

PEKING REVIEW

44

October 28, 1966

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Expose the U.S.-Soviet Plot for A New Eastern Munich

Commentary by *Renmin Ribao* Observer.

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On October 1, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao Tse-tung reviews the marching columns of the National Day parade from the Tien An Men rostrum

China Successfully Conducts Guided Missile-Nuclear Weapon Test

Press Communique

October 27, 1966

CHINA SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCTS GUI

- The guided missile flew normally and the nuclear warhead accurately hit the target at the appointed distance, effecting a nuclear explosion.
- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party extend warm congratulations to the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, the workers, scientists, technicians and all other personnel who took part in this test, and highly acclaim their new achievement in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.
- China's purpose in developing nuclear weapons is precisely to oppose the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail by the United States and the Soviet Union acting in collusion. The possession by the Chinese people of guided missiles and nuclear weapons is a great encouragement to the heroic Vietnamese people who are waging a war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to all the revolutionary peoples of the world who are now engaged in heroic struggles, as well as a new contribution to the defence of world peace.
- We solemnly declare once again that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. China will continue to carry on an unswerving struggle, together with all the other peace-loving people and countries of the world, for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

GUIDED MISSILE-NUCLEAR WEAPON TEST

Press Communique

On October 27, 1966, China successfully conducted over its own territory a guided missile-nuclear weapon test. The guided missile flew normally and the nuclear warhead accurately hit the target at the appointed distance, effecting a nuclear explosion.

This successful test marks the fact that China's science, technology and defence capabilities are advancing at even greater speed under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is another new important achievement scored by the Chinese people in further strengthening their national defence and safeguarding the security of their country and the peace of the world.

The complete success of this test was ensured by the Chinese People's Liberation Army and China's scientists, technicians and broad sections of workers and functionaries, who, enthusiastically responding to the call of Comrade Lin Piao and holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, put politics in the forefront, creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works, and, propelled by the great proletarian cultural revolution, took firm hold of the revolution and stimulated production, and displayed the spirit of self-reliance, hard work, collective wisdom and efforts and wholehearted cooperation. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. It fully testifies to the fact that once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the masses, it generates a tremendous material force and displays incomparably great power.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party extend warm congratulations to all the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army who took part in this test and to the workers, engineers, technicians, scientists and all other personnel who contributed to our country's development of guided missiles and nuclear weapons, and highly acclaim their new achievement in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. It is hoped

that they will redouble their efforts, carry on perseveringly, raise their study of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage, bring about a new situation in this study and further promote the revolutionization of people's thinking. It is also hoped that they will achieve new, still greater successes in the struggle for the further strengthening of our country's defence construction and modernization of our national defence.

The imperialists headed by the United States and the revisionists with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as their centre, working hand in glove, are now stepping up their collaboration and contriving to strike a bargain on the question of so-called prevention of nuclear proliferation so as to maintain their nuclear monopoly and sabotage the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries. China's purpose in developing nuclear weapons is precisely to oppose the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail by the United States and the Soviet Union acting in collusion. The possession by the Chinese people of guided missiles and nuclear weapons is a great encouragement to the heroic Vietnamese people who are waging a war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to all the revolutionary peoples of the world who are now engaged in heroic struggles, as well as a new contribution to the defence of world peace.

The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and the development of nuclear weapons by China are entirely for the purpose of defence, with the ultimate aim of destroying nuclear weapons. We solemnly declare once again that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As in the past, the Chinese people and Government will continue to carry on an unswerving struggle, together with all the other peace-loving people and countries of the world, for the noble aim of completely prohibiting and thoroughly destroying nuclear weapons.

*(Hsinhua News Agency, Peking,
October 27, 1966.)*

Chairman Mao Receives Pakistan Foreign Minister

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Pakistan Foreign Minister Sayed Sharifuddin Pirzada and his wife on October 25, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. The day before, Premier Chou En-lai received the Pakistan guests and entertained them at a banquet.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Sayed Sharifuddin Pirzada and his wife arrived in Peking on October 22 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi. On the evening of the next day, Vice-Premier Chen Yi was host at a banquet to welcome the Pakistan guests.

Speaking at the banquet, the Vice-Premier said: "The great proletarian cultural revolution now in progress in our country is a great revolution to arm the people's minds with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. It will enable the 700 million Chinese people to always maintain their revolutionary youthfulness, accelerate our socialist construction and strengthen our national defence so that we can more vigorously carry out the foreign policy line formulated by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and better fulfil our bounden internationalist duty."

The Vice-Premier continued: "As Chairman Mao has said, 'To be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing.' The imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of various countries have spread all kinds of slander against our great cultural revolution. This proves that what we have been doing is perfectly right. The more vigorously they attack us, the more it proves that we have achieved great success in our work. They have been vainly trying to sow discord and undermine China's relations with other friendly Asian and African countries, but they have completely miscalculated."

Speaking of Sino-Pakistan friendship, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "The flower of Sino-Pakistan friendship has not grown in a greenhouse but has stood the test of storms. U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the Indian reactionaries have never ceased their activities to sabotage Sino-Pakistan friendship. However, far from being weakened, this friendship is growing ever stronger. Chairman Mao has said: 'The true, the good and the beautiful always exist in comparison with the false, the evil and the ugly, and grow in struggle with the latter.' It is through constant struggle against evil forces that Sino-Pakistan friendship has grown up." The Vice-Premier pointed out that the friendly relations between China and Pak-

istan were based on the vital interests of the two peoples and on the safeguarding of peace and security in this region. He declared that with such a solid basis, Sino-Pakistan friendship could never be undermined by any force on earth.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi reiterated that "the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their just struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys and that the Chinese Government and people will continue to develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with other Afro-Asian countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. This stand of ours will never change." He declared that, as in the past, the Chinese Government and people would always stand by the Pakistan people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and to oppose Indian expansion and foreign aggres-

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Condemns "Manila Conference"

VICE-PREMIER Chen Yi, in his speech at the banquet on the evening of October 23 in honour of Pakistan Foreign Minister Pirzada, condemned the U.S. imperialist-hatched "Manila Conference." He said that the "Manila Conference" plotted by U.S. imperialism was a new scheme to step up its "peace talks" fraud and to camouflage the expansion of its war of aggression.

The Vice-Premier said: "With regard to the Vietnam question, the United States is the aggressor and Vietnam is the one against whom aggression is being committed. The only way to settle the Vietnam question is for the United States to withdraw all its armed forces from Vietnam immediately and let the Vietnamese people themselves solve

their own problem." He pointed out that U.S. imperialism had all along been resorting to the counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics of using the "peace talks" scheme and expanding the war in an attempt to realize its ambition of continuing its occupation of south Vietnam.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that no matter what "peace talks" trick U.S. imperialism might resort to, it could never deceive the Vietnamese people, and no matter how U.S. imperialism might expand the war, it could not save itself from final defeat. The Vice-Premier reiterated the resolute support of the Chinese Government and people for President Ho Chi Minh's July 17 Appeal, and said that they were ready at all times to take all necessary measures to give the Vietnamese people firm support in fighting their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end till final victory.

sion, and in the Kashmiri people's struggle for the right to self-determination.

Foreign Minister Pirzada said that the friendship between Pakistan and China was based on the genuine and fundamental interests of the two countries and the two peoples. He pointed out that the policies of both countries provided an excellent basis for strengthening this friendship. Sino-Pakistan friendship and co-operation, he added, was a demand of our times and any attempt to interfere with it would never succeed. The Pakistan Foreign Minister thanked the Chinese Government and people for their support to the Kashmiri people's just struggle. He said that the Government and people of Pakistan would never forget the support and aid given by the Chinese Government and people when Pakistan met with aggression. He pointed out that China's support to Pakistan in fighting against aggression was a stabilizing factor in South Asia.

Indian Reactionaries Condemned

On October 25, Pakistan Ambassador Sultan Mohammad Khan gave a banquet to mark the Pakistan Foreign Minister's visit to China. Premier Chou En-lai attended.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Premier Chen Yi strongly denounced the Indian reactionaries who, backed by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet modern revisionists, "are energetically continuing their arms expansion and war preparation, obdurately pursuing their big-nation chauvinist and expansionist policies, ruthlessly persecuting the Kashmiri people who are fighting for the right to self-determination, and tightening their control over Bhutan which is striving to win independence." Chen Yi added: "At the same time, the Indian reactionaries have raised a hue and cry about what they call China-Pakistan 'collaboration' and 'threat' to India and have concocted lies that Chinese troops have 'intruded into Bhutan,' all in a vain attempt to sow discord between China and her neighbouring countries so as to realize their ulterior motives." The Vice-Pre-

Central Committee of C.P.C. Greets 10th Congress of C.P.J.

