

PEKING REVIEW

43

October 21, 1966

Chairman Mao Receives Young Revolutionary Fighters for 4th Time

Huge cultural revolutionary army of 1.5 million reviewed.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Must Be Studied Conscientiously and Diligently

Renmin Ribao editorial.

Confession of Worldwide U.S.-Soviet Collusion on a Big Scale

Commentary by *Renmin Ribao* Observer.

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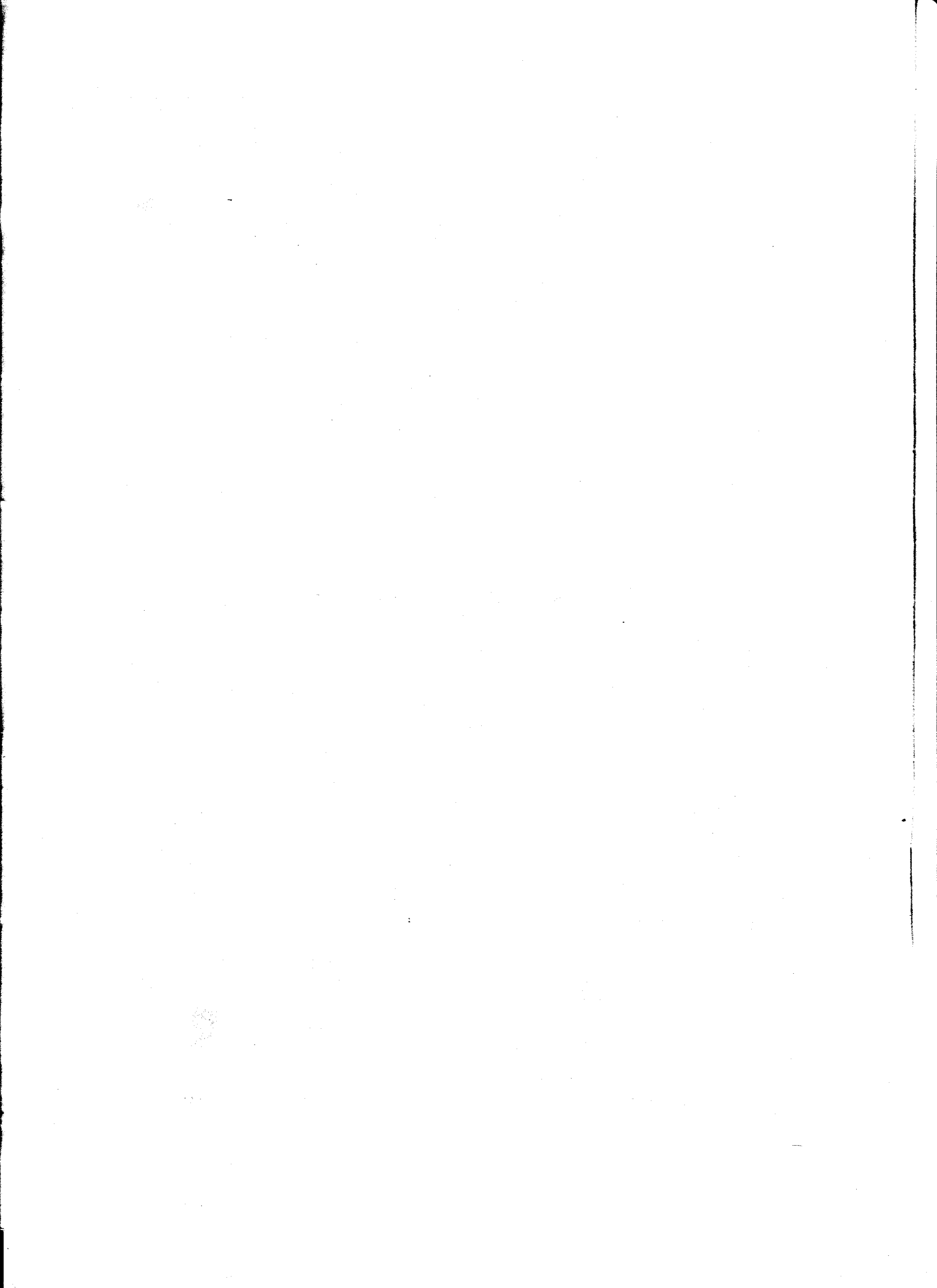
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Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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



Chairman Mao Receives One and a Half Million Young Revolutionary Fighters

Comrade Lin Piao and other leading comrades of the Party centre accompany the great leader in reviewing the great army of the cultural revolution

ON October 18, in the new upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao again received the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students who had come to Peking from all parts of the country to establish revolutionary ties. He reviewed this mighty, big army of the cultural revolution, totalling one and a half million.

On four different occasions Chairman Mao has specially received the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students from all parts of the country, as well as from the capital, all in the short span of two months beginning from August 18 and ending on October 18. Excited beyond description, the young revolutionary fighters declared on October 18: **Chairman Mao understands us the most, thinks of us the most, supports us the most. In the course of the great cultural revolution Chairman Mao has received us four times. For us revolutionary youth and the broad masses of revolutionary people, this is the greatest encouragement. They said they would certainly hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, staunchly defend and carry out the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line, defend Chairman Mao to the last, defend the Party's Central Committee to the last, defend Mao Tse-tung's thought to the last, and they vowed to carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end.**

The sky was azure and Peking basked in the golden sunshine. When the sun and its myriad of resplendent rays appeared over the horizon, the great mass of Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students, militant and alert and with red flags and portraits of Chairman Mao held high, had already been converging from all directions on Tien An Men Square and the wide streets running into it. These young fighters, wearing red arm bands with the words "Red Guard," and each carrying a copy of the bright red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, made up contingents extending for 50 li. They formed a magnificent stream of red. They recited over and over again passages from Chairman Mao's writings, as the sun slowly rose in the east, and gaily sang *The East Is Red* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. One song from these

exuberant crowds went like this: "Hold aloft the red flag and beat the war drums. Be true and loyal in making revolution. The sun in the morning casts its golden rays far and wide. We are Chairman Mao's Red Guards!"

At ten minutes to one, the majestic strains of *The East Is Red* were struck up, and the happiest moment which people had been looking forward to day and night had arrived.

Chairman Mao, our most, most respected and beloved leader, and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, together with other leading comrades of the Party centre, Chou En-lai, Tao Chu, Chen Po-ta, Teng Hsiao-ping, Kang Sheng, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yun, Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsueh-feng, Hsieh Fu-chih, Liu Ning-I, Hsiao Hua, Yang Cheng-wu, Chiang Ching, Wang Jen-chung, Liu Chih-chien and Chang Chun-chiao, rode in nine open cars. As they neared the great mass of Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students, loud bursts of joy roared from the square and the wide streets. Countless hands waved dazzling copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and countless pairs of eyes turned towards the direction of the reddest red sun. Shouts and cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!" thundered forth.

Dressed in an olive-green military uniform, Chairman Mao glowed with health and brimmed with energy and vitality as he stood all the time in the first open car. He rode for more than an hour past the cheering one million and a half members of the great cultural revolutionary army lining both sides of the boulevards and waved again and again to the Red Guards and the revolutionary teachers and students.

In high spirits, Comrade Lin Piao, Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, stood in the second open car and, together with him, reviewed the great army of the cultural revolution.

"Chairman Mao is here!" "Chairman Mao is here!" In the whole course of reviewing the great army of the cultural revolution, wherever Chairman Mao's car went, there happiness surged to a new peak. There was a



tumult of joy. The shouts of slogans and sounds of songs were as deafening as a roaring sea.

When the 15 young revolutionary fighters from the Talien Navigation Institute, who had travelled over 2,000 li on foot from Talien to Peking, saw the respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao, they were overwhelmed with a rush of warm feeling. At the top of their voices, they incessantly cheered Chairman Mao

Above: Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, together with other leading comrades of the Party centre, review one and a half million Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students from all parts of the country

as a demonstration of the infinite love of hundreds of millions of revolutionary youths throughout the country



for Chairman Mao. Carrying forward and developing the revolutionary spirit of the Red Army on the Long March, these young revolutionary fighters had organized themselves into "the Group of Long March Red Guards" and with great perseverance overcome one difficulty after another in travelling on foot across mountains and rivers until one month later they reached Peking towards which their hearts had been turned day and night.

As a token of their warm love for Chairman Mao, they decided to present him with the flag of "the Group of Long March Red Guards" which they had made themselves and which had weathered wind and rain—a record of their militant journey. They also wrote a pledge titled "Long Live Chairman Mao" in which they expressed their determination to act on Chairman Mao's teachings, march forward courageously in the teeth of storms and waves and follow Chairman Mao in carrying the revolution through to the end on the road of the revolutionary long march.

The Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students of various nationalities, who had come to Peking for large-scale revolutionary contacts from all parts of China—from the shores of the South China Sea to the areas north and south of the Tianshan Mountains and from the Heilungkiang River to the plateaus of Sikang and Tibet—raised their arms and cheered "Long live Chairman Mao!" countless times when they were reviewed by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao. After being reviewed by him, many young Red Guard fighters from Shanghai, Tientsin, Kwangchow, Chengtu, Sian, Shenyang and other cities made the following pledge on the spot: Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, please be assured that we will resolutely respond to Comrade Lin Piao's call, push forward to a new stage the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, study in the course of struggle and genuinely try hard to apply what we study. We will defend the revolutionary line of the proletariat represented by you and be your good soldiers and students. We will completely smash whoever opposes you and opposes this revolutionary line of the proletariat.

Then the car in which Chairman Mao rode drove past the young revolutionary fighters from Tsunyi, a well-known city in the history of the Chinese revolution. Seeing their most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao clearly, they were so overjoyed that they cheered repeatedly, wishing him a long, long life. They said: **Chairman Mao is in extremely good health. This is the greatest happiness for us and the greatest guarantee of victory for the Chinese and the world revolution!** The first story about the revolution these young revolutionary fighters had heard in their childhood was that Chairman Mao saved the Chinese revolution during the Tsunyi Conference, and the first classroom where they learnt the revolutionary tradition was where the conference had been held. They have arrived at the deep understanding that **the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao is the source of life for the Chinese people and that to make revolution depends completely on Mao Tse-tung's thought!**

They said: We have come close to Chairman Mao in the new high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution and we have seen our most, most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao. This is a tremendous inspiration to us. We shall continue to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the Tsunyi Conference and hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and we pledge ourselves to be vanguards in thoroughly criticizing the bourgeois reactionary line so that the resplendent light of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao will shine for all generations.

The Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students from Kiangsi Province's Chinglang Mountains, the cradle of the Chinese revolution, brought a red silk banner, which the students had spent days and nights on in order to get it ready swiftly, for the great leader Chairman Mao. On the banner were embroidered 18 golden Chinese characters which read: **"Long, long life to our most, most, most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao."** When Chairman Mao drove to Tien An Men Square, these young revolutionary fighters cheered and sang with great feeling: **"Big as the sky and the earth are, the Party's love and kindness are still greater. Dear as our parents are to us, Chairman Mao is still dearer to us."** They also brought with them a new pair of straw sandals which they had plaited with their own hands. They had put the sandals in a red cardboard box as a gift for Chairman Mao to show that they would do their best to learn from the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army's revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and at all times be firmly determined to follow Chairman Mao in carrying on the revolution all their lives.

From revered revolutionary Yen-an, the young revolutionary fighters of Yen-an University were entrusted by Yen-an's poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres to take to Peking some millet grown in Yang Chia Ling (the former site of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party) and some maize grown on a patch of land that Chairman Mao once tilled and present it to him as a gift. Now that Chairman Mao had come to see them, they just could not hold back their great excitement which came from the bottom of their hearts. Together, they wrote a letter to Chairman Mao saying: **"We are the young people of Yen-an. We most, most love Chairman Mao; we most, most revere and respect the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. We love to study Chairman Mao's writings the most, and we follow Chairman Mao's teachings most closely. We dare to make revolution and dare to rebel. Firmly following Chairman Mao's instructions, we pay attention to state affairs and will carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!"**

Chairman Mao stood imposingly in the car, now and then surveying the cheering ranks on both sides of the roads and waving his greetings to the young Red Guards and the revolutionary teachers and students. The cheers of the crowds rose one wave higher than the other.

When Chairman Mao drove past the ranks of the revolutionary teachers and students of the Sinkiang Kashgar Teachers' College and the Sinkiang Post and Telegraph School, many students quickly opened their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and wrote the same words on the fly-leaf: **"At 1:10 p.m. on October 18, the most, most happy and the most, most unforgettable moment in my life, I saw Chairman Mao, the never-setting red sun."** After seeing Chairman Mao, some students with tears of joy wrote these poetic words on the spot: "Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao, words cannot fully express my feelings of gratitude to you! If it hadn't been for you leading us to make revolution, how could a herdsman's daughter come to Peking. On this never-to-be-forgotten day, I solemnly pledge to you: The seas may run dry and rocks may pulverize, but my resolve to follow you for ever to make revolution will never change."

