July 1, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Tung Yueh-chien summoned S.M. Maitha, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Kenyan Embassy in China, handed him the Chinese Foreign Ministry's note of protest and declared Maitha persona non grata, ordering him to leave China within 48 hours.

Catering to the needs of the imperialists and modern revisionists, the reactionary forces in Kenya have recently started another wild campaign against China. In a speech at the Kenyan Assembly on May 26, Kenyan Minister for Economic Planning and Development Mboya, with an ulterior motive, viciously slandered China and put the People's Re-

public of China, which consistently and firmly opposes imperialism, on a par with U.S. imperialism which is aggressive by nature. In order to clarify the rights and wrongs of the matter and to safeguard and strengthen the friendly relations between the people of the two countries, the Chinese Embassy wrote to the *East African Standard* and the *Daily Nation*, the two Kenyan papers which had published Mboya's speech. Such action was entirely proper and unimpeachable, but the Kenyan Government made the unfounded charge that the Chinese Embassy had broken normal diplomatic practice, directly attacked the Government of Kenya and intervened in Kenya's internal affairs.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's note said:

"The Kenyan Government will never succeed in its attempt to shift on to China the blame for sabotaging the relations between China and Kenya. The facts have exactly proved the contrary, for it is the Kenyan Government that has done a lot of bad things to sabotage the relations between the two countries in the last few years. Certain ministers in the Kenyan Government have time and again openly opposed China by viciously attacking the domestic and foreign policies of the Chinese Government and even indulged in personal attacks on the Chinese Premier. To date the Kenyan Government has unwarrantedly expelled Chinese personnel on four occasions. It has, moreover, connived at hooligans' smashing of the Chinese Embassy's news display cases on five occasions, thus seriously violating the privileges of the Embassy. In contrast, the Chinese Government and people have always dedicated themselves to the strengthening of Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity against imperialism and the safeguarding of the friendship between the peoples of China and Kenya."

The note added: "In taking the present step to seriously sabotage the relations between the two countries, the Kenyan Government caters to the very needs of imperialism and modern revisionism, goes against the interests of the people of Kenya and



elsewhere in Africa and undermines the Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity against imperialism. No one can ever break the friendship between the Chinese and Kenyan peoples. If, failing after imperialism, the Kenyan Government clings to its present course and continues to sabotage the relations between the two countries, it will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

### **Soviet Revisionism's New Step In Aggravating Sino-Soviet Relations**

According to a report from a Chinese frontier quarantine station, the Soviet Union has unilaterally and unjustifiably decided that from July 1, 1967 Chinese citizens entering the Soviet Union will have to produce international certificates showing vaccination against smallpox and cholera. The Soviet Ministry of Public Health has also decided to make this known to the countries of the world through the World Health Organization—an agency of the United Nations which is a tool of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese Ministry of Public Health has lodged the strongest protest with the Public Health Ministry of the Soviet Union against this grave step taken by the Soviet revisionist leading clique in uniting with the United States to oppose China, in further sabotaging the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, and in aggravating the relations between the two countries.

The Chinese Public Health Ministry's statement, which was handed to Councillor of the Soviet Embassy in China A.A. Brezhnev by a responsible member of the Soviet Union and East European Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on June 29, pointed out that it was the Soviet Public Health Ministry that had proposed on May 28, 1960 to sign an agreement between the two countries on the mutual abolition of vaccination certificates against smallpox. Proceeding from the desire to promote friendship between the two peoples, the Chinese side agreed to the Soviet proposal and an agreement was reached. The Soviet side has now unilaterally scrapped it.

Therefore, it must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from this action.

The statement added: "The Soviet revisionist leading clique has not only unilaterally scrapped the Sino-Soviet agreement on mutual abolition of certificates of vaccination against smallpox, but has announced its unreasonable decision through the World Health Organization of the United Nations. This vicious misrepresentation of the People's Republic of China as a smallpox and cholera area is an out-and-out fabrication and slander against the People's Republic of China. It is universally known that China has long eliminated smallpox and cholera. It is nothing but a dream that the Soviet revisionist leading clique, which is on its last legs, should try to impair the international prestige of the great People's Republic of China by resorting to such vile slander and using the World Health Organization of the United Nations, which is a tool of U.S. imperialism. It only shows how low the Soviet revisionists have sunk in playing the role of an accomplice of U.S. imperialism."