Tokyo,

The 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan,

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the holding of the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends its congratulations to your Congress.

We expect your Congress will contribute to the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries and modern revisionism with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as its centre. We expect your Congress will contribute to the cause of supporting the Vietnamese people's war of resistance

against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and of strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples!

Down with U.S. imperialism!

Down with modern revisionism with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as its centre!

Down with the reactionaries sabotaging Sino-Japanese friendship!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

October 23, 1966

mier pointed out that the Indian reactionaries, by sanguinarily suppressing the people at home and, externally, hiring themselves out to U.S. imperialism and carrying out expansion, would come to no good end.

Protest Against Indonesian Government's Mass Expulsion Of Chinese Nationals

The Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Indonesian Embassy in China on October 21, lodging a strong protest with the Indonesian Government against its inhuman persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals.

The note pointed out that the Indonesian Government was becoming increasingly rampant in its persecution of Chinese nationals and that this persecution had reached the serious stage of expelling Chinese nationals en masse. Taking advantage of the dispatch of ships by the Chinese Government for bringing back its persecuted nationals, the Indonesian Government had now gone so far as to wantonly rob the Chinese

nationals of their property, deprive them of their means of livelihood and try to drive them out of Indonesia in groups. This was something which the Chinese Government absolutely could not tolerate, nor could this ever succeed.

Facts were cited in the note to show that the Indonesian Government had recently become even more ruthless in its persecution of Chinese nationals residing in various parts of Indonesia. The note pointed out: "The Chinese nationals who have lived in Indonesia for generations have forged flesh-and-blood ties with the Indonesian people. They have made positive contributions to the promotion of friendship between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples, to the support of the Indonesian people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose imperialism and to the development of Indonesia's national economy. No one can ever succeed in the attempt to write off the contributions of the broad sections of the Chinese nationals on any pretext or by any false accusation. In

(Continued on p. 12.)

A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph.

—“Speech at the Meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution” (November 6, 1957.)

Expose the U.S.-Soviet Plot for a New Eastern Munich*

by OBSERVER

WHEN monsters are running wild in the international arena, blowing up an evil gust of forcing “peace talks” through a “pause in the bombing,” U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading group are stepping up their collaboration and making a big and dirty deal over the Vietnam question. The veil has been drawn aside to reveal dark deals and the truth is coming out.

At a sinister White House *tete-a-tete* on October 10, Gromyko had a secret talk with Johnson, boss of U.S. imperialism, which has further exposed the traitor features of the Soviet leading group who are betraying Vietnam.

Western newspapers have revealed that Gromyko offered a proposal to the White House stating that the problem could “be solved” on condition that the United States brought about a “pause in the bombing of north Vietnam.” After hearing these words, Johnson, beaming with joy, said: “I have never felt more encouraged.” Later, in a secret talk with British Foreign Secretary Brown, Gromyko stressed once and again that “the bombing must stop.” Brown put it this way:

* Munich in the southern part of West Germany is synonymous with the imperialist policy of instigating aggression of one country at the expense of another. In September 1938 Britain, France, Germany and Italy met in Munich and signed an agreement under which a large slice of Czechoslovakia's territory was ceded to Germany. British and French imperialism thus intended to encourage fascist Germany to turn the spearhead of its aggression against the Soviet Union. Consequently Germany, with British and French connivance, not only annexed the whole of Czechoslovakia but also sparked off World War II. — Ed.

“The Russian leaders will be ready to play an active role in Vietnam peace-making if American bombings in north Vietnam end”; the West had established “a clear understanding with the Russians about what needs to be done.”

By their collaboration in forcing “peace talks” through a “pause in the bombing” at the expense of Vietnam, the United States and the Soviet Union are vainly trying to bring about a new Eastern Munich so as to oppose the Vietnamese people, encircle China and suppress the Asian national-liberation movement. We must thoroughly expose this and firmly oppose it.

The United States and the Soviet Union have jointly conspired over a long period the fraud of forcing “peace talks” through a “pause in the bombing.” The “temporary suspension of bombing” trick played by the United States at the end of last year was an invention of the Soviet leading group. During the secret talk with Gromyko in the White House, Johnson described that “suspension of bombing” as a “Dobrynin pause.” On that occasion, the fraud of “temporary suspension of bombing” went completely bankrupt because the Vietnamese people ruthlessly exposed the “suspension” and persisted in fighting to the end. Now, the United States and the Soviet leading group are putting forward a “Gromyko pause.” It seems that the Soviet leading group will never be satisfied until it has drawn Vietnam into the noose of the U.S. “peace talks” and the Vietnam question into the orbit of U.S.-Soviet collaboration.

In reality, forcing “peace talks” through a “pause in the bombing” is to ask the Vietnamese people to surrender. To solve the Vietnam question, one must act in

President Ho Chi Minh Condemns U.S. Imperialism's Plot to Further Expand the War

The President reiterates that the Vietnamese people, fearing neither difficulties nor sacrifices, are determined to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

ACCORDING to the Hanoi press, at a meeting of the Vietnamese People's Security Forces held in Hanoi recently to launch an emulation drive, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Ho Chi Minh stressed that **the Vietnamese people, united as one and fearing neither difficulties nor sacrifices, are determined to defeat the U.S. aggressors. The enemy will certainly be defeated and the Vietnamese people will certainly win**, he declared.

President Ho condemned U.S. imperialism for scheming to further intensify and expand the war. The U.S. aggressors are suffering bitter defeats in both south and north Vietnam, he said. The bigger their defeats, the more desperate they become. They have dispatched troops on a large scale to south Vietnam and frantically bombed north Vietnam. At the same time, they are multiplying their political and diplomatic manoeuvres. They bragged about "peace" at the United Nations. They are convening a "7-nation" conference in the Philippines, and so on.

He said that the heroic Liberation Armed Forces and people in south Vietnam have fought

well and won big victories. In the six months from last April to September, they wiped out 21 enemy battalions. The army and people in north Vietnam have shot down 1,500 piratical U.S. aircraft. The People's Security Forces have contributed to these victories.

The meeting summed up the great achievements scored in the past two years by the People's Security Forces in their emulation drive of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the country.

At the meeting, a representative of the Security Forces read a decision of the Council of Ministers endorsing 176 units as "Determined to Win Victory" units of 1965. He also conferred orders of merit issued by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V. to the advanced units.

In a letter to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Government and President Ho Chi Minh, the meeting pledged to do well in security and defence work and to fight side by side with the armed forces and people to win final victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

accordance with the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The crucial problem is: the withdrawal of all armed forces of the United States and its lackeys from Vietnam, the recognition of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole legitimate representative of the south Vietnamese people and the admission that the Vietnamese people have the right to settle their own affairs. If the United States refuses to withdraw its troops, there is no possibility for peace talks of any kind. Without saying a single word about the immediate withdrawal of its aggressor troops, the United States is now trying, by means of blackmail of a "pause in the bombing" of north Vietnam, to achieve its criminal aim of continued occupation of south Vietnam and to get what it has failed to obtain on the battlefield. In other words, it wants the Vietnamese people to renounce their sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salva-

tion and to conclude a humiliating "treaty of peace" with the U.S. aggressor pirates.

The leading group of the Soviet Union is straining every nerve to realize the big fraud of forcing "peace talks" through a "pause in the bombing" so as to serve the interests of U.S. imperialism. Whether in Gromyko's speeches in the United States, or in Brezhnev's speeches in Moscow, whether in the United Nations or outside of it, whether openly or privately, the Soviet leading group has not uttered a single word demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops from Vietnam but, on the contrary, has talked a good deal about a "pause in the bombing." This collusion on the part of the Soviet leading group with U.S. imperialism to strangle the Vietnamese revolution is a dirty, shameless deal.

The Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation has an im-

portant bearing not only on the interests of the Vietnamese people, but also on the interests of the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggles of the people in Asia and the rest of the world. The heroic Vietnamese people have in their resistance engaged several hundred thousand U.S. aggressor troops, bogging down a massive military force of the U.S. imperialists in the battlefield of Vietnam, and thus have fundamentally upset the dispositions of the U.S. imperialists in their global strategy. The greater the victories of the Vietnamese people in their armed struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, the weaker the position of the United States in the world and the greater the development of the anti-U.S. struggles in Asia and other parts of the world. It is precisely because of this that U.S. imperialism is trying desperately to stamp out the raging flames of the Vietnamese people's revolution.