When the 383 representatives of revolutionary national minority teachers and students from the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Chou, Szechuan Province, saw the great leader Chairman Mao dressed in an army uniform waving at them, many of them were so moved that their eyes were filled with tears. One Yi nationality student, born in a slave's family, said: "Mine was a family of slaves for generations. My parents were killed by a slave-owner the year I was born. Chairman Mao and the Communist Party are my own flesh and blood, my father and mother." Clenching his fist to take an oath, he said: "I love to read Chairman Mao's books most. Seeing Chairman Mao this time has given me added and inexhaustible strength. I pledge that I will respond to Comrade Lin Piao's call and study Chairman Mao's works well. I pledge that I will fear nothing, firmly follow Chairman Mao's teachings and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!"

More than 30,000 revolutionary teachers and students of the military colleges and schools of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were overwhelmed with immeasurable happiness and the greatest excitement when Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao reviewed them. At twenty minutes past one, the car carrying Chairman Mao drove past the ranks of an army medical college; amid prolonged cheers, one Red Guard held out his camera and took a photo of this unforgettable scene. Many comrades, one chanting after another, composed a poem then and there for that photo. Entitled *The Happiest "Ten Mosts,"* it reads:

*Record this happiest of moments;
Snap this happiest of pictures;
Note this most unforgettable place;
Hold up these reddest "Quotations";
Shout these most resounding slogans;
Sing songs with the deepest emotion;
Exchange our happiest impressions;
Show our most revolutionary determination.
May our most, most respected and beloved leader
Chairman Mao live a long, long life!*

After arriving in Peking, many comrades from military colleges and schools hastened to buy a "Dong Fang Hong" (The East Is Red) Diary and vowed to make their first red entry the day they saw Chairman Mao. After seeing Chairman Mao, a revolutionary martyr's son wrote: "On the Four Seas, the red flags are fluttering in the East wind; from the Five Mountains rise cheers for Mao Tse-tung. The four great volumes are held in our hands; the supreme directive is imprinted in our minds. Revolution is carried out in the deepest corner of the soul; utmost efforts are exerted to pass the severe test with flying colours in ability to kill the enemy. Blood is shed for the people and to defend the leader Mao Tse-tung." Some comrades wrote: "Chairman Mao, how healthy you are in the midst of the tempestuous storms of the class struggle! Standing in the front of the revolutionary ship

you are pointing the direction of victory. This encourages us to march forward for ever!"

Thus, the cordial reception given by Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and other responsible comrades of the Party centre came to an end. But in Tien An Men Square and along the 50-li-long wide roads, the masses of the Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers from all parts of China were so excited that they did not want to leave for a long time. Group by group they assembled, talking about their great joy after seeing Chairman Mao. The many words they spoke merged into one common wish: **We will bring Chairman Mao's infinite concern and great encouragement to all parts of the country and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution forward to a new high.**

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Must Be Studied Conscientiously and Diligently

COMRADE LIN PIAO recently called on the People's Liberation Army to carry forward the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage. These directions are fully applicable both to the whole army and to the whole Party and the entire people. They are extremely important and timely for all.

Over many years, the People's Liberation Army has held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, given prominence to proletarian politics, creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works, and made great achievements in revolutionizing thinking, work and other matters. It has set a brilliant example for the people throughout the country.

In 1964, Comrade Mao Tse-tung issued a great call to the people throughout the country, urging them to go all out in learning from the Liberation Army. Following the example of the Liberation Army, the people of the whole country have strengthened political and ideological work and developed a vigorous mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Large numbers of advanced units and outstanding people have come forth on all fronts in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in the short space of a few years. The unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, which is eliminating bourgeois ideology and promoting Mao Tse-tung's thought in a thoroughgoing way, has created a new situation in the whole Party and the entire country in the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

We are now in a new era of world revolution and at a new stage in our country's socialist revolution. The situation of class struggle at home and abroad is changing greatly. Only by studying Chairman Mao's works still more consciously and conscientiously and mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought, the powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat, can we cope with the new situation and new changes in the class struggle and push the wheel of revolution forward.

Comrade Lin Piao has pointed out: Mao Tse-tung's thought is the science of the proletarian revolution, it is proletarian truth which has stood the test of prolonged revolutionary struggles, it is Marxism-Leninism conforming closest to reality, it is the unified programme of action for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

However complex the work and however varied the conditions on the various fronts in our country, there is one point in common, i.e., to unify our thinking with Mao Tse-tung's thought. When the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works is successfully grasped, politics is placed in the forefront and men's ideology is revolutionized, every kind of work receives an impetus and can be done well.

In the past few years, the Liberation Army has accumulated rich experience in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

(1) Study for revolution. Chairman Mao has said: "Our comrades must understand that we study Marxism-Leninism not for display, nor because there is any mystery about it, but solely because it is the science which leads the revolutionary cause of the proletariat

to victory." We likewise study Chairman Mao's works for the sake of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. We must be imbued with the firm determination to engage in revolution our whole lifetime, study Chairman Mao's works our whole lifetime and remould our ideology our whole lifetime, making the study of Chairman Mao's works the first need in our lives. On this ideological basis, everyone will have a high degree of consciousness in study, have drive and tenacity and find time to study, and no obstacle can stop him and no difficulty can subdue him.

(2) Study with deep and rich proletarian feeling. Comrade Lin Piao has said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought reflects the objective laws of the domestic and international class struggle; it reflects the fundamental interests of the proletariat, of the working people." Only when one holds fast to the proletarian standpoint, is imbued with deep and rich proletarian feeling and has boundless love for, loyalty to and faith in Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, can he understand Chairman Mao's works deeply, apply them well and really "do things in the way Chairman Mao says."

(3) Make great effort to apply what one studies. Comrade Lin Piao has said: "Chairman Mao's works should be studied with problems in mind, they should be studied and applied in a creative way, study should be combined with practice, one should study first what is urgently needed so as to get quick results and should make great effort to apply what one studies." This method of study is a method of combining theory with practice; it is the most effective Marxist method of study and has been tested in practice. We must link our study of Chairman Mao's works closely with the current class struggle inside and outside the country and with the policies of the Party, link it closely with our own thinking and work, using the "arrow" of Mao Tse-tung's thought to shoot at the "target" of ideological and practical problems. It is necessary to pay special attention to making great effort to remould one's bourgeois world outlook, eliminate selfishness and build up devotion to the public interest, energetically eradicate bourgeois ideas and vigorously foster proletarian ideas.

(4) Study and apply in the course of struggle. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "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." When a person studies and applies Chairman Mao's works creatively and truly grasps Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of sharp and complicated class struggle, he is able to see clearly, stand firmly and withstand any pressure so that "typhoons cannot shake him and thunderbolts cannot shatter him." At the same time, he receives an education from both the positive and negative side, draws experience and lessons, and tempers and improves himself in the teeth of great storms and waves.

(5) Study the particularly important articles constantly and the basic points of view repeatedly. Comrade Lin Piao has urged the armed forces to regard Chairman Mao's works as required study. "Both cadres

and fighters should select a number of articles which are most closely related to the current practical struggle as their required lessons for intensive study, understand their essence and use them to solve practical problems current in the armed forces." He has also advocated the study of quotations from Chairman Mao by linking them up with reality and the memorizing of a number of revolutionary maxims. Thus, through repeated study and application, many of Chairman Mao's basic points of view will gradually go deep into people's minds and take root.

(6) Cadres should take the lead in study. Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions and be his good fighters — these four phrases are not addressed to fighters alone, but first of all to cadres, particularly senior cadres. Whether a cadre raises the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought high or not, whether he studies Chairman Mao's works well or not, this is the criterion of first importance in judging whether he is a good cadre or a bad one. There are now large numbers of young people who have done very well in the study of Chairman Mao's works. If the comrades who are cadres do not study conscientiously, they will inevitably fall behind.

The great proletarian cultural revolution which is now developing is a great school for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. This revolution, which is extremely sharp, complex and profound, is storming every corner of social life and touches everyone to the very soul. To the revolutionary masses and cadres, the mighty waves of the great proletarian cultural revolution that have been surging forward during the past few months under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought provide a lesson not in the form of a lesson given in a school, a test not in the form of a test taken in a classroom; it is ten thousand times more profound than a lesson in school, it is ten thousand times more exacting than a test in a classroom.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution to unify the thinking of the people throughout the country with Mao Tse-tung's thought; it is a great undertaking that will have its bearing on many later generations, an undertaking to dig out the roots of revisionism, prevent capitalist restoration and ensure China's transition from socialism to communism, step by step.

In the storms of struggle, large numbers of new, courageous fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are maturing quickly. Mao Tse-tung's thought is changing the outlook of the whole society and the mental outlook of people still further. Bathed in the sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's thought, our great motherland shines with brilliance.

Let our whole Party, our whole army and all our people study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and diligently and in a thoroughgoing way, truly master Mao Tse-tung's thought and truly and quickly turn the whole country into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 12.)

The Army and People Throughout the Country Are Determined to Master Mao Tse-tung's Thought

COMRADE LIN PIAO has recently given instructions, calling on the Chinese People's Liberation Army to carry forward to a new stage the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. This call received resolute and warm support and response from the commanders and fighters of the whole Liberation Army and the broad masses of revolutionary people throughout the country.

Comrade Lin Piao points out in his instructions: **Mao Tse-tung's thought is the science of revolution, it is proletarian truth which has stood the test of prolonged revolutionary struggles, it is Marxism-Leninism conforming closest to reality, it is the unified programme of action for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country must be thoroughly imbued with Mao Tse-tung's thought and our thinking must be unified with it. The great proletarian cultural revolution is now being carried out throughout the country, and a new situation and a new order of things have appeared in the study of Chairman Mao's works by the whole Party and the whole nation. The army must adapt itself to this situation and carry the mass movement for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works to a new stage. The army must truly become a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought must be raised higher than ever. We must get a still firmer grip on the study of Chairman Mao's works and put it on a still more solid footing. We must bring about a new order of things and raise our study to a new level. Every comrade must do his utmost truly to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, truly to master it.** Upon learning of these instructions, the army and the people of the whole country unanimously held that they are extremely important and timely, that they reflect their aspirations and are a tremendous new motivating force in the nation's deepening mass movement for the study of Chairman Mao's works.

The Whole Army in High Spirits

Many leading cadres of P.L.A. units headed work teams which have gone to companies, warships, airfields, warehouses, hospitals and border defence outposts to propagate Comrade Lin Piao's call and explain

its great significance to cadres and fighters at the basic level. Many units have organized propaganda teams, put up wall-newspapers or blackboard bulletins and posted, both inside and outside their barracks, leaflets and slogans carrying important sections from the instructions so that everyone can see, hear and remember them, and translate them into action.

Discussions of Comrade Lin Piao's call were organized throughout the army immediately after the cadres and fighters had heard about it. Unanimously they pointed out: Comrade Lin Piao has made higher demands on the whole army in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution has come to a high tide and a new situation and a new order of things have appeared in the study of Chairman Mao's works by the whole Party and the whole nation. This shows his great concern for the political development of all cadres and fighters. This is a beacon light guiding the whole army in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought well and in its advance along the road to thorough proletarianization and militancy.

A political instructor of an armed unit stationed on the Tibetan plateau said: "Comrade Lin Piao has repeatedly taught us that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the science of revolution, it is proletarian truth which has stood the test of prolonged revolutionary struggles, it is Marxism-Leninism conforming closest to reality, it is the unified programme of action for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. We have one hundred per cent belief in this correct thesis. We respond to Comrade Lin Piao's call without any reservation. We pledge to be infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, to love him with a boundless love, to have boundless faith in and boundless veneration for Mao Tse-tung's thought and be his good fighters."

Fighters of the 9th Company of an army railroad unit said that, determined to follow the way pointed out by Comrade Lin Piao, they will imprint Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought in their minds, infuse it into their blood and express it in their actions.

Many units of the navy and the armed forces under the Wuhan, Foochow and Sinkiang Commands have summed up their experience in study in the light of Comrade Lin Piao's new directions. In accordance with

them, they are determined to get a still firmer grip on the study of Chairman Mao's works and put it on a still more solid footing, to widen the scope of study, always take as their guiding principles the "three standing articles" — "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," make great efforts to remould their world outlook, and quickly carry forward to a new stage the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

Filled with their boundless love for Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters of the army units spare no efforts to pass on Comrade Lin Piao's instructions to the masses of the people near where they are stationed. One army unit under the Peking Command has organized 36 propaganda and cinema teams which have made lantern slides of Comrade Lin Piao's instructions to carry out propaganda in the area of Hsingtai, Hopei Province. Many army units under the Wuhan Command have sent out a large number of instructors to make Comrade Lin Piao's instructions known among the masses of the people. The commanders and fighters of the army units seize this chance of conducting propaganda among the masses to learn from the local activists in studying Chairman Mao's works, acquainting themselves with their outstanding deeds and experience so that they can do a still better job in organizing study in their own units.