### **F.L.P. Statement on Publication Of Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung by British Corgi Books**

The Foreign Languages Press in Peking issued a statement on June 15 concerning the publication of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* by the British Corgi Books. The statement reads as follows:

Editions of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* have been published in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Japanese and other languages by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, since October 1966. The revolutionary people of the whole world are overjoyed and inspired by this, and are eager to buy the book. Many progressive organizations and publishing houses abroad have also translated this book into the languages of their own countries and published it locally. But imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries are mortally afraid of this book. In order to diminish the tremendous impact of Mao Tse-tung's

thought, in addition to vicious slander, they exploit the great admiration and respect of the world's revolutionary people for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought to publish and distribute themselves *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. In so doing their real purpose is to attack the Chinese people and the great leader Chairman Mao. The English language edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* recently published by Corgi Books in Britain, contains many mistakes, including serious political ones. For instance, on line 7, page 8 of this edition, the phrase "as for the vacillating middle bourgeoisie" is deleted. The omission distorts Chairman Mao's statement "as for the vacillating middle bourgeoisie, their right-wing may become our enemy . . ." into the "right-wing [of the entire semi-proletariat and petty bourgeoisie] may become our enemy." What is particularly malicious is that with ulterior motives, the book adds a "publisher's note" and an "introduction" by an American named A. Doak Barnett, both of which venomously attack, slander and vilify Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the great proletarian cultural revolution. We hereby express the greatest indignation and lodge our strong protest.

The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism. Whoever attacks Mao Tse-tung's thought can only reveal his own reactionary nature and ugly features. We declare that whoever publishes *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* must be absolutely faithful to the original text, and must make no wilful abridgement, deletion or modification and still less arbitrarily write any preface, introduction, postscript or notes to slander and attack the Chinese people and the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Any publisher who does so will be held responsible for the consequences.

(Continued from p. 26.)

Tse-tung, architect of this victory, and to his close comrade-in-arms, Comrade Lin Piao.

This great achievement, which signifies that the development of nuclear weapons in China has reached a new stage, is another great victory of the thought of Mao Tse-tung and another brilliant result of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This victory once again shows the infinite strength of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the total bankruptcy of the revisionist line pursued by the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road.

The successful H-bomb test in China has broken further the nuclear monopoly of the U.S.-British imperialists and Soviet modern revisionists, and dealt a heavy blow at their policy of nuclear blackmail. The imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of various countries have become mortally afraid. Life has become more and more wretched for them. Their days are numbered.

China, the reliable base of world revolution, now possesses not only the atom bomb and guided missiles, but also the hydrogen bomb. This is a tremendous inspiration and support to the Vietnamese people who are heroically carrying out the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to the people of the Afro-Asian and Latin American countries who are engaged in arduous struggles for national liberation and people's democracy as well as to the revolutionary people the world over.

The Communist Party and people of Malaya sincerely wish the people of China new and more brilliant achievements in the great proletarian cultural revolution which has ushered in a new epoch in human history, and on the various fronts of their national defence build-up and socialist construction.

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Long live the great teacher and great leader of the world revolutionary people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

## Greetings From the Portuguese Marxist-Leninist Committee

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has received the following letter from the **Leading Commission of the Marxist-Leninist Committee of Portugal**, which congratulated China on the successful explosion of its first hydrogen bomb:

The explosion of an extremely powerful hydrogen bomb is an important victory for the Chinese people, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the brilliant and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

June 17, 1967, will remain memorable in the history of the peoples struggling against imperialism and the reactionaries, because it signals the end of U.S.-Soviet nuclear monopoly and, therefore, it is a great contribution to the struggle of the working class and the people of the world against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for peace, independence and socialism.

The imperialists and revisionists, thrown into panic by the extraordinary revolutionary achievements of the Chinese people, are plotting shamelessly against the peoples struggling for their own liberation. But the people of all countries warmly hail the glorious success of the Chinese people.

(To be continued.)

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# PEKING REVIEW

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# RADIO PEKING'S

## Daily English Language Transmissions

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	40.30
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	40.30
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	43.31.25
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)	
	04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	43.31.25
		19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)	
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	252.224 32.31.25.19
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)	
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)	
	21:00-22:00	18:30-19:30 (Rangoon) 20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	224.32 31.25.19
		20:30-21:30 (Singapore)	
		21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)	
SOUTH ASIA	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Rangoon) 19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41.40.19
		19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)	
		20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)	
	23:00-24:00	19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu) 20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41.40.19
		20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)	
		21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)	
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu) 18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.)	25.19.16
	17:30-18:30	20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25.19.16
		19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.)	
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (G.M.T.)	45.42.25
		21:30-22:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	
	05:30-06:30	21:30-22:30 (G.M.T.) 22:30-23:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	45.42.25
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19.16
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	19.16
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	19.16
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	25.19.16
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	25.19.16