The leading group of the Soviet Union glibly professes its "assistance" to the Vietnamese people's struggle, but, in actual fact, it is going all out to make big deals with U.S. imperialism on a worldwide scale. The Vietnamese people are shedding their blood in a war of resistance, and yet the Soviet leading group is fraternizing and hobnobbing with the U.S. aggressor, who is butchering the Vietnamese people. It is seeking to make a big deal with U.S. imperialism on questions relating to disarmament, prevention of nuclear proliferation and Europe, and to render services to the U.S. imperialists' counter-revolutionary plot of shifting the emphasis of their strategy to the East. At the same time, the leading group of the Soviet Union is rabidly and barefacedly supporting the U.S. imperialists' counter-revolutionary dual tactics on the Vietnam question, so as to bring about a two-pronged attack against the Vietnamese people. Now Lyndon Johnson has personally taken the field, coming to Asia to summon his lackeys to the conference table in Manila, plotting the expansion of the Vietnam war and, at the same time, playing the trick of forcing "peace talks" through a "pause in the bombing." Meanwhile, the Soviet leading group and its followers are working overtime in Moscow, peddling the U.S. fraud of a "pause in the bombing" in order to seek a "peaceful" settlement of the Vietnam question. As a matter of fact, the United States and the Soviet Union are acting in a planned way, having had full prior consultation. Can anyone find in this any trace of "assistance" to the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. struggle? Isn't this a most glaring, big sell-out and betrayal of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle?

A host of facts have shown that a new counter-revolutionary "Holy Alliance" between U.S. imperialism and the Soviet leading group has in fact come into existence. This alliance not only sets itself against the Vietnamese people but also opposes the revolutionary struggles of the people in other parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America. And the spearhead of this "Holy Alliance" is directed specifically against China. At present, the aim is to make a success of the "peace talks" fraud so as to bury the great cause of the Viet-

namese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

While carrying on all-round "united action" with U.S. imperialism on a worldwide scale, the leading group of the Soviet Union is raising a hue and cry about the socialist countries taking "united action to assist Vietnam." What nonsense! So-called "united action" means united betrayal. The leading group of the Soviet Union tried to sell out Vietnam in a most crude and shameless way even when there was no such "united action." Wouldn't "united action," if realized, give it a freer hand for its traitorous intrigues? The Soviet leading group is clamouring about "united action" precisely to meet its own needs of making a big deal with U.S. imperialism.

The big plot for a new Eastern Munich jointly staged by the United States and the Soviet Union stands revealed more and more clearly before the people of the world. The just stand of the Vietnamese people in steadfastly struggling against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation is unshakeable. All genuine anti-imperialist countries must support the Vietnamese people in carrying their resistance struggle through to the end, resolutely oppose the big plot for a new Eastern Munich and make it come to grief!

The Chinese people's stand in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is firm and unflinching. Comrade Lin Piao's speech on October 1 crystallized the iron will and great resolve of the 700 million Chinese people. He said, "We have made every preparation. Not flinching from maximum national sacrifices, we are determined to give firm support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. Imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as its centre are colluding and actively plotting peace talk swindles for the purpose of stamping out the raging flames of the Vietnamese people's national revolutionary war against U.S. aggression, of the national revolutionary struggles in Asian, African and Latin American countries and of the world revolution. They will not succeed in their schemes so long as the people of the whole world keep their eyes wide open."

Chairman Mao has said, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." He has also said, "This proves that a revolution by the people can triumph and that imperialism and its lackeys can be defeated." Vietnam's history can only be made by the Vietnamese people. Vietnam's future can only be decided by the Vietnamese people. U.S. imperialism and the leading group of the Soviet Union will never succeed in their attempt to turn back the wheels of history and dictate to the Vietnamese people what their destiny shall be! Never! The flames of the Vietnamese people's revolution will blaze and rage with still greater vigour till the U.S. aggressor is reduced to ashes!

("Renmin Ribao," October 23.)

Strongest Protest Against Soviet Government's Unjustifiable Expulsion Of All Chinese Students

— Chinese Foreign Ministry Note Exposing the Soviet Side's Despicable Act of Opposing China

YU CHAN, Director of the Soviet Union and East European Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, on October 22 summoned Razdukhov, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in China, and handed him a note lodging the strongest protest with the Soviet Government against the intensification of its anti-China activities and the deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations by its unjustifiable decision to suspend the studies of all Chinese students in the Soviet Union. Finding himself devoid of all argument, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires ad interim refused to accept the note. Comrade Yu Chan declared that this unreasonable attitude of Razdukhov is most regrettable.

The note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry says that by a notification of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the U.S.S.R. dated October 7, 1966, the Soviet Government has unilaterally decided to suspend the studies of all Chinese students in the Soviet Union and ordered them to leave the Soviet Union in October this year. This is a grave incident in which the Soviet Government has flagrantly violated the Agreement on Cultural Co-operation Between China and the Soviet Union and further worsened the relations between the two countries.

This incident has been deliberately engineered by the Soviet Government. On September 20, 1966, the Ministry of Higher Education of the People's Republic of China notified the Soviet Embassy in China that as the great proletarian cultural revolution is going on in all institutions of higher education in China, where classes have been completely suspended, all foreign students in China are to suspend their studies for one year and those who are to graduate next summer or by the end of this year may graduate ahead of time. The Soviet students in China are originally scheduled to graduate by the end of this year, and as they have already completed their major courses, they may graduate ahead of schedule. After an agreement in principle has been reached through consultation with the Soviet side, the time of their graduation will be decided concretely by the school authorities in consultation with the Soviet students in the light of the progress each student has made in his studies. Although the Chinese side has

repeatedly asked for a reply in this connection, the Soviet side has thus far failed to give any answer, but has instead recalled on its own the Soviet students in China. On the very next day following the departure of the Soviet students, the Soviet Government went so far as to falsely accuse the Chinese Government of having unilaterally decided to suspend the studies of the Soviet students and, on the pretext of what it called the principle of reciprocity, suddenly announced the decision ordering all Chinese students to leave the Soviet Union within a set time limit.

The note says, the pretext of the Soviet authorities is utterly untenable. The whole world knows that a great cultural revolution is in progress in China and the

Protest by the All-China Students' Federation

On October 24, the All-China Students' Federation issued a statement in which China's students expressed the firmest support for the Chinese Foreign Ministry's note to the Soviet Embassy in China on October 22, and the strongest protest against the Soviet Government's unilateral decision to suspend the studies of all Chinese students in the Soviet Union and its unjustifiable action to order them to leave that country within a set time. The statement declared that the Soviet authorities, by flagrantly driving out all Chinese students in the Soviet Union, once again exposed their countenance as renegades who serve as an accomplice of the U.S. imperialists and unite with the United States to oppose China. China's great proletarian cultural revolution, which is unprecedented in history, certainly incurs the bitter hatred of U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and all reactionaries. Let them tremble! The Chinese people and their students will forge ahead victoriously, with heads held high, along the road guided by their most, most beloved and respected great leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

suspension of studies for one year does not apply to the Soviet students alone but to all foreign students in China. Since in the Soviet Union the case does not exist in which all foreign students are required to suspend their studies for one year, the unilateral decision to suspend the studies of the Chinese students there is clearly a discrimination against the Chinese students exclusively.

The Soviet leadership has long plotted to sabotage the exchange of students between China and the Soviet Union. For a long time, the Soviet side has obstructed in every possible way China's dispatch of students to the Soviet Union and has tried hard to cut down their number; it has created all kinds of difficulties for their studies, unilaterally altered their specialities, placed restrictions on their reading materials and training programs, driven them back to China on fabricated excuses and even tried to incite them to betray their own country, and now it has finally ordered all of them to leave the Soviet Union. It is futile for you to turn things upside down and try to shift on to us the responsibility for sabotaging the exchange of students.

It should be pointed out that the expulsion of Chinese students by the Soviet Government is by no

means an isolated incident, the note says. Of late, the Soviet leadership has painstakingly engineered a fresh worldwide campaign against China. The Soviet press has poured out a huge amount of anti-Chinese materials, viciously slandering and attacking the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and doing its utmost to spread rumours and calumnies about the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. Meanwhile, the Soviet Government has taken a series of steps to worsen the relations between China and the Soviet Union. All this once again reveals that your glib talk about "united action" against imperialism is sheer twaddle designed to deceive people. But the real stuff is your "united action" with U.S. imperialism against China.