The Nation Takes the P.L.A. As Its Example

Workers, peasants, revolutionary teachers and students, young Red Guard fighters and revolutionary cadres have held many discussions. They have unanimously expressed their determination to follow closely the Liberation Army, learn from it still better, raised the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, take a firmer hold of the study of Chairman Mao's works, put it on a still more solid footing and make Mao Tse-tung's thought a programme of their own actions.

At one meeting, Wang Yi-tai, a young worker of the Peking Thermal Power Plant, said: It is all right if we miss a meal but it will not do for us not to study Chairman Mao's writings. We must study and apply what we have studied for the revolution; we must make study and application our lifetime work and devote our whole life to making revolution.

Wang Yu-fa, a member of the heroic No. 32111 Drilling Team who, disregarding all danger, threw himself into the battle to put out a raging fire and save a gas well after an accidental conflagration in June this year (see *Peking Review*, No. 40, 1966) and who came to our capital to participate in the National Day festivities, said in Peking: Comrade Lin Piao's call is not only a mobilization order for the whole army but also a clarion call to the entire people. If the 700 million people have truly grasped Mao Tse-tung's

thought, then imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries are not worth a straw and we shall be able to thoroughly smash the entire old world to pieces and create a bright red new world.

Over 600 representatives of minority nationalities from various parts of our motherland who also came to the capital to participate in the National Day festivities, in their native tongues said excitedly at discussion meetings: Comrade Lin Piao's instructions are very timely and are very important. We, people of all nationalities, must resolutely implement them and initiate a new high tide in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings and turn every field of work into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Khaichhung, an emancipated Tibetan serf and now deputy-head of a township, said: I am resolved, at all times and in any task I tackle, to follow Comrade Lin Piao's instructions to give priority to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings. Kalzang-Wang Drub, an emancipated serf, said: "Chairman Mao is the reddest and brightest sun in the hearts of us emancipated serfs. I will always be Chairman Mao's good student."

Some cadres and group leaders of the Poor Peasant Association of the Youth Brigade of the Yingmenkou People's Commune on the outskirts of Chengtu, an outstanding farm unit of Tachai type in Szechuan Province, held discussions during the work breaks. Brigade leader Chu Hai-ching said: We should immediately organize all commune members to study Comrade Lin Piao's call, put the study of Chairman Mao's works on a still more solid footing and bring about a new order of things.

Red Guard fighters hailing from various parts of the country who are the shock force in the great proletarian cultural revolution unanimously pledged to act also as the shock brigade in the mass drive for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Red Guard fighters in Tsinan, Kunming, Kweiyang and Sining warmly responded to Comrade Lin Piao's call in different ways — some made suggestions on how to study, others worked out their study plans, still others held meetings and discussions on the instructions. They unanimously pledged themselves to thoroughly carry out Comrade Lin Piao's instructions and pay particular attention at present to bringing the problems existing in their minds, which have arisen in the great cultural revolution, into their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. They are determined to resolutely defend the revolutionary line of the proletariat and thoroughly repudiate the reactionary line of the bourgeoisie and strive to fulfil the tasks of struggling against and crushing those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road, criticizing and repudiating the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and transforming education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base.

Learn From Lu Hsun's Revolutionary Spirit of Unyielding Integrity

IT is of extremely great significance both in our country and internationally that today amidst the upsurge of our great proletarian cultural revolution, we commemorate the 30th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsun, that most courageous and greatest standard-bearer on China's cultural front.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has given a very high appraisal of Lu Hsun.

Chairman Mao has said: "The chief commander of China's cultural revolution, he was not only a great man of letters but a great thinker and revolutionary. Lu Hsun was a man of unyielding integrity, free from all sycophancy or obsequiousness; this quality is invaluable among colonial and semi-colonial peoples. Representing the great majority of the nation, Lu Hsun breached and stormed the enemy citadel; on the cultural front he was the bravest and most correct, the firmest, the most loyal and the most ardent national hero, a hero without parallel in our history. The road he took was the very road of China's new national culture."

In commemorating Lu Hsun, we must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and uphold and carry forward Lu Hsun's revolutionary spirit of unyielding proletarian integrity.

Lu Hsun was a critic and a rebel of the old world. He came forward in a feudal society that was in its death throes. He was adept at delivering fatal blows to bring the enemy down. He had an inveterate hatred for the semi-feudal, semi-colonial old society and held in bitter scorn the old ideas and culture which supported the old order. He despised, exposed, attacked and smashed all the reactionary forces and culture which oppressed, deceived or poisoned the people. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must learn from this rebel spirit of Lu Hsun, go all out to destroy the "four olds" [old ideology, culture, customs and habits] of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and establish the "four news" [new ideology, culture, customs and habits] of the proletariat; we must vigorously establish Mao Tse-tung's thought and enable it to take all ideological positions.

In his battles, Lu Hsun consistently maintained a clear-cut and firm stand and displayed a dauntless,

heroic spirit. The enemy subjected him to all kinds of political persecution and cultural "encirclement." Donning a proletarian revolutionary cloak and carrying out Wang Ming's capitulationist line, Chou Yang and company viciously attacked and shamelessly slandered him. They resorted to both open and covert attacks so that Lu Hsun was heavily besieged and under cross fire from both within and without. But Lu Hsun was like a great tree standing erect on its own and not like weak grass that falls from side to side. He raised high the great banner of proletarian revolutionary culture, resolutely supported the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and was irreconcilably opposed to the reactionary line of the bourgeoisie. Lu Hsun's political orientation was always clear-cut; he never backed down in face of difficulties or wavered because of setbacks. Amidst the storms and waves of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we should learn from Lu Hsun's spirit of daring to struggle and to make revolution; we must defy death to defend the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, resolutely oppose the reactionary line of the bourgeoisie, defy death to defend Chairman Mao, the Party's Central Committee and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and crush whoever opposes Chairman Mao or Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Lu Hsun never let pass the evil of any enemy or humoured him. He would never show the slightest mercy to the enemy because the latter was badly beaten, still less would he stay his hand because the enemy was in his last breath. He advocated "beating a dog in the water" and that "once the battle is joined, we must fight to the end." In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we should carry forward Lu Hsun's spirit of "beating a dog in the water" and never become soft-hearted or show any kindness to the enemy. We must resolutely hit hard, pull down and completely discredit, without exception, the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, the counter-revolutionary revisionists and all ghosts and monsters, so that they can never get up again.

The storm of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has aroused the strongest hatred on the part of imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the leading group of the C.P.S.U.

as the centre, and all reactionaries. They make use of every opportunity to viciously slander and attack us. The Soviet revisionists even had the effrontery to use "commemorating" Lu Hsun as a pretext to raise a hullabaloo, slanderously calling this great communist fighter a bourgeois humanist and a defender of old culture so as to attack China's great cultural revolution. All the efforts of these renegades of the proletariat to find excuses in the name of the great communist fighter Lu Hsun to attack China's great cultural revolution will be futile and in vain. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a historical tide that can never be blocked. Whoever tries to stand in the way of this tide is bound to become completely bankrupt. Lu Hsun has well said: Those who are obstacles on the way ahead, whether they are ancient or modern, men or ghosts, should all be trampled underfoot.

Fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers,

Head-bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children.

These two lines by Lu Hsun epitomize his revolutionary world outlook. In his life of protracted struggle, guided and inspired by Mao Tse-tung's thought, Lu Hsun untiringly sought for the revolutionary truth of the proletariat, completely broke away from the ideologies of all exploiting classes and the old traditional concepts, and finally became a great communist fighter. In learning from Lu Hsun, we must creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works in the course of struggle as he did, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould our souls, and, in the great proletarian cultural revolution, march forward valiantly, braving the storms and waves of struggle!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, Oct. 19.)

The Hearts of the World's Revolutionary People Are With Chairman Mao

Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao Tse-tung represents the fundamental interests of the proletariat and working people of the entire world. Standing in the forefront of the times, he shows the revolutionary people of the whole world the road to victory.

The revolutionary people of all lands warmly acclaim Chairman Mao as the living Marx, the living Lenin; they warmly hail Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guiding light and look upon Chairman Mao's works as their invaluable manual for revolution; they are determined to take the road which Chairman Mao has pointed out.

Below we continue from our last issue the selection of episodes reflecting the deep love and admiration which revolutionary people throughout the world cherish for Chairman Mao. — *Ed.*

Chairman Mao Is the Red Sun in Daytime and The Lodestar at Night

Standing in the van of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the heroic Vietnamese people sincerely love Chairman Mao and enthusiastically praise the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

One unforgettable night at the foot of the Truong Son Mountains, correspondents of the Hsinhua News Agency enjoyed the opportunity of attending a get-together in a certain unit of the heroic Vietnamese People's Army. The fighters gave the Chinese com-

rades as keepsakes various objects made from the wreckage of U.S. pirate planes which they had shot down. The Chinese comrades presented them in turn with a finely embroidered portrait of Chairman Mao. This elated everyone and there were joyous shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao!" A commander of the unit said with deep emotion: "We will take good care of this portrait so that Chairman Mao will always be with us and constantly inspire us to advance victoriously!" He was followed by another commander who started singing *The East Is Red* with an emotion which he could hardly control. At the song's end he said: "Chairman Mao is the great leader of the interna-

tional proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world. Chairman Mao is the red sun in daytime and the lodestar at night always lighting the road of advance for the revolutionary people throughout the world."

Chairman Mao Is the Lenin Of Our Time

The broad masses of Rumanians who visited the Chinese exhibition of works of art held recently in Arad, in western Rumania, expressed their boundless love and respect for the Chinese people's great leader, Chairman Mao.

One old teacher, on seeing the figure of Chairman Mao in the oil painting *On the Eve of a Decisive Battle*, said, deeply moved: "Mao Tse-tung is as great as Lenin. He is the Lenin of our time and we love him dearly."

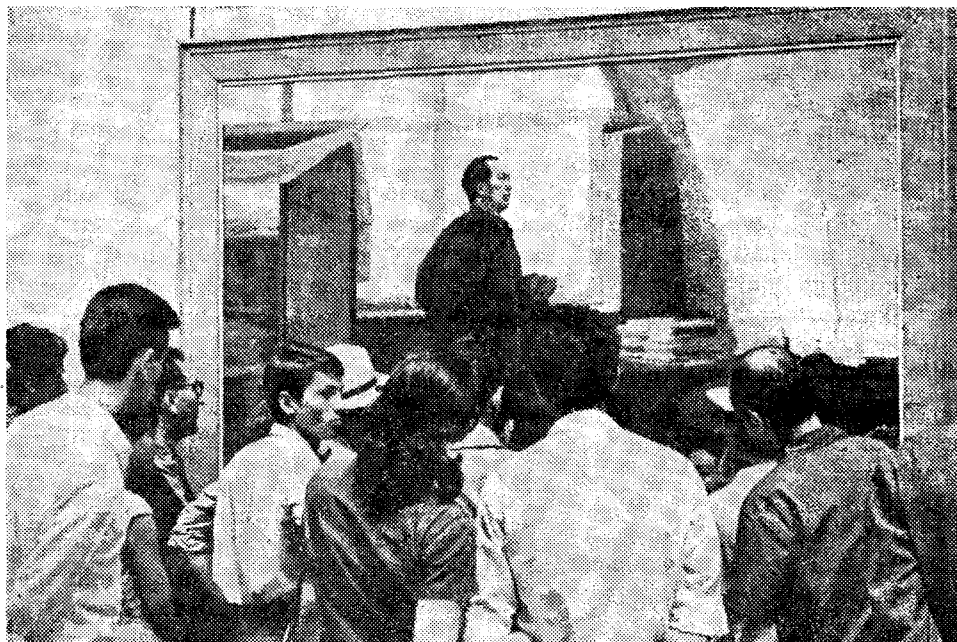
An old worker looking at this painting, said: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time. He holds high the revolutionary torch of the international communist movement; he shows the world's proletariat and revolutionary people the way forward."

Walking up to a portrait of Chairman Mao, a nurse raised her hand in salute and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!" "I feel filled with strength when I stand in front of Chairman Mao's portrait. Mao Tse-tung is a great teacher of revolution, as great as Lenin," she said. When she saw the poster *Chairman Mao's Works Are Like the Sun*, she commented: "Look at this old peasant! He enjoys reading Mao Tse-tung's works as though his heart were lit up by the sun." When she found that her own interpretation of the painting coincided with that of the caption of the poster, she said excitedly: "Why, this caption expresses my idea exactly!"