The note says in conclusion: we hereby lodge the strongest protest against the Soviet side's despicable act of opposing China and worsening the relations between the two countries.

The note also announces the decision of the Chinese Government that the Chinese students in the Soviet Union will leave Moscow for China on October 27.

OUR STRONG PROTEST

by COMMENTATOR

THE Soviet Government suddenly notified the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, on October 7, of its unilateral decision to suspend the studies of all Chinese students in the Soviet Union, and ordered them to leave that country in October. This is a flagrant violation by the Soviet revisionist leading group of the Agreement on Cultural Co-operation Between China and the Soviet Union, and a grave incident deliberately created to further worsen the relations between the two countries and stir up another ugly campaign against China. The 700 million Chinese people are filled with righteous indignation at this, and we most strongly protest!

The Soviet revisionist leading group used what they call the "principle of reciprocity" as a pretext for their unilateral decision. This is sheer nonsense. As the whole world knows, China is vigorously carrying on a great proletarian cultural revolution. In view of the fact that all institutions of higher learning in China have completely suspended classes, the Chinese Government has notified foreign students in China that their studies will be suspended for one year, but that those who have completed their major courses can graduate ahead of schedule. The Soviet students in China are scheduled to graduate by the end of this year and have completed their major courses. They also could graduate

ahead of schedule. The Chinese Government called this to the attention of the Soviet side, and proposed a discussion and decision on the time for graduating these students ahead of time. But the Soviet side failed to give any answer, and instead, has recalled the Soviet students from China. Meanwhile, it fabricated the lie that China had unilaterally suspended the studies of the Soviet students and ordered them to return to their country within a set time, and, using this as a pretext, it immediately ordered all Chinese students to leave the Soviet Union. The schools in the Soviet Union have not suspended classes and foreign students are studying as usual. Why should the Chinese students suddenly be ordered to stop their studies and leave the Soviet Union? This is utterly unreasonable. The Soviet revisionist leading group have the audacity to offer "the principle of reciprocity" as a basis for their action. This is the height of shamelessness.

The Chinese students in the Soviet Union are revolutionary youth brought up with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They ardently love Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and the great Chinese Communist Party. The Soviet revisionist leading group were afraid that these Chinese students would spread the great thought of Mao Tse-tung among the Soviet youth and other Soviet people, and hence regarded

them as a thorn in their side; obsessed with a deadly fear and bitter hatred of them, they have long intended to drive them all out. Over the years, the Soviet revisionist leading group have created many difficulties and all kinds of troubles for them. Atrocities were committed against the Chinese students in the Soviet Union when those who took part in the aid-Vietnam, anti-U.S. demonstration in 1965 were badly beaten. The Chinese students, however, persisted in their studies and in their struggles, resolutely defended the friendship between the students and the peoples of the two countries, and ignored all difficulties and threats. At their wit's end, the Soviet revisionist leading group found an absurd pretext by which to drive them all back to China and thus completely sever contact between the Chinese students and the Soviet students and people. This not only reveals once again the ugly features of the Soviet revisionist leading group as wreckers of the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, but also fully reveals their characteristic weakness—fear of the people, fear of truth and fear of revolution.

On the one hand, the Soviet revisionist leading group are colluding on a global scale with U.S. imperialism and conducting a big sell-out of the interests of the people throughout the world. On the other, they are frantically smearing and attacking China's great cultural revolution and preparing for a new, large-scale anti-China farce. This gang of renegades are stepping up their anti-China campaign in order to speed up their collusion with the United States. Their intensified collusion with the United States necessarily calls for an intensified drive against China. The expulsion of the Chinese students is a component of their new anti-China onslaught, and it is one of their gifts to win the favour of U.S. imperialism.

The Soviet revisionist leading group have committed crime after crime in the course of uniting with the United States to oppose China, and in poisoning relations between China and the Soviet Union. Their debts are piling up. History will not forgive them. The score will have to be settled one day. They will be made to pay for their rabid evil-doings.

(“*Renmin Ribao*,” October 24.)

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 6.)

accordance with the relevant treaties and agreements between the Governments of China and Indonesia, the Indonesian Government is under the obligation to protect the proper rights and interests of the Chinese nationals. Acting wilfully and arbitrarily, the Indonesian Government has now gone to the length of breaking its bounden treaty commitments and extensively persecuted and expelled Chinese nationals by various forcible means. This has not only violated the principles guiding international relations but also runs counter to Indonesia's national interests.”

The note declared that this persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals had taken place at the time of the dispatch of ships by the Chinese Government to bring back the persecuted Chinese nationals to China. It concluded: “The Chinese Government deems it necessary to tell the Indonesian Government in all seriousness that the dispatch of ships by the Chinese Government to bring back its persecuted nationals

does not in the least mean that the Indonesian Government can shirk its duty towards the persecuted Chinese nationals, still less does it mean that the Indonesian Government can expel Chinese nationals at will. The Chinese Government demands that the Indonesian Government immediately stop its persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals and effectively guarantee the safety of their lives and property. Otherwise, the Indonesian Government must be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.”

Chinese Aid to Nepal Converted From Indian Rupees to Pound Sterling

The Nepalese Government has decided that the Nepalese rupee is the only legal tender in Nepal as of October 17, 1966. According to the decision, the Act to Regulate Foreign Exchange has been extended to cover the whole of Nepal and the circulation of Indian rupees is prohibited in the country.

On October 18, Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Yang Kung-su and

Secretary of the Nepalese Ministry for Economic Planning Yadav Prasad Pant exchanged documents on behalf of their respective Governments with respect to Chinese aid to Nepal. The documents stated that in view of the friendly relations between China and Nepal and for the purpose of preventing India's rupee devaluation from adversely affecting the independent economic development of the Nepalese Government, the Chinese Government agreed to convert the total sum of 160 million Indian rupees of economic aid provided by China in the October 1956 and March 1960 agreements into 12 million pounds sterling. The conversion was made at the gold standard value of the two currencies prior to India's rupee devaluation. The Chinese and Nepalese banks concerned will change the Indian rupee account into a pound sterling account. This will include both the utilized and unutilized portions of the aid funds.

In a press note on October 18, the Nepalese Government said: “His Majesty's Government extends thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of China for the liberality thus shown.”

Every Red Heart Turns Towards the Sun

— People throughout the country acclaim Chairman Mao's 4th meeting with Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers

They pledge:

- To turn the great leader's concern and trust into fresh fighting strength;
- To defend resolutely the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line;
- To study and apply Chairman Mao's works still better and truly master Mao Tse-tung's thought in the high tide of the great cultural revolution.

REVOLUTIONARY masses in China's major cities and vast countryside, in remote border areas and everywhere where P.L.A. units are stationed were overjoyed to learn that their most respected and beloved great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, had, for the fourth time in Peking, on October 18, received Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers from all parts of the country. Crowded around radios, they listened to the broadcast from Peking and joined the contingents of the cultural revolution being reviewed in cheering "Long live Chairman Mao!" and singing the songs, *The East Is Red* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. They said: **Chairman Mao is the never-setting red sun in our hearts. He has the greatest trust in and the greatest concern for the masses, and the greatest support for their revolutionary movements and initiative. Chairman Mao throws in his lot with the masses and his heart is always at one with the hearts of the masses. We must turn Chairman Mao's trust and concern into fresh fighting strength and win new victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.**

The fact that Chairman Mao has received Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers on four occasions in two months is the greatest encouragement and support for the revolutionary masses throughout China. One hears the broad revolutionary masses say with deep feeling: **At every crucial moment of the revolution, our great helmsman Chairman Mao invariably points out the correct direction and guides the revolutionary masses from victory to victory. We must raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in our heroic advance, carry the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage, resolutely defend the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line, defy death to defend Chairman Mao, the Party's Central Committee and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.**

In the Cities

The joyful news is everywhere the subject of animated discussion by workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary students and teachers in the capital. The news spreads far and wide that **Chairman Mao is in robust health, and this is a matter of the greatest hap-**

piness for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. The great leader Chairman Mao happened to drive past as members of the Dongsheng People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking were working in the fields. After seeing Chairman Mao, they eagerly told everyone they met: "We have seen Chairman Mao. He is in very good health. This makes us poor and lower-middle peasants very, very happy."