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

The Congolese (Leopoldville) patriotic armed forces, who are resolutely struggling against U.S. imperialism and its running dog the Mobutu clique, attach great importance to the study of Chairman Mao's works on military affairs; they have, moreover, begun to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of their struggle.

A Congolese (L) freedom fighter recently told the Hsinhua correspondent in Cairo that after studying "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" formulated by Chairman Mao



The Rumanian people expressed their boundless love for Chairman Mao at the Chinese Exhibition of Works of Art held recently in Bucharest

Tse-tung for the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, their men now had a greater sense of discipline and still closer ties with the masses.

Having studied Chairman Mao's writings criticizing the purely military viewpoint, the Congolese (L) patriotic armed forces strengthened their political and ideological work and, using the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, raised the level of political consciousness of the fighters and overcame such ideas as that of absolute equalitarianism.

They also studied Chairman Mao's theory of people's war and the experience of the Chinese revolutionary armed forces in relying on the masses, arousing and serving the masses; they thus steadily overcame the premature wish to attack big cities and gradually fostered the idea of setting up bases in rural areas.

The Congolese (L) patriots also studied Chairman Mao's 16-character formula which, translated into English, reads: "The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue"; his writings on carrying out the policy of self-reliance and on seizing the enemy's weapons to arm oneself and so on.

Speaking with great confidence, freedom fighters of the Congo (L) declared that there were indeed twists and turns on the road of revolution, but, as long as things were done in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, any difficulties could only be transient while the prospects of the revolution were bright.

Please Take My Singing to China

Not long ago, when the Chinese Acrobatic Art Troupe was visiting Afghanistan, a local driver ear-

nestly asked members of the troupe to teach him to sing *The East Is Red* in Chinese. "I like that song a lot," he said, "and I must learn to sing it because it sings the praises of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the whole world." He added: Chairman Mao is also a working man, the greatest man in the world and the most respected. This driver who was among those who saw the Chinese artists off when they left his country, then sang the song in Chinese with deep emotion. Warmly shaking their hands, he said: "Please take this singing of mine to China!"

We Want Chairman Mao's Picture in Our Home

For ten full years an Indian worker has kept a picture of Chairman Mao in his home. But one day the picture was soaked by rain-water for his house leaked on rainy days. Deeply grieved, he sought and finally got a new one. Highly pleased, he went immediately to the bazaar to buy a frame for it and gave it the place of honour in his house.

"All working people of India support Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao is wonderful, so we want to keep his picture in our house," he said.

Carrying Posters Inscribed With Quotations From Chairman Mao and Spiritedly Singing "The East Is Red"

The 4th Activists' Delegation from the Japanese Socialist Party came to visit China in September. As soon as these Japanese friends arrived in Kwangchow they with great enthusiasm obtained posters inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao which they carried with them throughout their visit. On their travels, whenever they went out, they would read quotations from Chairman Mao aloud in unison and give spirited renderings of the songs *The East Is Red* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. These Japanese friends say: "Through our visit to China we have come to understand that if we do not study Mao Tse-tung's thought we will have no common language with the Chinese people. Like the Chinese people, we have boundless love for Chairman Mao." When the delegation reached Shumchun Bridge as it was about to leave China, all its members stood together and with deep emotion read aloud this quotation from Chairman Mao: "The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history. We should carry on constant propaganda among the people on the facts of world progress and the bright future ahead so that they will build their confidence in victory." When they finished reading, everyone was in tears. They then reluctantly bade farewell to the Chinese friends who had come to see them off.

Must Study Chairman Mao's Writings

The Chinese Students' Delegation was warmly welcomed by progressive students of France and other countries at the International Cultural Festival of College Students held in Paris in September.

During the festival the Chinese Students' Delegation met and talked to delegates of many countries, especially those from Asia, Africa and Latin America. In these meetings many delegates asked the Chinese delegation for badges with Chairman Mao's portrait. Progressive students of various countries also eagerly asked the Chinese students for Chairman Mao's works and other Chinese publications. When they obtained copies of Chairman Mao's writings they were overjoyed, regarding them as priceless. An African student expressed their common thoughts and feelings in the words: "The eyes of the people of the world are on Chairman Mao. The African people must study Mao Tse-tung's thought."

A French student from Lyons told the Chinese students that every time he came to Paris he would try to buy several copies of books and other publications from China. He said: "China has become the centre of world revolution. Not only the Chinese people should read Chairman Mao's works; the people of the whole world should read them."

Another French student said: "Although I am much pressed for time, I have to study Chairman Mao's works and other Chinese publications because China holds aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and the centre of the world revolution has now moved to China."

Truth Cannot Be Blockaded

Between January and August this year a bookstore in Hongkong received 1,580 letters from different parts of the world. Although these letters come from different places, they all express a common wish—they urgently want Chairman Mao's works. Although in different languages, every line in these letters voices deep respect for Chairman Mao.

A letter from a progressive organization in the Dominican Republic said that it would guide the Dominican revolution in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Another progressive Dominican organization declared that it would use Mao Tse-tung's thought as its weapon in the struggle against the influence of modern revisionism and to defend Marxism-Leninism.

A letter from a Spanish friend said that the reactionary authorities in Spain deeply hated the revolutionary people. Those who read Chairman Mao's works were blacklisted and their personal freedom restricted. They were even liable to be discharged by their employers. Nevertheless, the revolutionary people were trying their best to read Chairman Mao's works. He said that the reactionary authorities had blacklisted him long ago but "although the reactionary authorities restrict my personal freedom, they cannot take away my lofty ideal." A letter from a friend in Southeast Asia said: "No pressure can make me give up reading Chairman Mao's writings. I shall go on reading them no matter what the cost!"

China Builds World's First Synthetic Benzene Workshop

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, scientific and technical personnel and workers and staff of Shanghai have broken down fetishes and superstition, emancipated their minds and followed their own road of advance. After eight years of hard work, they obtained benzene, an important chemical raw material, by a synthetic method and started production. They thus solved a difficult scientific and technical problem which the Western countries have been trying to solve for nearly a century without success, and blazed a completely new trail for the production of benzene in China. This is news that will greatly encourage the spirit of the revolutionary people and take the wind out of the sails of imperialism and modern revisionism.

The birth of synthetic benzene in China is a brilliant victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The success of the scientific and technical personnel and workers and staff of the research institute concerned in Shanghai demonstrates the heroic, dauntless spirit of the Chinese people. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, they repeatedly conducted experiments with tremendous revolutionary drive and a scientific spirit of seeking the truth; they persisted in their endeavour, refusing to be discouraged by repeated setbacks, and finally won success.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The Chinese people have lofty aspirations and ability. They will certainly catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels in the not too distant future." Guided by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people will certainly be able continuously to perform miracles on earth.

RAISING high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and daring to break paths unexplored by people before, the scientific and technical personnel and workers and staff of a Shanghai research institute in eight years' time solved a difficult scientific and technical problem which the Western countries have tried to solve for nearly a century without success — obtaining benzene, an important chemical raw material, by a synthetic method. Production has been started and a brilliant page has been written in the annals of the world's chemical industry.

In the course of research and experiment, co-ordination and co-operation has been forthcoming from many factories and educational institutions in Shanghai and east China.

In a synthetic benzene workshop in Shanghai today, the production installations are operating smoothly, and pure synthetic benzene is pouring forth like piped water day and night. Quality is far superior to that extracted in the course of coking or oil refining. This is yet another eloquent demonstration of the **incomparable creative talent of the Chinese workers and scientific and technical personnel, once they are armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.**

Benzene is an important basic raw material for the making of plastics, synthetic rubber and fibres, dyestuffs and insecticides. It is needed in large quantities in national economic and defence construction. But so far other countries have been able to obtain benzene

only by extracting it in the course of coking and oil refining. Output is limited. For nearly a hundred years, certain industrially developed countries have been trying to enlarge the sources of benzene. They are still exploring and experimenting.

Should we dare to break open the path, or be frightened off by something which the industrially advanced Western countries have for a long time failed to accomplish? The struggle between two ideologies ran through the whole course of the research on synthetic benzene. As early as when the research topic of synthetic benzene was chosen, some people came out against it, saying: "How can we succeed where foreign countries have so far failed!" But some young technical personnel and workers, following Chairman Mao's teachings, declared proudly in the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat of daring to engage in practice and transform the world: **"We're bent on breaking through where foreigners have failed for the past century!"**

The first technical problem they encountered after research started was that of finding an ideal catalyst suitable for the production of synthetic benzene. Should one explore on one's own or tail behind what others had done? This was another serious struggle. At first, the researchers had not freed themselves from foreign conventions. They copied from the catalysts used in foreign experiments. The result was that they invariably failed in all their attempts. They drew a lesson from their failure and woke up to the fact that: How can

one get anywhere if one trailed behind those who have failed? They were determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, break down fetishes and superstition, emancipate their minds and follow their own road of advance. They divided themselves into five groups to search for new catalysts through practice. They prepared one possible catalyst after another and, almost every day, each of them would make one or two or even a dozen tests. They were firmly convinced that since benzene is something their country badly needs, they had to succeed in their research so as to contribute to the building of socialism and win honours for the Chinese people! Neither difficulties, combustion, nor explosions could daunt them. After more than half a year of repeated experiments, they eventually prepared a fairly satisfactory catalyst and thus took a big step forward towards victory in research.



Young members of the synthetic benzene research group studying Chairman Mao's writings

Just when they had made a good beginning in their experimentation, China encountered natural calamities and temporary economic difficulties. The class struggle in society became very sharp. A desperate clamour among those who doubted or opposed the big leap forward arose for abandoning the synthetic benzene project, which is of great significance to the building of socialism in China. The bourgeois "authorities" did their utmost to wreck the project. They checked a huge amount of foreign literature and tried again and again to frighten those who persisted in experiments, saying: "How can we succeed in something which the foreigners have studied for nearly a century without success and which is extremely profound?" At the same time they urged the launching of some smaller projects from which results were easily attainable; they tried thus to shake people's determination by the bait of fame and material gain. A U.S.-trained "Ph.D." even went so far as to conduct a "counter experiment" in an attempt to show that experiments with the new catalyst were "bound to fail." In this way, he tried to negate the result already achieved. But the young people persisted in their experiments. Unreconciled, that "authority" delayed approval of the research plan they had drawn up. He also created all sorts of obstacles and tried to obstruct the project by preventing the young researchers from getting various materials they needed in their experiments. The young people waged a resolute struggle against such bourgeois "authorities" and refused to budge an inch.

At the moment of the sharpest struggle, the Party organization gave the young scientific and technical workers the most powerful support. The research institute leadership fully affirmed the success gained by

the young people and declared in clear terms: The synthetic benzene project must go on and it certainly can go on. If it takes ten years to succeed, the time will be considered short; even if it takes 15 years to succeed, the time will not be considered long either! At the same time, the leadership of the institute also instructed its machine-repairing, supply and marketing and administrative departments to give the "green light" to and provide the most favourable conditions for the study of synthetic benzene. Thus, the clamour about "giving it up" was halted.

The earnest expectations shown by the Party inspired the young people to fight on with still greater determination. At the time, the chemical reaction in the synthesizing process still proved to be unstable. Should they firmly carry on along their own road or give up in the middle? There were still doubts and vacillations among some weak-willed members of the research group who had been fairly seriously affected by the idea of seeking fame and material gain. Then, the Party's teachings helped the young people to understand: **To make synthetic benzene is measuring strength with imperialism and revisionism and fighting a political battle against them. This battle must be won and must not be lost!** In the face of the pessimistic tune advocating stagnation, the young fighters, determined to scale world scientific peaks, firmly believed: **Man is the decisive factor and with Mao Tse-tung's thought we certainly can master the objective laws of nature.** Following Chairman Mao's teachings in *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*, they grasped the principal contradiction and dauntlessly carried on experiments. From

practice to knowledge, then knowledge to practice and repeated cycles of practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge, they finally found out why the experiments had been unstable. Many appropriate measures were adopted to eliminate what was unstable, and the small-scale experiment for making synthetic benzene finally proved successful.