On the night of October 18, many people in Shanghai learnt from telegrams from their comrades-in-arms about the meeting of the great leader Chairman Mao with the young revolutionary fighters. With great joy, they wrote elated announcements, printed handbills and, beating drums and gongs, spread the news through the streets. The whole city rejoiced on the morning of the next day when the radio announced the happy news. In many schools and factories, the young revolutionary fighters and revolutionary masses organized celebrations, made pledges or held discussions in which **they voiced their determination to turn the solicitude shown and the support given to the revolutionary young people by their most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao into the greatest revolutionary motive force.** They pledged to respond firmly and wholeheartedly to the call of Comrade Lin Piao, carry forward to a new stage the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and make the greatest efforts to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought. They also expressed their resolve to safeguard and thoroughly implement the 16-point decision and resolutely defend and implement the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticize the bourgeois reactionary line and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

In Kwangchow, many revolutionary young people gathered together early in the morning of the 19th to cheer and celebrate the fourth reception by Chairman Mao of the Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers. Tseng Teh, a Red Guard who had had the great good fortune to see Chairman Mao, said: "We are Chairman Mao's Red Guards. We must follow his teachings and act according to his instructions. We must defend the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and carry the great cultural revolution through to the end. We will overthrow anyone who opposes this proletarian revolutionary line."

The whole city of Shenyang received the news with boundless happiness and rejoicing. Wang Feng-en, formerly a worker, now a deputy chief engineer of the Shenyang Transformer Works who, on National Day, had been received by Chairman Mao on the Tien An Men rostrum, said: **“Chairman Mao’s heart is linked for ever with the hearts of the revolutionary masses. He is the reddest of red suns in our hearts.** It is only a short time since he received the Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers on National Day. This showed the greatest solicitude for the revolutionary youth, the greatest support for and confidence in them and it was also the greatest inspiration for the whole nation.”

Li Chao-chun, a worker at the Chengtu Red Flag Machinery Works, and a deputy to the Szechuan Provincial People’s Congress, said with deep feeling: **“Chairman Mao’s heart is at one with our hearts. He knows best our mind and wishes. Resolutely responding to Comrade Lin Piao’s call we workers will carry the drive for the study of Chairman Mao’s works forward to a new stage.”**

In the ancient city of Sian, the revolutionary young people and masses were elated at the news. Many students of Tibetan nationality, while listening to the broadcast, shouted **“Long live Chairman Mao, long, long life to him!”** Sons and daughters of former Tibetan serfs, they raised their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and expressed their determination to defy death to defend Chairman Mao, the Party’s Central Committee and Mao Tse-tung’s thought. **They said that they would overthrow whoever opposed Chairman Mao.**

In Factories, Villages and Minority Nationality Regions

The broad masses of workers and people’s commune members in Tientsin, Harbin, Wuhan, Hangchow, Paoting, Nanking, Tsinan, Hofei, Changsha, Chengchow, Lanchow, and elsewhere in China expressed the unanimous opinion that the fact that Chairman Mao had again and again received the Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers was also an expression of the greatest concern for the working class and the people’s commune members and the greatest encouragement to them. Speaking with the strongest feeling, they said: **We will always be loyal to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung’s thought. We will overthrow whoever opposes him. In the current new upsurge of the great cultural revolution, we are determined to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao’s works still better. We will take firm hold of the revolution and promote production to win victories both in revolution and production.**

Workers and staff of the Taching Oilfield and their family members recalled how they had relied on the thought of Mao Tse-tung in building Taching in a short space of time into a first class oilfield in the world. **“Now, after Comrade Lin Piao’s call, we should be even more conscientious and diligent in our creative study and application of Chairman Mao’s works. Like the heroes of the No. 32111 Drilling Team, we should imprint Chairman Mao’s instructions in our minds, infuse them in our blood and express them in our actions.”**

When the revolutionary masses of the minority nationalities heard the news, they shouted in their own languages: **“Long, long life to Chairman Mao, the reddest of red suns that shines in our hearts!”**

In Lhasa, more than 700 students of the Teachers’ School of the Tibet Autonomous Region said that the children of the million emancipated serfs would always follow Chairman Mao and defy death to defend Chairman Mao, the Party’s Central Committee and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, resolutely defend and implement the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

In Szechuan’s Apha Tibetan Autonomous *Chou*, a region of snow-capped mountains and grasslands, animated gatherings were held in many places by revolutionary students and teachers of various nationalities. Many young Tibetan Red Guard fighters recalled in their speeches that in the time of the Red Army, many of their fathers and brothers had followed Chairman Mao in making revolution. They said that they would march along the path blazed by the Red Army, and, like their fathers and brothers, would always warmly love Chairman Mao and the Party, and follow him in revolution throughout their lives.



At Peking’s Yungtingmen Railway Station — revolutionary students and teachers come to exchange experience wave to their welcomers

Isanbadi, a steel worker of the "August First" Iron and Steel Works in Sinkiang and an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works, declared: "The hearts of us Uighur people are for ever linked with Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao's works are more precious than jewels. I will firmly implement Comrade Lin Piao's instructions and make the study of Chairman Mao's works truly the first need of my life."

Young representatives of 18 nationalities now visiting Kunming got together to hold a discussion. The consensus of their opinion was that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most precious of all precious things and Chairman Mao's books are the most excellent revolutionary books. They expressed their determination always to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution and in building the frontier areas into new socialist regions.

As elsewhere, a festive mood has prevailed in recent days in outlying cities and towns. In Foochow, on the maritime frontline, revolutionary students and teachers of the Fukien Institute of Forestry, who met Chairman Mao in Peking recently, expressed their determination to stand at the forefront of the cultural revolution just as they were on the frontline of the defence of the motherland. They pledged to raise higher the flames of the cultural revolution which were lit by Chairman Mao himself, carry that revolution through to the end and safeguard at whatever cost the impregnable state of the proletariat.

In northwest China, the border city of Ining echoed with the beating of drums and gongs. Again and again the revolutionary masses of a dozen nationalities cheered "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to him!"

In the northeast border city of Manchouli, the revolutionary students and teachers of the Manchouli Middle School said: "We are boundlessly loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao and have boundless love for and faith in him. We will firmly do what Chairman Mao tells us, pay attention to state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."

In the Ching kang Mountains, the cradle of China's revolution, Red Guards of a middle school said: "**Chairman Mao, we are the descendants of the revolutionary people in the Ching kang Mountains. In those difficult years, our fathers and older brothers, armed with spears and knives, followed you in storming and breaching the enemy citadel. Today, we will resolutely bear aloft the red banner of revolution and pass it on to future generations. The coming generations will follow you in making revolution as we do.**"

Warm Acclaim by P.L.A.

There was lively rejoicing throughout all units of the army, navy and air force of the People's Liberation Army as the joyful news came through that our great leader had received the Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers from all over the country for the fourth time. Deeply moved, commanders and fighters declared that **Chairman Mao had the greatest confidence in the masses, showed the deepest concern for them and**

gave the firmest support to the revolutionary movement of the masses. Chairman Mao's heart is always linked with ours, they said. He stands with us for ever. We will always be loyal to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

They all made a pledge to **take the infinite concern shown for them by Chairman Mao as a source of boundless strength, and to respond vigorously to Comrade Lin Piao's call to carry the mass movement for the study of Chairman Mao's works forward to a new stage, bringing the firmest determination and the deepest feelings to bear on the task of really and truly grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought, and using it to guide all their actions and to protect the proletarian state and make it impregnable.**

Representatives of the army garrisons in Szechuan and Tibet who came to Chengtu to attend the meeting of activists in studying the works of Chairman Mao, were on their way back to their units and were near the famous Luting Bridge (crossed by the Red Army during the historic Long March, which was led by Chairman Mao) when they heard the great news. They immediately went to the bridge and, full of high spirits, broke into the song, *The East Is Red*, and shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to him!"

After the commanders and fighters of the Fourth Company of an army unit stationed on the Fukien front heard the news, they all put up pictures of Chairman Mao above their beds, saying that now they would see Chairman Mao every day and would think of his teachings every day. They would carry out his teachings unflinchingly, and be his good soldiers.

When they heard that there were many people of the minority nationalities among the revolutionary students and teachers reviewed by Chairman Mao, the great leader of all the nationalities, P.L.A. fighters of various national minorities, stationed in Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, and Kwangsi were immensely excited. "Although we are far from Peking, we feel as happy as if we had seen Chairman Mao with our own eyes," they said.

The news that Chairman Mao had received revolutionary young fighters for the fourth time inspired the commanders and fighters of the whole army, and gave them boundless strength. They pledged their determination to carry the mass campaign for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works forward to a new stage.

When the happy news reached a company in Kwangtung, the Red Iron and Steel Second Company which Comrade Lin Piao once led, the enthusiastic commanders and fighters called a meeting to discuss the glorious history of their company. The armymen recalled: "Thirty-nine years ago, Comrade Lin Piao led this company to the Ching kang Mountains. Since then our company, loyally following Chairman Mao, has won victory after victory. Today, we must be good red successors, taking Comrade Lin Piao as our example, creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, and being loyal for ever to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Red Guards Fear Not the Trials of A Distant March

FORMING themselves into a "Long March Detachment of Red Guards" and taking the Chinese Red Army as their example, 15 revolutionary students of the Talien Mercantile Marine Institute walked all the way from Talien to Peking, crossing mountains and rivers and covering a distance of 1,000 kilometres within a month.

The extensive exchange of revolutionary experience is a great creation of the masses in the great proletarian cultural revolution. From the outset our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao has vigorously supported and advocated the widest adoption of this kind of revolutionary activity.

From all over the country, students of higher educational institutions, and a proportion of middle school students, have been coming to the capital to exchange revolutionary experience, and this mutual exchange by students from different parts of the country is one of the best forms of self-education. In this great revolutionary school of exchange of experience, the students are able to familiarize themselves with society, get to know the masses and class struggle, and in the teeth of storms and waves temper themselves in many ways.

The revolutionary students of Talien Mercantile Marine Institute have undertaken a long march not by train or bus but on foot to carry out their exchange of experience. This is another very significant pioneering action. We offer them sincere congratulations on their successful "long march" exercise, and we hope other revolutionary students in all parts of the country, if they wish to, and where conditions permit, will do the same.

Chairman Mao said: "The Long March . . . is a manifesto, a propaganda force, a seeding-machine." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, Talien students who walked to Peking, studied, carried on propaganda work and did mass work during their march. Everywhere they went, they spread Mao Tse-tung's thought and publicized the great proletarian cultural revolution and the 16-point decision of the Party's Central Committee; they broadcast seeds of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the cities and villages all along the way. And the people praised them as "loyal young red soldiers of Chairman Mao," "the younger red generation of the old Red Army and old Eighth Route Army" and "a propaganda force for Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Like the People's Liberation Army, these students who walked to Peking strictly observed the Three

Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention* as defined by Chairman Mao, learnt from the masses and did good deeds for the masses. Wherever they stayed, they called on veteran workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, and listened to veteran revolutionaries describing their personal stories of struggle and the fight for liberation. Ignoring the fatigue of their journey, they fetched water, swept up, did odd jobs, helped with the autumn harvesting work and genuinely identified themselves with the masses.

The successors to our proletarian revolutionary cause must undergo an arduous process of tempering. They must never be hothouse flowers that cannot stand wind and rain, but must be sturdy mountain pines and dare to brave the challenge of the raging storm. In speaking of what they gained from their long journey on foot all the way from Talien to Peking, the students said: We left behind our bright classrooms, our comfortable beds and our other amenities and dispensed with the easier means of transport. But we have achieved a great ideological emancipation, undertaken important mental training and considerably raised our ideological level.

It is indeed a fact that people who have no intention of undertaking hard struggle can never become genuine revolutionaries. Whoever imagines that he will make a revolution in comfort will likely effect a comfortable peaceful evolution in himself and slide down into the quagmire of revisionism.

The proletarian revolutionary cause, the cause of communism, is the greatest and also the most arduous cause in human history. The task is heavy and the way is long. Our younger generation must always remain loyal to Chairman Mao, loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought, loyal to the Party and loyal to the people. They should carry forward the revolutionary tradition expressed in these lines of a poem by Chairman Mao: "The Red Army fears not the trials of a distant march; to them a thousand mountains, ten thousand rivers are nothing," and pass it on to coming generations.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 22.*)

* The three main rules of discipline are: a) Obey orders in all your actions; b) Don't take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses; c) Turn in everything captured. The eight points for attention are: a) Speak politely; b) Pay fairly for what you buy; c) Return everything you borrow; d) Pay for anything you damage; e) Don't hit or swear at people; f) Don't damage crops; g) Don't take liberties with women; h) Don't ill-treat captives.

The Long March Detachment of Red Guards Walks 1,000 Kilometres to Peking to Exchange Revolutionary Experience

Emulating the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese Red Army's Long March, 15 revolutionary students of the Talien Mercantile Marine Institute walked through 21 counties and cities in a month. Following Chairman Mao's teachings that the Long March "is a manifesto, a propaganda force, a seeding-machine," they simultaneously studied Chairman Mao's works, spread Mao Tse-tung's thought and learnt from the worker and peasant masses throughout their journey. They strictly observed the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention of the People's Liberation Army. The masses living along their route praised them as Chairman Mao's faithful young red soldiers.

UNDER the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, 15 revolutionary students of the Talien Mercantile Marine Institute organized the Long March Detachment of Red Guards. With boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao and emulating the revolutionary spirit of the Red Army's Long March, and with staunch revolutionary determination to cross mountains and rivers and overcoming many difficulties, they walked more than 1,000 kilometres in a month from Talien in the northeast to the centre of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the sacred centre of world revolution — Peking, capital of our great motherland. This was done for the purpose of exchanging revolutionary experience.

Carrying the red flag bearing the name, "Long March Red Guard Detachment," these young fighters all had copies of Chairman Mao's works in their knapsacks. They studied Chairman Mao's works and spread Mao Tse-tung's thought all along the way. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, they carried forward the "three-eight" working style¹ of the Liberation Army and learnt from the worker and peasant masses wherever they went. No matter where they stayed, they helped the masses carry water and sweep the courtyards and took part in productive labour. With the Liberation Army as their example, they strictly observed the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention. The workers and peasants living along the route they travelled warmly praised them as "Chairman Mao's faithful young red soldiers," "red descendants of the old Red Army and the old Eighth Route Army," and "a propaganda force of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

In August when the revolutionary teachers and students all over the country, under the guidance of the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, were exchanging revolutionary experience on a big scale, Li Lung-fu and other Talien Mercantile Marine Institute

students had the chance to be the first group to go to Peking by train for the same purpose. And they longed to fly immediately to Chairman Mao's side!

However, they did not leave immediately because they were considering how to make this unforgettable act in their lives more meaningful. Some of them had seen the picture of the great leader Chairman Mao in army uniform when he had received a million revolutionary masses on August 18, and they recalled scenes of the Red Army's 12,500-kilometre Long March which crossed many mountains and rivers. To win a complete victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they thought to themselves, it was necessary to have both dauntless revolutionary spirit and steel-like revolutionary will and energy. In this great revolution which touches the souls of the people, it was necessary to emulate and carry forward the Long March spirit of the old Red Army and to temper and cultivate the Liberation Army's working style of enduring extraordinary hardships. They made a bold proposal: Go to Peking on foot!

"To Them a Thousand Mountains, Ten Thousand Rivers Are Nothing"

The 15 young revolutionaries set out with a heroic spirit on the morning of August 25. **Fearing neither wind nor rain and taking neither vehicles nor boats, they walked over mountains, swam across rivers, and travelled through 21 counties and cities and one reclamation region in Liaoning and Hopei Provinces. They faced the world and braved the storms as they marched over the vast land, they passed a severe test of their revolutionary will.**

Inspired by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and brimming with lofty revolutionary aspiration, they trampled down one difficulty after another along the road. When they encountered gales and downpours on their journey, they recited together Chairman Mao's poem: "The Red Army fears not the trials of a distant

¹ See footnote on p. 10 of *Peking Review*, No. 32, 1966.

march; **To them a thousand mountains, ten thousand rivers are nothing. . .**" In marching against wind and rain, they also loudly sang *We Love Chairman Mao*, *Most* and other revolutionary songs. When big rivers cut across their route, they encouraged each other with the great example of Chairman Mao swimming in the Yangtse and his majestic poem **"I care not that the wind blows and the waves beat; It is better than idly strolling in a courtyard."** They swam across the rivers, and said: "Chairman Mao swims in the Yangtse even at the age of 73. We are New China's future seamen who should all the more be tested in great storms."

When their feet were swollen and blistered and they felt very tired, they read the **passage from Chairman Mao's works "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** They then immediately became full of spirit and their courage increased a hundredfold. Mao Tse-tung's thought is strength! Wind, rain or pain meant nothing to these youngsters! Learning from the practice of the old Eighth Route Army, they broke their blisters with hair, plastered their ankles and continued their march with big strides, chin up and chest out. One after another, motor vehicles and carts caught up with them and passed them. Many drivers warmly invited them to ride with them, but they politely declined.