In the latter half of 1964, the great socialist education movement was unfolded in the research institute undertaking the study of producing synthetic benzene. During this struggle to eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology, scientific research personnel working on this project raised still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a creative way always and everywhere, and took Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guiding principle in all their work. They also instituted the system of studying Chairman Mao's works on "five prescribed occasions," i.e., whenever they start a new phase in their work, come across difficulties, discover unsatisfactory tendencies, achieve successes and make certain headway, or wind up some particular work. Chairman Mao's inspiring teachings gave them inexhaustible strength. With soaring fighting spirit and tremendous revolutionary drive, comrades in the research group immediately set about to carry out a prototype experiment. Chairman Mao has said: "The Chinese people have lofty aspirations and ability. They will certainly catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels in the not too distant future." Taking the

workers of the Taching Oilfield as their example, the research group of the synthetic benzene project carried forward the revolutionary spirit of hard work, self-reliance and fighting for every minute, quickly mastered the new technological process and were successful in their prototype experiment. On this basis, they lost no time in undertaking industrial experimentation for a synthetic benzene workshop of a certain scale. They refuted the opinion expressed by some people that such progress should be planned at a slow tempo. Daring to think, speak and take action, they broke down outdated conventions and adopted the method of simultaneously undertaking small-scale, prototype and intermediate experiments. At the same time, the three-way co-operation among the research group, designing institute and the building unit was practised in the designing and building of the synthetic benzene workshop. This made for an enormous saving in manpower, materials and time, and thereby accelerated the pace. Thus, they rapidly built the first synthetic benzene workshop in the world with a technological line of their own creation.

With the co-operation of the plants concerned, this workshop proved a success at the first trial run early this year. **Producing benzene by this synthetic method gives a high yield, calls for less investment and can be started within a short period. This type of workshop can be built all over the country, and thus a completely new and broad road has been blazed for the production of benzene in our country.**

Confession of Worldwide U.S.-Soviet Collusion on a Big Scale

by OBSERVER

ON October 7 U.S. President Johnson, following six months of carefully planned preparation, spouted out a long speech on U.S. European policy.

This speech is a counter-revolutionary declaration on the policy of stepping up "peaceful evolution" for the Soviet Union and the East European countries, a U.S. blueprint of aggression to overrun the whole of Europe, a notice served on the Soviet revisionist leading group for all-out and thorough capitulation, and a confession of worldwide U.S.-Soviet collusion on a big scale.

Rarely has Johnson come out so openly to advocate "brotherhood" between the U.S. imperialists and "all Europeans," and for the "connection which transcends political differences," the "single civilization," and "the common interests" between them. At the top

of his voice, he egged on "the winds of change" in the Soviet Union and the East European countries, that is, the winds of the restoration of capitalism, and fired sugar-coated bullets, declaring that the United States would give these countries most favoured nation treatment, commercial credits, and a few other crumbs. He added that the United States would "with the consent of the Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union" "heal peacefully the division" between the East and the West, "achieve a real reconciliation in Europe," and "make Europe whole." In fact, he requires the European socialist countries to "combine two into one" with U.S. imperialism and join the "family of the free world" enslaved by U.S. imperialism.

Johnson claimed in his speech that the United States "does not intend to let the differences [between

the United States and the Soviet Union] on Vietnam or elsewhere" prevent their "reconciliation." He said that the United States would "go step by step" with the Soviet Union "as far as they [the Soviet Union] are willing to advance." He openly demanded from the Soviet Union "a reduction of forces in Central Europe" to "seek a stable military situation in Europe," and the establishment of a "framework" by which "security" is "assured together by the East and the West," and by which the "unification" of Germany could be achieved. He also clamoured for joint efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States "toward a more co-operative international order."

The meaning of Johnson's speech is very clear. He demanded that the Soviet revisionist leading group not only betray the interests of the German Democratic Republic and other East European socialist countries in a big way by permitting West German militarism to annex the G.D.R., but also help the United States to stabilize the situation in Europe so that it can free its hands there and transfer the emphasis of its strategy to the East, concentrate its forces against China and continue its aggression against Vietnam and its suppression of the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Vietnam is the focus of the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism. The great victory of the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression has thrown U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary global strategic deployment into confusion and placed the U.S. aggressors in a very awkward and distressed situation. To find a way out, the Johnson Administration now uses the U.N. General Assembly session to put across its "peace talks" fraud and plans to enlarge the aggressive war against Vietnam behind the smokescreen of "peace talks." It is obvious that the purpose of Johnson's speech on this occasion was to make the Soviet revisionist leading group take further steps to betray Vietnam not only by peddling the fraud of "peace talks" but also by helping the United States in the transfer of its troops to Vietnam to quell the raging flames of the Vietnamese people's revolution. It is a great conspiracy of naked collusion between the United States and the Soviet Union to carry out their counter-revolutionary global strategy.

Johnson's speech is an intolerable insult and frantic challenge to the people of the Soviet Union and East European countries. And yet the Soviet revisionist leading group and its followers are overwhelmed, as if flattered and honoured, and are touting or echoing Johnson's words and making the most revolting response. They said that Johnson's speech took into consideration "the reactions towards the clear programme of the Warsaw Treaty countries for a healthy situation in Europe," and that his speech showed "an unusual amiability, as it were, and goodwill towards the socialist countries." Promptly on the day after Johnson made his speech, *Pravda* said that, at present, "there is a practical possibility for turning Europe into a con-

continent of genuine and everlasting peace and of mutual advantage and co-operation." This was followed up by a "frank and wide range of discussions" between Gromyko and Johnson in Washington. Look, to what shameful depths has this bunch of renegades, the Soviet revisionist leading group, sunk by its duet and close collusion with the U.S. imperialists!

Johnson's speech outlines the further development of U.S. imperialist policy towards the Soviet Union. For quite a long period after World War II, U.S. imperialism looked upon the Soviet Union as its principal enemy and the biggest threat to it, and deemed its struggle with the Soviet Union irreconcilable. After Khrushchov came to power U.S. imperialist policy towards the Soviet Union steadily underwent a fundamental change. Since then, the United States has no longer regarded the Soviet leading group as an enemy but looked upon them as friends instead. However, the U.S. imperialists still have some qualms about the Soviet Union. This can be seen from the talks between John F. Kennedy and A.I. Adzhubei in 1961 when Kennedy put forward arrogant conditions to the Soviet Union "for twenty years peace": one was that the Soviet Union must give up "communizing the entire world," that is to say, the Soviet Union should not be permitted to support the world revolution; another one was that the Soviet Union should extend "a free choice" to the people of Eastern Europe, that is to say, the capitalist system be restored in Eastern Europe. In the eyes of U.S. imperialism now, the Soviet Union has fulfilled the first condition. The Soviet leading group has long ceased to support the world revolution and moreover has become an accomplice of U.S. imperialism in suppressing the peoples' revolutions the world over. In his recent speech Johnson had no need at all to repeat this condition as his predecessor had done; he went a step further by asking the Soviet leading group to make greater efforts in rendering services to the counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism. Concerning the second condition, Johnson only wants the Soviet Union and the East European countries to quicken their pace towards the realization of "peaceful transition" from socialism to capitalism. This means turning back the wheels of history, abolishing at one stroke the fruits of the revolutionary struggles won over the years by the people of the East European socialist countries, and dragging the Soviet Union and the East European countries back to the reactionary rule of the olden times.

That the Johnson Administration has had the cheek to unfold so brazenly its scheme of aggression is evidently the result of the encouragement given by the capitulationist line of the Soviet revisionist leading group in fraternizing with, currying favour with and surrendering to U.S. imperialism.

The new Soviet leadership has adopted a "pace-quickenning revisionism of Khrushchov" since its coming to power. For two years, U.S. imperialism has received the close co-operation of the new Soviet leader-

ship in every field of its counter-revolutionary global strategy. The new Soviet leadership has conducted secret diplomacy in a big way with the United States, made deals with it behind the scenes, and carried out a series of sell-outs on the questions of Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus and Southern Rhodesia. The new Soviet leadership is vigorously allying itself with U.S.-led imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries in knocking together an anti-communist, anti-people, counter-revolutionary and anti-China new Holy Alliance.

In Europe, the new Soviet leadership has inherited Khrushchov's policy of appeasement. It has sold out the interests of the people of the German Democratic Republic and the East European countries. It has cast aside the question of a peace treaty with Germany and the West Berlin question. It has vigorously ganged up with the United States on the problem of preventing nuclear proliferation and reached tacit agreement with it on pulling Soviet and U.S. troops out of Europe. The new Soviet leadership has wildly advocated so-called "overall European co-operation" and "mutual understanding"; "the need to rise above differences in political convictions and views"; "comprehensive development of mutually advantageous and non-discriminatory relations between all European countries"; "simultaneous dissolution of existing military alliances," and having them "replaced by a European security system." All this suits U.S. imperialism fine. People can now see how very much alike are Johnson's October 7 speech and the tunes brayed by the new Soviet leadership. Nearly all the slogans of the Soviet revisionist leading group on European questions have been taken over by U.S. imperialism.

Johnson's speech is still another indication that, in fact, a U.S.-Soviet alliance is already in existence. Both U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading group see in the revolution of the peoples of the whole world and the Chinese people, who resolutely support other peoples' revolution, their greatest menace. Both have placed themselves in opposition to the revo-

lutionary peoples of the world and both are pitting themselves against the current historical trend. In this sense, U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading group, indeed, share "common interests" and a "common destiny" and therefore maintain between themselves relations of co-operation and alliance. For the present, it is simply inconvenient for a variety of reasons to make public the relations of alliance between them.

Chairman Mao said in 1926: "the present world situation is such that the two major forces, revolution and counter-revolution, are locked in final struggle." Chairman Mao added that these two major forces hoisted two huge banners: one was the red banner of revolution as the rallying point for all the oppressed classes of the world; the other was the white banner of counter-revolution as the rallying point for all the counter-revolutionaries of the world. At present, the world situation is still the same. The Khrushchov revisionists have all along rallied around the counter-revolutionary white banner of U.S. imperialism. Today, what U.S. imperialism wants is that they rally still closer and act still more unscrupulously.

U.S. imperialism has congratulated itself on having picked up a group of renegades from the socialist countries to serve as its accomplices. But its wishful calculations cannot come true. In this era of ours, imperialism is heading towards total collapse while socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. The numerous contradictions U.S. imperialism is facing can never be solved. Neither can those confronting Khrushchov revisionism. U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger, and so is Khrushchov revisionism. Put the two together, and they are still no more than a couple of paper tigers. Imperialism cannot save revisionism. Neither can revisionism save imperialism. Be it imperialism, revisionism or their new and old followers of assorted types — all of them will be swept away by the rapidly growing, powerful tempest of world revolution.

("Renmin Ribao," October 16.)

On Sun Yeh-fang's Reactionary Political Stand and Economic Programme

by MENG KUEI and HSIAO LIN

GRAVE and acute class struggle exists in the field of economics as in other ideological spheres in China. For a long time, this field was dominated by a black line opposed to the Party, to socialism and to Mao Tse-tung's thought. A number of reactionary representatives of the bourgeoisie, wearing academic

cloaks and putting up the signboards of "scholars" and "authorities," have made use of the ideological and cultural positions in which they have entrenched themselves to launch frenzied and repeated attacks on our respected and beloved Chairman Mao, on the Party's Central Committee, and on our great

socialist system. A commander of this black line is Sun Yeh-fang, the former director of the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Sun Yeh-fang's crimes against the Party, against socialism and against Mao Tse-tung's thought go back a long way.

He is a representative of the bourgeoisie who has wormed his way into the Party. He has an inveterate hatred for the socialist system. In 1956, not long after the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U., he visited the Soviet Union, where he took over holus-bolus the black market goods of Khrushchov revisionism. Back in China, he co-ordinated his actions with the adverse current of international revisionism and with the domestic bourgeois Rightists and openly unfurled in the sphere of economics the black flag of opposition to the Party, to socialism and to Mao Tse-tung's thought. In his two articles "Starting From the 'Value of Total Output'" and "Basing Planning and Statistics on the Law of Value" published that year, he wildly attacked the socialist system, and proposed such measures to bring about the restoration of capitalism as putting profit in command and abolishing the planned economy. Sun Yeh-fang is, in fact, a big Rightist who eluded the 1957 struggle against the bourgeois Rightists.

In 1958 and 1959 the entire Chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, raised high the great red banner of the general line for building socialism, brought about a big leap forward on all fronts and set up people's communes on a large scale. It was then that Sun Yeh-fang successively produced the two big poisonous weeds "One Must Learn a Little Philosophy to Understand Economics" and "On Value." In these articles he viciously attacked Chairman Mao's great thesis on contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society, savagely opposed putting proletarian politics in command and opposed the Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune. Sun Yeh-fang is a 100 per cent Right opportunist.

In the period when the nation encountered temporary economic difficulties, class enemies at home and

abroad lost no opportunity to launch unbridled attacks against our Party and the socialist system. Taking this as the opportune moment to restore capitalism, Sun Yeh-fang became most active, spreading poison everywhere and, together with other ghosts and monsters within China, energetically fanned the evil winds of "going it alone" (i.e., the restoration of an individual economy) and of "reversing earlier correct decisions"; he sounded the trumpet for enlarging plots of land for private use, expanding the free markets, for having more small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and for fixing output quotas based on the peasant household. During this period Sun Yeh-fang again twice visited the Soviet Union where he made extensive contacts and held many secret talks with the Soviet revisionists. Coming back to China, he put out in quick succession a great number of "research reports for internal circulation," proposed a comprehensive revisionist economic programme, clamoured for an open "discussion" of his proposal, and arrogantly asked for extensive "experiments"—all this in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in our country. Sun Yeh-fang is an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist.

For a long time Sun Yeh-fang's crimes of outrageously opposing the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought were numerous and notorious. However, protected by some people in authority in the Party who were taking the capitalist road, he was never subjected to criticism or struggled against as he deserved. Now, under the direct leadership of the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, a wide-sweeping great proletarian cultural revolution without parallel in history is swiftly and vigorously developing in depth and the massive current of the revolution is swamping the ideological and cultural positions in which the bourgeoisie and remnant feudal forces are still entrenched. Sun Yeh-fang, this member of the counter-revolutionary sinister gang who has for a long time taken cover in the Party, has been dragged out. We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and settle accounts thoroughly with Sun Yeh-fang for his heinous crimes of opposing the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Sun Yeh-fang's Black Line of Opposing Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era. 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 compass guiding our socialist revolution and socialist construction, the powerful ideological weapon for defeating imperialism and modern revisionism. The attitude one takes towards Mao Tse-tung's thought is the watershed between a real revolutionary and a sham one, between a revolutionary and a counter-revolutionary, between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism. The world's revolutionary peoples look upon Mao Tse-tung's thought

as the beacon light of the revolution, having for it boundless love and confidence. On the other hand, class enemies at home and abroad have the greatest fear of and hostility towards it. Sun Yeh-fang, with his pipe-dream of restoring capitalism, has consistently and frantically opposed it.

Negating Class Contradictions and Denying Class Struggle

In his *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and elsewhere, Chairman Mao has comprehensively and systematically expounded the contradictions, classes and class struggle in a socialist

society. Chairman Mao teaches us that, during the entire period of socialism, from beginning to end, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads continue. This is the principal contradiction of socialist society, and the motive force for its development.

In the summer of 1958, which marked the first anniversary of the publication of this great work of Chairman Mao's, Sun Yeh-fang wrote "One Must Learn a Little Philosophy to Understand Economics." This article maliciously attacked Chairman Mao's great thesis on contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society. Using the customary tricks of the bourgeoisie and the revisionists, Sun Yeh-fang tried to negate class contradictions and deny class struggle with the so-called "contradiction between man and matter." He did his utmost to publicize that the "contradiction between man and matter" is "the deepest inner contradiction of the socialist economy," the "deepest common root source" of all economic contradictions. He made a veiled attack on Chairman Mao's exposition of economic problems from the high plane of class struggle and the struggle between the two roads as departing from "the contradiction between man and matter" and being "water without a source and a tree without roots."

It is the height of absurdity to say that, in the socialist society, there only exist the contradiction between man and matter and the opposition between man and nature, to the exclusion of any class contradiction or class struggle. Sun Yeh-fang put forward this fallacy for no other purpose than to oppose the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao and to oppose taking the class struggle and the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads as the key link in all work. In direct opposition to this, he asserted that the "key question" for the development of an economy is not to wage class struggle but to deal with the "contradiction between man and matter." He generalized this "contradiction" into the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Labour time}}$$
 which he boasted of as a remarkable "new discovery." "Not only are the secrets of all economic problems contained in this formula," he said, but the question of who will win in the struggle between socialism and capitalism is, "in the last analysis," "a question of how to reduce the denominator and increase the numerator." According to this formula of Sun Yeh-fang's, proletarian revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the socialist direction are all things which should be eliminated; all one has to do is to engage in "reducing the denominator and increasing the numerator."

Revolutionary class struggle makes all ghosts and monsters tremble with fear. As they wage frenzied class struggle against the proletariat, they always and with an ulterior motive deny class struggle in a vain

attempt to lull the revolutionary fighting spirit of the people. Counter-revolutionary revisionists like Sun Yeh-fang and his ilk, while ostensibly denying the existence of class struggle, are actually openly standing on the side of the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat, vainly trying to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Sun Yeh-fang's "formula" was put forth with the express purpose of meeting the needs of the reactionary classes at home and abroad, of providing them with a "theoretical" weapon for a counter-revolutionary come-back.

These absurd fallacies of Sun Yeh-fang are no new discoveries. The Khrushchov revisionist clique, in order to cover up the cruel class struggle they are waging against the Soviet people, preposterously assert that "a socialist society is one without class struggle," where "the unity of classes has replaced the class struggle of time immemorial," and attack our Party for "obstinately looking for non-existent exploiting classes or bourgeois strata and for class struggle in a socialist society." Harping on the same tune as the Khrushchov revisionist clique, Sun Yeh-fang was also trying to cover up the frantic attacks of the ghosts and monsters against the Party and against socialism, in the vain hope that the revolutionary people would lose their vigilance towards these attacks, give up class struggle and let capitalism make a come-back.

Against Putting Politics in Command

Chairman Mao teaches us that politics is the commander, the soul. Political work is the life-blood of all economic work.

Sun Yeh-fang regards putting politics in command as grit in his eye. He venomously attacked it as "talking politics divorced from economics, replacing objective economic laws with the mass line and the putting of politics in command, and replacing economic approach with political approach, which is not only an idealistic view but can also be called lazy man's thinking in economics." He picked up the battered weapon that Bukharin had used against Lenin, and which was thoroughly refuted by Lenin, to assail putting politics in command as "explaining the problem in political terms only, not in economic terms" and he advocated that the problem must be explained "from the economic" as well as "the political point of view."

All this is sheer nonsense.

Chairman Mao has said: "Economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics." He has also pointed out that this is our fundamental view of the relation of politics to economics.* In so-

* "On Democracy," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965, Vol. II, p. 340.

cialist society there still exist class struggle, the struggle between the two roads and the danger of a capitalist come-back. All class struggles are political struggles. For the proletariat to triumph completely over the bourgeoisie in the struggle between the two roads, it must give prominence to politics and persist in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, otherwise it will lose its bearings in the course of serious class struggle and there will be the danger of a counter-revolutionary come-back on a nationwide scale, the liquidation of the Party and the state, and the slaughter of tens of millions. In a word, if proletarian politics is not given prominence, if Mao Tse-tung's thought is not firmly put in command, then there will be no dictatorship of the proletariat, no socialism and the people will have nothing.

Sun Yeh-fang's reactionary class sense of smell is very keen. He is mortally afraid that putting proletarian politics in command will thoroughly smash everything he has banked on to maintain himself, so he has recklessly stepped forward to oppose strenuously the putting of politics in command. He spouts about "economics" and "laws" day and night as if there are "economics" divorced from politics, as if he alone has mastered the secrets of economic laws. Actually, all this is merely a disguise for opposing the putting of politics in command. He prates, "the relationship between expenditure and utility is the minimum expenditure of labour (expenditure of living labour and materialized labour) for the maximum result. Isn't this putting politics in command?" He even more blatantly said that putting politics in command "should be included in the concept of economic result." With Sun Yeh-fang, "expenditure of labour" means investment or costs, and "economic result" means profit. When Sun Yeh-fang wants to "include" putting politics in command in "the concept" of profit, his so-called politics in command means using the minimum investment or cost to gain the maximum profit. Very obviously, this is genuine and unalloyed putting profit in command, bourgeois politics in command, pure and simple. In class society, if the politics of one class is not given prominence then inevitably it is the politics of the other class which is given prominence. In socialist society, in all fields of our work, if proletarian politics is not in command, then it is bourgeois politics which is in command. This is a law.

Putting proletarian politics in command is putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command. Sun Yeh-fang's attack on putting proletarian politics in command is an attack on putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command. When he vilified putting politics in command as "idealism," as "lazy man's thinking," wasn't he openly attacking putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command as "idealism"? Wasn't he openly attacking the whole nation studying Chairman Mao's writings, following his teachings and acting according to his instructions as "lazy man's thinking"? This is a vicious slander

against Mao Tse-tung's thought, an open challenge to the people of the whole country.

All the nonsense Sun Yeh-fang used to attack putting politics in command comes wholesale from the poison corporation of his admitted "teacher" Khrushchov revisionism. The Khrushchov revisionists attack putting politics in command as "voluntarism" and "ignoring objective economic laws." Sun Yeh-fang also attacked putting politics in command as "idealism," as "denying or despising objective economic laws." The Khrushchov revisionists attack us for doing things according to Chairman Mao's instructions as "not doing one's own thinking" and "mechanically fulfilling the will of others." Sun Yeh-fang, too, attacked following Chairman Mao's teachings and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to explain problems as "lazy man's thinking." The Khrushchov revisionists talk nonsensically about "the soul of economics is the comparison between expenditure and result." Sun Yeh-fang, too, talked nonsensically about the relationship between expenditure and utility as politics in command. The above all shows that Sun Yeh-fang is nothing but an echo of Khrushchov revisionism.

Attacking the General Line, the Big Leap Forward And the People's Commune

Since 1958, the Chinese people, under the glorious illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and under the brilliant leadership of the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, have raised high the great red banner of the general line, brought about a big leap forward in all spheres of work and set up people's communes on a large scale. High in spirit and firm in determination, they have made unprecedentedly great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Confronted by our great successes, imperialism, modern revisionism, the reactionaries of various countries, and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists inside the country are paralysed with fear. Ghosts and monsters have banded together and used the most underhand tricks and the vilest language to revile our great Party, attack the great general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes. Sun Yeh-fang has in every respect joined the ghosts and monsters at home and abroad and taken an active part in this counter-revolutionary farce.

The barking of dogs cannot in the least obscure the light of the sun. Today, the whole world can see that precisely because we have held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, held fast to the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, we have fulfilled the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule, overcome three years of serious natural calamities, smashed the sabotaging activities of the Khrushchov revisionist clique

against our national economic construction, built up the Taching Oilfield and thus got rid of the "oil poor" label, produced a 12,000-ton free-forging hydraulic press, and successfully conducted three nuclear tests. The great achievements of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune can in no way be negated simply by a few shouted curses from a handful of reactionaries.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is good if we are attacked by the enemy, since it proves that we have drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves. It is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us as utterly black and without a single virtue, since it demonstrates that we have not only drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves but achieved a great deal in our work."* This is an irrefutable truth. The execrations of the class enemies inside and outside the country against our Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune prove precisely the greatness and correctness of our Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, and prove that we have made great achievements. The greater our achievements the more unbearable are the days of the class enemy, and the more they exert themselves to curse us. However, the reactionaries of the world have already been cursing us for several decades and the more they curse the more powerful we have grown and the closer they approach their doom.

Frenzied Cries of "Declaring War" on Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Sun Yeh-fang has an inveterate hatred for Mao Tse-tung's thought. Like all revisionists he opposes Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought under the banner of opposing "traditional dogmatism." For years he has been the self-styled hero against "traditional dogmatism." He says that "traditional dogmatism" in economics is the "theory of natural economy."

Sun Yeh-fang asserts that "the theory of natural economy" is an ideology "which unquestionably holds a monopoly position" in China.

He also alleges that the system of economic management in our country for the past ten years and more was formulated under the "guidance" of "the theory of natural economy."

He also claims that "current theory and practice have been profoundly influenced" by "the theory of natural economy."

* Mao Tse-tung, *To Be Attacked by the Enemy Is Not a Bad Thing but a Good Thing*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1966, p. 2.

Against what is the spearhead of Sun Yeh-fang's attack on the so-called theory of natural economy directed?

Everyone knows that our guiding thought is Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Our socialist revolution and socialist construction are carried out under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought which is daily penetrating deeper into the hearts of the people and is the compass guiding all our work. Clearly the "traditional dogmatism" that Sun Yeh-fang attacks is Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought; the so-called "theory of natural economy" which occupies the "monopoly position" and which Sun Yeh-fang attacks is the Marxist-Leninist economic theory, that is, Chairman Mao's economic theory.

When Sun Yeh-fang shouts and rants about making the "theory of natural economy" "the enemy" and "declaring war on this theory of natural economy," he is taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the "enemy" and "declaring war" on Mao Tse-tung's thought. What preposterous limits has Sun Yeh-fang's counter-revolutionary arrogance reached!

Mao Tse-tung's thought is our compass in carrying out revolution and construction, while bourgeois ideology, revisionist ideology, is the tool used by the ghosts and monsters for restoring capitalism. The counter-revolutionary revisionist element Sun Yeh-fang and his likes hate the great thought of Mao Tse-tung most and love best the most reactionary, decadent bourgeois ideology, revisionist ideology. At the same time as he cursed the commanding position of Mao Tse-tung's thought as "monopoly," Sun Yeh-fang was blatantly calling on people to learn from the "clever" capitalists, saying that Khrushchov revisionism had given him "the greatest enlightenment," crying out that "we must not say that we'll reject all that which the revisionists want," etc. This exactly demonstrates that Sun Yeh-fang wants bourgeois ideology, revisionist ideology, to monopolize the ideological positions in order to prepare public opinion for a capitalist come-back.