When they could not sleep at night because of mosquitoes and insects in their lodging places, they **thought about the trials endured by their revolutionary predecessors.** They said: "Our present conditions are so many times better than those of the Red Army in the past, why should we complain?"

Red Propaganda Force

The fighters of the Long March Red Guard Detachment followed the great statement of **Chairman Mao that the Long March "is a manifesto, a propaganda force, a seeding-machine,"** and put forth the heroic words: **"We want to be a seeding-machine of the revolution and spread Mao Tse-tung's thought everywhere."** They studied and did propaganda work on their journey, and spread Mao Tse-tung's thought wherever they went. They were glad to see Chairman Mao's portraits and quotations from his works in every household and village. They seized every chance to read out in a loud voice quotations from Chairman Mao for the commune members in the fields, and carefully explain to them the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Communiqué of the 11th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. In villages, towns and market places, they put up revolutionary leaflets and slogans on the walls and did active propaganda work for the great proletarian cultural revolution which was initiated and is being led by Chairman Mao himself. No matter how tired they were, the first thing they did every day on their arrival at their place of lodging was to look for newspapers, study documents and write and stencil propaganda material for the great

cultural revolution by dim candle light. Whenever newspapers carried important editorials, they promptly mimeographed them and distributed them to the masses.

In order that more people could hear the words of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, they picked a route which took them to the hilly regions to do propaganda work among the masses in out-of-the-way places when they entered Hopei Province. In order to let Mao Tse-tung's thought go deep into people's minds and become familiar in every home, they ate sparingly and saved every cent they could to buy a stencil-plate and paper to print revolutionary leaflets and slogans.

As soon as the Party Central Committee issued the call to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production," they worked with commune members through the nights, helping to bring in the autumn harvest. And as they worked they did propaganda work. One day, after covering 40 km., they reached a production brigade in Luanhsien County, Hopei Province, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Commune members were busy husking maize. This was a chance not to miss doing propaganda work. They had a hasty meal and then joined the commune members. With the aid of a flashlight they read quotations from Chairman Mao, the Decision of the C.P.C. Central Committee Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and editorials from *Renmin Ribao*. They worked for three hours and all the while they did propaganda work. The commune members were moved to praise them as genuine propagators of Mao Tse-tung's thought. **In enthusiastically publicizing Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses these red propagandists in turn were educated. In the process their legs became as tough as iron and their red hearts became redder than ever.**

The Long March Red Guard Detachment knew that **to publicize the thought of Mao Tse-tung well they should, first of all, study it well.** To make room for copies of Chairman Mao's works and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, they took less clothing. They carried as much propaganda material as they could. Caught in the rain, these Red Guards wrapped their copies of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* in the only raincoat the group had. "Wet clothing will dry out quickly," they said, "but these precious books must not be allowed to get spoiled. They are our very life-blood!" On their way to Peking, no matter how busy or tired they were, they kept up their study of Chairman Mao's works. In fact, **the busier they were, the more tired they were and the more difficulties they met, the harder they studied Chairman Mao's works. They studied in the course of actual struggle and applied it in the course of actual struggle. At every step of their "Little Long March," it was the great thought of Mao Tse-tung that brightened their revolutionary way forward, gave them the courage and the strength to face and overcome hardships and helped them to grow and mature.**

In all the places they passed through, the revolutionary people were deeply moved by the zeal these

youngsters showed in studying and publicizing Mao Tse-tung's thought. The broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants all gave them their warmest support and encouragement. When there was a printing press the workers rushed out their propaganda leaflets for them, often working through the night. Many times when commune members heard that they were on their way to Peking to see Chairman Mao, they left their work to go and meet them. And the first words of these commune members were: "When you see Chairman Mao, remember to ask after him for us, and wish our Chairman eternal long life!" Accompanying them for a while, the peasants on taking their leave sang the song *The East Is Red* in loud voices and shouted again and again "Long live Chairman Mao!" Often poor and lower-middle peasants cycled tens of kilometres to get leaflets from them and local Red Guards rushed out letters in the night for them to deliver to Chairman Mao wishing him long life. People praised these young revolutionaries for displaying the working style of the old Eighth Route Army men, saying, "With successors like these the Chinese and world revolution is in good hands!"

A Great Classroom for Teaching Class Struggle

Chairman Mao 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." Keeping to this teaching, these young revolutionaries of the Long March Red Guard Detachment visited workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and old revolutionaries and held discussions with them, taking every opportunity to learn from them. They had more than 40 get-togethers with old workers, old poor peasants, veterans of the Eighth Route Army and revolutionary students. Through these activities they learnt profound lessons on class struggle and about the revolutionary tradition. In Chihhsien County, Liaoning Province, they called on Ma Yu-cheng, a labour hero and an activist in studying Chairman Mao's works. The way this old poor peasant never forgets the suffering of his class, his undying hatred for the class oppression in the old society with its blood and tears, and his boundless love for the Party and Chairman Mao and persistent study of Chairman Mao's works, creatively studying and applying what he studied, were profound lessons for these young revolutionaries. They set their minds to be like this old poor peasant, study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings, act in accordance with his instructions and be good students of Chairman Mao.

In early September, they arrived at noon in Tashan where the famous "Tashan Regiment of Heroes" fought the battle of Tashan during the Liberation War. Every hill and every blade of grass here is a mute reminder of the glorious deeds of those heroes. At the monument erected to the revolutionary martyrs of Tashan, the youngsters took the following solemn oath: "**We members of the Long March Red Guard Detachment will continue along the road crimsoned with your blood,**

take up your guns, and go on with the fight to complete the task you had to leave unfinished. We are at all times ready to face all kinds of hardships, unafraid of sacrifice, and will for ever follow Chairman Mao in revolution, so that our great motherland shall never change colour and that we can build our country into an impregnable proletarian state and make it secure!"

Long-Dreamt-Of Meeting With Chairman Mao

In Peking, the young revolutionaries of the Long March Red Guard Detachment happily met their great leader Chairman Mao whom they had long dreamt of meeting. Li Lung-fu was invited as the detachment's representative to go up on the Tien An Men rostrum on National Day, and along with other representatives from all parts of the motherland, he was received by our most, most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

The night before meeting Chairman Mao, many were the thoughts racing through the minds of the 15 fighting members of the Long March Red Guard Detachment.

Sun Feng-chi, whose family were hired farmhands for generations, thought of his father who worked as a farm labourer hired by the year for the landlords in the old society. Those were long days of suffering . . . the landlord's lash . . . the family scattered. . . . It was our respected and beloved Chairman Mao who rescued the family from the pit of fire and it was Chairman Mao who gave him the opportunity to go to college!

Chang Huai-fa remembered the days in an orphanage in the Liberated Areas and the first time he shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!"; the first time he sang the song *Chairman Mao Is the Saviour*, and the Spring Festival when a teacher brought them new cotton padded jackets, saying, "These are from Chairman Mao." At that time he didn't have a relative in the world but he looked upon Chairman Mao as his only kinsman. For years he had been wishing and hoping to see his saviour Chairman Mao!

The thoughts running through their minds that night were both bitter and sweet. Now their dreams through the years were about to be realized. How could they sleep! Some got into bed, then climbed out again to write something in their diaries and read some quotations from Chairman Mao. All longed for the day to break.

The Long March Red Guard Detachment is now about to leave Peking to return to their school. They firmly expressed that they will certainly take Chairman Mao's support and solicitude for the revolutionary masses and the revolutionary spirit and revolutionary experience of Peking's revolutionary students and teachers back to Talien and their school. They have also pledged to firmly defend the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line, and to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Making Revolution Depends On Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— An Automatic Oxygen Top-Blown Converter Is Built in Shanghai in Record Time

AN automatic oxygen top-blown converter equipped with the latest techniques has come into being by the Whangpoo River in Shanghai. This project of great significance in the development of the nation's iron and steel industry is another major victory won by Shanghai's heroic working class holding high the great and invincible red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The towering structure of this converter workshop can be seen from a long way away. Unlike ordinary steel plants with chimneys belching forth thick columns of yellowish smoke, this workshop cleanses and recovers gas from the converter. Inside the workshop, workers sit in a bright, clean glass-walled control room reading the automatic instruments and meters and operating all the gigantic and complicated equipment by push-button control. As soon as the converter is charged with molten iron, a huge oxygen lance is lowered into it and a heat of steel is made in short order.

Completion of this major engineering project, which is up to the advanced technical standards of the 1960s, is a great achievement of the broad masses of Shanghai's workers and staff, who, creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, have transformed spiritual forces into material strength.

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Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously."