Chairman Mao is the red sun in our hearts. Mao Tse-tung's thought is our life-blood. Each sentence of Chairman Mao is truth. Our love for Mao Tse-tung's thought is boundless, our faith in it and our veneration for it are without limit. We must for ever study, publicize, carry out and defend the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. We will resolutely struggle to the very end with whoever dares to oppose Chairman Mao, with whoever dares to oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must surely raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and thoroughly knock down the counter-revolutionary revisionist element Sun Yeh-fang and those like him!

(To be continued.)

Support for Cambodia's Just Stand Against Aggression by Thailand

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement on October 16 concerning the provocation by Thailand's armed forces in illegally invading and laying mines in Battambang Province in Cambodia, which caused casualties to Cambodian soldiers. The Chinese statement expressed the full endorsement by the Chinese Government and people of the just stand announced by the Royal Cambodian Government in its October 6 statement and expressed firm support for the Cambodian people in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Thai authorities have always served as a willing stooge of U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Indo-China. With the escalation of the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, the territory of Thailand has been turned into a military base for U.S. imperialism's war expansion. Thailand has openly despatched aggressor troops to south Vietnam and allowed U.S. aircraft to take off from its territory to bomb the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples. At a time when the United States and its south Vietnamese lackey are stepping up their military threats against Cambodia, the Thai reactionaries have been actively co-ordinating with them along the Cambodian-Thai border by incessant armed invasions and provocations. This further exposes the expansionist ambitions of the Thai authorities in trying to gain something out of the U.S. military adventures.

The Chinese statement said: "The Thai authorities must be warned that the U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam and Indo-China is doomed to failure. **Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago: 'Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again. . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never**

go against this logic.' In tailing after the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and throwing in their lot with U.S. imperialism, the Thai reactionaries will absolutely come to no better end than utter destruction."

Chinese Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

China's 1966 Autumn Export Commodities Fair, under the resplendent light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, opened in Kwangchow on October 15.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people of the whole country have, in the high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution, taken a firm hold of the revolution and promoted production, bringing about a greater development in industry and agriculture and supplying a still richer assortment of export commodities for the current fair than ever before. The nearly 30,000 exhibits at the fair include machines, textile, light industrial and chemical products, instruments and meters, handicraft articles, agricultural and subsidiary farm products, animal products and native products. Many of these are new products, with a marked rise in quality.

Most of the more than 100 machines on exhibit are new products. The array of textile products, successfully trial produced by textile workers in the high tide of the great cultural revolution, dazzle the eye. This year's fair offers a greater range of light industrial products than last year's autumn fair, and of the instruments and meters on exhibit, half are new products.

Among the agricultural and subsidiary products, on exhibit are all kinds of rice and soya beans which have always been China's big exports. Chinese handicraft articles, which enjoy international renown, have taken on a new look. On display are a greater number of articles with the revolutionary struggle as their theme and depicting the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Businessmen from various countries, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao have come to the fair in large numbers. More than 2,000 visited the exhibition halls or held trade talks on the opening day. This was something which had not happened since the fair started in 1957. Many were full of praise for China's achievements in socialist construction, for the great proletarian cultural revolution, and for the excellent situation resulting from taking a firm hold of the revolution and promoting production. From what they have seen in Kwangchow, compatriots from Hongkong and Macao refute the slanders and rumours spread by the reactionary newspapers in Hongkong and Macao to the effect that "industry and agriculture in China have come to a stop" and that "the Commodities Fair will be postponed."

On the evening of the opening day, a cocktail party was given to foreign businessmen, overseas Chinese and merchants from Hongkong and Macao. At the reception, a contingent of a hundred Red Guards spiritedly read quotations from Chairman Mao's works and sang Chinese revolutionary songs. This was followed by a speech by Yang Hao-lu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade. The Vice-Minister said: "**Chairman Mao has pointed out that 'the Chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity.'**" In accordance with his teachings, we shall continue to adhere to our foreign trade policy of 'equality, mutual benefit and mutual help to make up what the other lacks.' We shall continue, in the light of needs and possibilities, to actively carry on trade with people of industrial and commercial circles of all the continents and with overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao."

ACROSS THE LAND

China Makes Complete 100,000-kw. Hydro-Turbine Generating Installations

THE Harbin Electrical Machinery Works recently produced China's first batch of 100,000-kw. hydro-turbine generating installations. They were made in an exceptionally short time and are of exceptionally high quality. Two sets have already gone into operation.

To make complete installations of such a size demands a high level of engineering skill. Each installation includes turbine, generator and much accessory equipment. The assembled unit stands as high as an eight-storey building and has an annual output of around 600 million kilowatt hours. This achievement marks a new level in power equipment engineering in this country.

The making of this new equipment is a triumph for the great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. It is a new victory won by the workers and staff of China's machine-building industry in resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's brilliant policy decision to break with foreign conventions and follow China's own road of industrial development.

Some bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" alleged that it was

beyond China's capabilities to make hydro-electric power equipment of such a large capacity and that, even if China could make it, its poor quality would make it unsuitable for use at important power stations. They demanded that it should be imported. The Soviet modern revisionist clique likewise thought that it was beyond our power to make it and resorted to economic blackmail. But the workers and staff of the Harbin Electrical Machinery Works, creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, set their minds to making this new equipment and so win honour for the motherland. They had no ready-made blueprints or technical literature, so they used hydro-electric power stations in various parts of China as their living models, took the veteran workers there as their teachers and made exhaustive studies and investigations and scientific experiments.

Seventeen factories and enterprises in various parts of China helped to develop new materials, meters and other equipments needed and ten scientific research institutes and colleges helped with a tremendous amount of research work. Workers and staff of one heavy machine-building plant, daring to do and to break through, cast a 150-ton steel slab and they also solved one of the biggest key problems by successfully using large radial surface electro-slag welding to make an axle with a diameter of over a metre. Such large-scale co-operation testifies to the superiority of the socialist system.

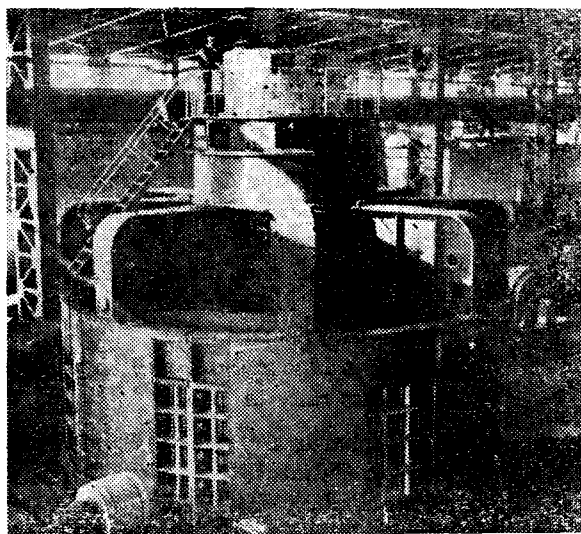
Big Increase in China's Chemical Fertilizer Output

CHINA'S output of chemical fertilizer in the first nine months of this year was 37 per cent higher than in the same period in

1965. The quality of nitrogenous fertilizer was maintained while that of phosphatic fertilizer went up. Consumption of electricity, raw materials and materials in general went down and production costs were reduced.

This tremendous achievement on the chemical fertilizer front is a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, a fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Since the beginning of this year, chemical fertilizer plants all over China have been putting the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works at the head of all other work. Animated by the deepest working-class sentiment, the broad masses of workers and staff have been creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in the course of their struggles in the high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution in a still bigger way. Using the most powerful and sharpest weapon — Mao Tse-tung's thought — they opened a fierce bombardment on those in the Party who were in authority and were taking the capitalist road, and also on the reactionary bourgeois "authorities." They broke through all the old conventions and bad habits obstructing the development of the forces of production and further liberated those forces. The broad masses of workers and staff dared to think, dared to do and dared to make revolution and in a very short time invented many new techniques, new technological processes and new equipment and produced many new products. The several new catalysts now in use were produced in this way.

At the beginning of this year, the broad masses of workers and staff on the industrial fertilizer front declared that they would use the same materials and the same quantity of raw materials to make more and better fertilizer for the state to aid the agricultural front. So far this year, in making synthetic ammonia, the main fertilizer plants have saved enough coke and anthracite to produce nearly 200,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer.



The generator of a 100,000-kw. hydro-turbine generating unit being installed in a big power plant

Workers, Peasants, and Soldiers Extol the Great Leader Chairman Mao

Celebrating their glorious National Day in the midst of the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution, worker, peasant and soldier artists coming from the forefront of the three revolutionary movements of the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, took the stage of socialist art and literature like real masters. With deep class feeling, these amateur artists use the newest, most beautiful language to eulogize our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, to praise the heroes armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the lofty ideal of communism. They have turned the stage into a platform for spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have turned the theatre into a classroom for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In Peking

On the evening of October 2 in Peking's Workers' Gymnasium, a gala party was jointly given by a choir of Peking's Red Guards, the Seaborne Cultural Team under the Kwangchow Command of the Chinese P.L.A., and the amateur troupe of workers, peasants and soldiers from the 1966 "Harbin Summer" Musical Festival. That evening, a warm and robust atmosphere filled the big gymnasium. Red Guards, and other amateur artists, raising high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought on art and literature, sang revolutionary songs and danced revolutionary dances in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao and to extol the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. These performances gave full expression to the spiritual outlook of China's revolutionary people who are successfully carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The curtain rose with a magnificent rendering of *The East Is Red*. Two thousand Red Guards, holding

aloft the bright red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, recited: "The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism." "In the fight for complete liberation the oppressed people rely first of all on their own struggle and then, and only then, on international assistance. The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty."

"A thousand songs won't suffice to express our boundless love for and faith in and veneration for you! We wish from the bottom of our hearts long life to you, our great leader Chairman Mao!" Following *The East Is Red*, the Red Guards, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and with deep revolutionary feeling, sang other songs like *Our Great Leader Mao Tse-tung, Long Live, Long Live Chairman Mao!* These songs expressed their lofty aspirations and unshakable determination always to study Chairman Mao's writings, to follow his teachings, act according to his instructions, hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry the revolution through to the end.

Amid thunderous applause and singing *We Are the Seaborne Cultural Mobile Troops*, the Seaborne Cultural Team under the Kwangchow Command of the P.L.A. marched with brave strides into the great hall. The songs they performed such as *Chairman Mao Is With Us* and *Listen to Us Singing of Mao Tse-tung* fully reflect the P.L.A. men's boundless love for Chairman Mao. In a song suite *Mao Tse-tung's Thought Illumines the Whole World*, they sang: "Mao Tse-tung's thought illumines the whole world. The five continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring. The oppressed and the exploited people fight shoulder to shoulder, and we won't stop until we

have defeated the U.S. aggressors." Chairman Mao's art and literary fighters sang out what is in the minds of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the gymnasium resounded with a prolonged ovation.

A warm welcome greeted the amateur artists from China's northernmost Heilungkiang Province where the "Harbin Summer" Musical Festival was held. In a song composed by themselves, miners from that province sang: "The Red Sun lights the mines; Mao Tse-tung's thought arms the miners; gone are the days when art and literature were monopolized by a small minority, from the depths of the earth comes the song of victory."

When the performance was over, the whole audience stood up to sing together *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. Holding high their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, they cheered for many minutes: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live, long live Chairman Mao!"

At another evening party, a song and dance performance entitled *Taching Oil Workers' Triumphant News* presented by the oil workers and their families from this famous oilfield, was a stirring spectacle in praise of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The performance gave a vivid and penetrating portrayal of the Taching workers who, guided by Chairman Mao's two brilliant works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," gave prominence to politics and emulated the People's Liberation Army when they started a petroleum industry on the vast wasteland in a spirit of self-reliance.

The song *Chairman Mao Wears a Uniform of Olive Green*, sung by an eight-member women's choir of the Hopei peasants' troupe, expressed the happiness of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants when they heard the news that Chairman Mao met one million people at a mass rally in Peking.

The chorus *Carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Through to the End* by P.L.A. fighters under Peking Command carried the spirit of the party to its climax. When the per-

formers recited how the great leader Chairman Mao on Tien An Men Square met revolutionary teachers and students a million-strong, red ribbons danced and multicoloured flags fluttered on the stage recalling the festive scene before Tien An Men.

In Shanghai

On and around the October 1, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in Shanghai gave performances of many works of their own creation. In heartfelt songs they praised the brilliant achievements of the past 17 years, propagandized the great victories of Mao Tse-tung's thought and acclaimed the successes of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Red cultural troupes formed by workers, peasants and soldiers went around giving spirited performances in the factories, rural communes, railway stations, wharves, public squares and streets and lanes.

Among other items, audiences warmly welcomed those in praise of W ng Yu-chang, wholeheartedly devoted to the people and a model in caring for the people's fighters, and the heroic 32111 Drilling Team who braved a raging fire to protect state property. These cultural activists declared: The counter-revolutionary revisionist Chou Yang and his gang desperately opposed art and literature serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics. But we are determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings. We must compose and create works and take them to the stage in this struggle, be the voice of our times and express our proletarian sentiments.

In Kwangchow

An 8-day festival of workers', peasants' and soldiers' revolutionary art concluded in Kwangchow on October 5. On this grand occasion, over 170 items were presented at 49 performances before audiences totaling over 120,000. Most of the items were either created or adapted by workers, peasants and soldiers or revolutionary students themselves. It was the first time in the post-liberation history of theatrical art in Kwangchow that so many spare-time art and literary fighters took part in

a single festival and so many revolutionary items were presented.

In Urumchi

Recently in the People's Theatre at Urumchi, a performance to eulogize Chairman Mao's thought was given by an art troupe of poor and lower-middle peasants. The revolutionary audience of many nationalities gave a most enthusiastic reception to this performance, acclaiming it as a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and a great and happy event in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The performers ranged from a nine-year-old Uighur to men and women well on in years. Kasim and Gulhan, a Uighur couple in their eighties, to the beat of gong and drum, recited *Chairman Mao Is Dearer to Us Than Our Own Father and Mother*, a poem of their own composition. Their animation grew as they recited. Throwing away their walking sticks and brushing aside those supporting them, they danced as they gave the cheer: "Yahisun Chairman Mao!" (Long live Chairman Mao!) The whole audience rose to its feet and answered back amid thunderous applause: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long life, long, long life to him!"

Audience Acclaims

When Shih Chuan-hsiang, a national labour model and well-known sanitation worker, saw workers, peasants and soldiers on the stage acting out their real-life roles, singing songs in praise of the Communist Party, of Chairman Mao and of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, he said with deep feeling: "It's fine to see workers, peasants and soldiers up on the stage. This really is a great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

Chinese People's Liberation Army-men in Peking saw these successful performances as a mighty blow against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in art and literature represented by Chou Yang, and as a new victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

A tremendous response from the audience was evoked by the item depicting how the people of the

Taching oilfield, guided by Mao Tse-tung's brilliant thought, overcame tremendous difficulties in building up one of the world's most advanced oilfields. Tears streamed down the face of Yin Wei-chen, a national labour model on the farm front, when he saw an old worker on the stage hold up one of Taching's petroleum products and recite: "You have vindicated us the Chinese people, and brought glory and honour to the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao!" Such performances, he said, singing of our great saviour Chairman Mao, singing of the source of our life—Mao Tse-tung's thought, acting out what we are doing and putting things into our own words, go straight to the hearts of us poor and lower-middle peasants. The more we see them the more we like them, and the more we listen to them the more active and vigorous do we get.

During the performances by the spare-time cultural artists, this quotation from Chairman Mao was frequently recited: "If you are a bourgeois writer or artist, you will eulogize not the proletariat but the bourgeoisie, and if you are a proletarian writer or artist, you will eulogize not the bourgeoisie but the proletariat and working people: it must be one or the other." Judging what they saw by this instruction of Chairman Mao's, many in the audience held that the workers, peasants and soldiers are the most faithful, most resolute and most active in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's line in art and literature and are good models for professional cultural workers to learn from. Chang Chi-hui, a hero of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, said: "Reliance must be placed on the workers, peasants and soldiers in creating a new, socialist culture. Workers, peasants and soldiers should act in the spirit of the main force of the great proletarian cultural revolution, take up pens, go on the stage, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to smash the old and foster the new, and let the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought light up with bright red every position in art and literature!"

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE

Major Victory in Rainy Season

Vietnam is the most convincing current example of a victim of aggression defeating U.S. imperialism by a people's war. . . . The U.S. aggressors are in danger of being swamped in the people's war in Vietnam.

— Lin Piao

In the past six months, the south Vietnam armed forces and people have won another major victory and put out of action another 21 U.S., puppet and accomplice battalions and multi-battalion forces, including 7 U.S. infantry battalions and 3 U.S. tank and armoured columns.

Following their heavy defeats in their 1965-66 "dry season offensive," the U.S. aggressors have poured more than 100,000 additional troops into south Vietnam, and have been actively making preparations for a new and larger "counter-offensive" in the forthcoming 1966-67 dry season. However, since the beginning of the rainy season this year, the south Vietnam liberation armed forces have attacked the enemy continuously and put out of action large numbers of his effective forces. The U.S. First Infantry Division was dealt serious blows on Highway 13 in the eastern part of Nam Bo; the U.S. 25th Infantry Division was badly mauled as soon as it landed in south Vietnam. The U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, the marine divisions, and the 173rd and 101st Airborne Brigades have found themselves under constant attack.

In addition, the important U.S. base at Da Nang, Cu Chi, and the U.S. military defence line along Highway 13 have been encircled by the guerrillas and repeatedly attacked by the liberation armed forces. As a result, the enemy has suffered heavy losses.

The glorious victories recorded by the south Vietnam armed forces and people have driven the U.S. aggressors

and their puppet clique more and more into a position of passivity and failure. Their "pacification plan" has gone bankrupt. The liberated area in south Vietnam has been expanded.

"PEACE TALKS" FRAUD EXPOSED

Cambodia's Just Stand

Racking its brains for ways to peddle its "peace talks" swindle on the Vietnam question, U.S. imperialism is working overtime both inside and outside the United Nations. It was from the United States that the Philippine Government got the inspiration for its recent efforts to persuade some Asian countries to act as "honest brokers" and "effective mediators" to bring about "peace talks" on Vietnam.

However, no sooner was this "proposal" trotted out than it was rejected by Asian countries which uphold justice. In a statement on October 13, the Ministry of Information of the Royal Cambodian Government declared that "Cambodia has refused to act as a dishonest broker in the Vietnam affair" and that "it refuses to favour in any manner a peace unjust to the heroic Vietnamese people who are fighting valiantly on their own soil against blatant foreign aggression, a peace on the terms of the aggressors which would serve their interests to the detriment of the victims." Cambodia has come out forthrightly at a time when there are some who are head over heels in "mediation" on the Vietnam question. This clear-cut stand constitutes a powerful exposure of and a telling blow against the "peace talks" swindle of U.S. imperialism.

In direct contrast, the newest U.S. pawn the Indonesian Right-wing military regime responded warmly and immediately to the Philippine "proposal." Its Foreign Minister Malik said on October 10 that Indonesia "should not sit idle" and that it would "take positive steps" to

bring about "peace talks." No matter what it says, it is clear that like other U.S. pawns it is merely selling U.S. "peace talks" wares behind the shop-front of "honest broker" and that it wants to make the Vietnamese people give up their sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and accept the kind of "peace" under which U.S. imperialism perpetuates its occupation of south Vietnam.

JOHNSON-GROMYKO TALKS

Clandestine Deals

Three days after Johnson's speech on October 7, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, who was in New York attending the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, arrived in Washington for a two-hour private talk with the U.S. imperialist chieftain. Immediately afterwards, he conferred secretly with U.S. Secretary of State Rusk.

Then, at a press conference, Johnson said he was "an optimist" regarding U.S.-Soviet relations. "I feel good about our meeting," he said, adding: "I thought it was fruitful. I believe it will be productive." Johnson also announced that through Gromyko he had invited the Soviet leaders to visit the United States.

Gromyko's talks with Johnson, as well as the two long sessions he had with Rusk at the United Nations, show that the Soviet revisionists are continuing on their traitorous course, capitulating to the demands of the U.S. imperialists and out to make deals with them on the Vietnam question, on the prevention of nuclear proliferation and on the reciprocal reduction of military forces in Europe, etc. No wonder that the bourgeois press in the United States is full of praise for these talks. An editorial of the *New York Times* said: "Delicate and important discussions are now evidently under way between the United States and the Soviet Union. . . . At least they have already warmed the atmosphere." "President Johnson's drive for a substantial reconciliation with Moscow . . . now has reached its climax moment," declared an article in the *Christian Science Monitor*. And Hightower,

Chairman Shehu on the Vietnam Question

M. Shehu, Chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, in Tirana on October 13 gave a banquet welcoming the Vietnamese government economic delegation led by Le Thanh Nghi, Vice-Premier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In a speech at the banquet Chairman Shehu said: The Vietnam question is today a touch-stone with which one distinguishes genuine friends of the Vietnamese people from their enemies, and revolutionaries from counter-revolutionaries. In the imperialist aggression against Vietnam, the modern revisionists have exposed once again their true features as renegades to the cause of freedom and independence of the peoples and close collaborators of U.S. imperialism. Despite their demagogy on "united action" and "aid to the Vietnamese people," the Soviet revisionist lead-

ers are, as a matter of fact, standing on the same front with the U.S. imperialists in opposing the just cause of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

He continued: Today the main aim of the Soviet revisionist policy on Vietnam is to effect through "peace talks" the capitulation of the Vietnamese people to the U.S. aggressor and to set up a "cordon" together with the U.S. against People's China. The recent talks held by Brezhnev with Tito and other revisionists in his "lightning trip," the intimate meetings between Gromyko and Rusk and Johnson in New York and Washington, and the series of visits paid by the Khrushchov revisionists to some Asian countries all serve this purpose.

Chairman Shehu said: Great People's China has given and is giving firm support, as well as selfless and all-round assistance, to Vietnam.

Great People's China is the powerful, devoted and reliable support of the Vietnamese people. The People's Republic of China, under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, is adhering thoroughly and faithfully to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and is ready to go into battle at any time to defend heroic Vietnam. It is the most powerful and sincere supporter of the oppressed peoples struggling for freedom and independence; it is the No. 1 enemy of and main obstacle to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Soviet revisionists; and it is the impregnable fortress of socialism.

Chairman Shehu said that the Vietnamese people's struggle is also a struggle in defence of the People's Republic of Albania and that the Albanian people are resolved to do everything possible to aid the Vietnamese people till they win victory in completely defeating the U.S. aggressor.

AP special correspondent in Washington, wrote gleefully, "Gromyko's meetings with Johnson and Rusk provided fresh evidence that a new era of friendly relations is opening up between the United States and the Soviet Union."

The day after the Gromyko-Johnson talks, it may be added, the U.S. Commerce Department announced that the U.S. Government had decided to lift export restrictions on about 400 "non-strategic" commodities (including foodstuffs, textile products, chemical products and metallurgical equipment) to the Soviet Union and the East European countries. Johnson, in his October 7 speech, had already indicated that such a measure would be taken as a step towards "peaceful engagement." As a matter of fact, American-Soviet trade has increased by leaps and bounds. Early in October, U.S. Democratic Senator Magnuson who was in Moscow told reporters that the Soviet Union was "eager" to explore possibilities for increased trade with the United States. He said Soviet officials had told him that the Vietnam question should

not stand in the way of such trade.

LAOS

Fight for Final Victory

On October 12, the 21st anniversary of the Laotian revolution, the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat issued a militant appeal calling on the Laotian people to strengthen their unity, fight valiantly and carry through resolutely to the end their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The past 21 years have been for the Laotian people 21 years of tenacious struggle under the leadership of the glorious Neo Lao Haksat against old and new colonialism and for national liberation. For 9 years they waged a war of resistance against French colonialism until they gained victory; and now for 12 years more they have carried on a heroic fight against U.S. imperialism and its vassals during which over 71,700 enemy troops have been put out of action and 431 planes shot down. In the dry season of this year alone, they fought more than 400 battles

and wiped out nearly 7,000 enemy troops. At present, there exists in Laos a powerful people's liberation army while the militia and guerrillas have developed extensively. The liberated areas, which cover two-thirds of the country's territory with half of the country's population, have become a solid base from which the Laotian people can carry on a protracted struggle.

Of course, U.S. imperialism is far from admitting defeat. While expanding its aggressive war in Vietnam, it is stepping up preparations for a new attack against the Laotian liberated areas. Only by fighting resolutely and fighting to the finish can the Laotian people win final victory. As the appeal has pointed out, "No matter how long the war may last and what sacrifices we will have to make, we will carry on to the finish this just war against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys until the U.S. imperialist scheme of aggression against Laos is thoroughly smashed, so that Laos can become a truly peaceful, neutral, independent, democratic, unified and prosperous country."

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