Several years ago, when our country decided to develop oxygen top-blown converters, the imperialists and modern revisionists left no stone unturned to prevent us from mastering this new technique. Our workers angrily answered back: So the U.S. imperialists and Soviet modern revisionist group hope to "blockade" us and tie us down! But they are just daydreaming!

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "Grain is one thing, iron and steel is another, with these two things in our hands everything will be alright." Shanghai's workers, deeply mindful of this teaching of Chairman Mao's, said: thanks to Mao Tse-tung's thought, our iron and steel industry had made big progress in the past; in the future, again thanks to Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will certainly be able to continue scaling new peaks of technology. Whether or not one dares to adopt the latest technique in steel making is a matter of whether or not one dares to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced technical level; it is also a matter of whether or not one dares to make

revolution. We must greatly enhance the fighting will of the Chinese working class and forcefully deflate the arrogant airs of the imperialists and modern revisionists. Anything the bourgeoisie of the West can do, the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought can do, and do better!

Mastering the technique of making the oxygen top-blown converter was not only an economic battle but, above all, a political battle as well! The Shanghai workers said: it is true that we do face many material and technical difficulties — there is lack of experience in designing and in making this kind of equipment, and also lack of technical data — but we do have that most powerful ideological weapon — the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the inexhaustible source of our strength, the unfailing spring of our wisdom. With this most powerful ideological weapon, we can certainly scale the summits of science and technology.

* * *

Chairman Mao has said: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." He has also said: "The masses have boundless creative power."

The start of work on the designing of the new converter saw an extremely fierce struggle between two ideologies and two roads.

The struggle focused on two things: firstly, what kind of person does one choose to be: master or slave? and secondly, what kind of philosophy is one to follow: the philosophy of revolution or the philosophy of going at a snail's pace? All this boils down to the question: do we have faith in the masses, do we rely on them, are we bringing their initiative into play or not?

At that time, some bourgeois technical "authorities" were dumbfounded in face of the foreign data which certain people abroad have intentionally got up to look abstruse and mystical and they lay prostrate before the imperialists like slavish worshippers. These people said: "If we're going to build such a converter, we must do things the way they are done abroad!" In actual fact they didn't want to make such a converter at all. Some bourgeois technical "authorities," quoting the foreign materials they had read, said that mishandling could cause this kind of converter to explode. They deliberately tried to frighten people: "Of course you can always start all over again after the equipment and buildings are blown up. But

it is no light matter if people are injured or killed!" Their conclusion was: Hands off this kind of stuff!

Still another kind of bourgeois technical "authorities" did their best to preach the "snail's pace philosophy." Their argument was: "In the first place, we have no experience; in the second place, we have no data; in the third place, we lack meters and equipment. . . how can we possibly do it?" In their opinion, we would not be doing so badly if by somewhat improving the existing oxygen top-blown converters we already had in our country we could first learn to handle the oxygen process in steel making in an automatic oxygen top-blown converter. As to production by automatic control and other devices of an advanced world level, those could wait. If we were to start off at once to master all the advanced devices simultaneously, who knew how long it would take us to do the job? If we had acted on the opinions of these bourgeois technical "authorities" and even if we had built these converters, they would still have been no better than the average, and still a long way from the advanced world level; in that case, our steel industry would still have lagged behind others.

The workers, however, have been shown the way of advance by Chairman Mao's teachings on bringing the mass line into play and his brilliant policy decision on breaking down foreign conventions and following our own road of industrial development. Together with the revolutionary technicians, they repudiated all kinds of absurdities mouthed by the bourgeois technical "authorities." As Chairman Mao wrote in one of his poems:

*So many deeds cry out to be done,
And always urgently;
The world rolls on,
Time presses.
Ten thousand years are too long,
Seize the day, seize the hour!*

In this spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour," the workers, daring to make revolution and daring to catch up with and surpass advanced world technical levels, decided that all the advanced devices for an automatic oxygen top-blown converter should be included in the blueprint. Their determination was to reach the sky in one bound, so to speak, and quickly advance into the realm of advanced world techniques.

The wisdom and resourcefulness of the revolutionary masses are something entirely incomprehensible to the gentlemen, those bourgeois technical "authorities." How to ensure that the quality of the recovered gas is maintained and prevent it from burning away is a key technical problem. It has been tackled abroad by means of a nitrogen curtain, which consumes a lot of nitrogen in the course of production and wastes a lot of money too. Our workers and technicians therefore creatively applied a method of their own and blazed their own technical trail. This invention alone has reduced by hundreds of thousands of yuan the initial

cost of construction of this huge oxygen top-blown converter.

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Chairman Mao has said: "Whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practising) in its environment. . . . If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality."

The Shanghai workers and technical personnel lacked experience in designing and building an oxygen top-blown converter. What were they to do? Over and over again they studied Chairman Mao's articles "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" By relying on these two brilliant works they successfully started their venture. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, they boldly engaged in practice and, through practice, gained an understanding of this new thing and mastered it. Drawing on the successful experience gained in building the 12,000-ton free-forging hydraulic press, the workers began their campaign of scientific experiments on small-sized equipment and, proceeding from small to large, went on to make further experiments on larger equipment. They got first-hand data through their own practice, and mastered the secrets of the new technique and the laws of science and technology. Workers, designers and the revolutionary teachers and students of various institutions of higher learning worked in co-operation to solve this most crucial technical problem of preventing gas explosion. First, they built a 40 kilogramme capacity analogue converter for experimental purposes and got a preliminary understanding of the laws governing the causes of explosions. They then designed a 3.5-ton oxygen top-blown converter and conducted further exploratory experiments into the causes of explosions. In the course of their experiments, they followed the great directive of Chairman Mao on strategically despising the enemy while tactically taking him seriously, and combined the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act with the strictest scientific attitude. In conducting each experiment, they made sufficient allowance for the possibility of an explosion and undertook the necessary preparations to circumvent it. They never fought a battle unprepared and which they were not sure of winning. In their thoughts they were unafraid of an explosion, but in their actions, they took strict measures to prevent one. In the end they fully grasped and mastered the law governing explosions, found the way to prevent them and thus solved this key problem.

The gas cleaning and recovery device in the 3.5-ton converter was designed by young designers whose average age was under 30. Among them were draftsmen who had never done any designing before. They went to the actual construction site and worked together with the factory workers and technical personnel there. They started their designing from prac-

tice. They often had to conduct hundreds of experiments in order to design a machine or an instrument. They experimented, failed, and experimented again, until final victory. In the end they successfully designed the complete device.

Having succeeded in experiments on the 3.5-ton converter, workers and technical personnel immediately began to design and build the big oxygen top-blown converter. Technically, the leap from the 3.5-ton converter to the big furnace involved more than mere repetition and enlargement. Many new technical difficulties had to be solved through further practice.

By relying on the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the workers successfully built the big automatic oxygen top-blown converter. This has once again demonstrated in practice the tremendous power of our own road of developing technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The lengths of time taken to go from the 40-kilogramme analogue converter to the 3.5-ton automatic oxygen top-blown converter and then to the giant automatic oxygen top-blown converter were respectively three months and more, five and a half months and three months. This road fully demonstrates that practice makes science and the masses are the true authorities. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful motive force for the development of science and technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The workers of Shanghai, who have made tremendous progress in practice, declared: We have built a big oxygen top-blown converter, but from the long-term view it is only an experimental converter, a new starting point.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." Following Chairman Mao's teachings the workers of Shanghai will carry on an uninterrupted revolution, continue to forge ahead, continually take part in practice, scale still higher perilous peaks and build still bigger and more advanced oxygen top-blown converters for their country.

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Chairman Mao has taught us: "The method of fighting by concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one must be employed not only in the disposition of troops for a campaign but also in the disposition of troops for a battle."

The automatic oxygen top-blown converter which was built at high speed and is of high quality was the result of thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic concept of concentrating forces to fight a war of annihilation. In preparing for this great battle, the people clearly understood that they must take this concept as their guide to action and that only by so doing could they scale the summits of world technology. Only by concentrating forces to fight a

war of annihilation, could they force a quick decision in war and capture one technical summit after another as speedily as possible. From the over-all point of view, it was likewise only by concentrating forces to fight a war of annihilation that they could seize new fields of technique one after another, with greater, faster, better and more economical results and so speedily change the face of our country's technology.

Over 6,000 people from more than 150 units were engaged in this big battle to build the converter. They included workers, engineering technicians, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, students, teachers, scientific research workers and other cadres. They gave full scope to the spirit of communist co-operation on a large scale. The construction site presented a magnificent scene with over 4,000 people engrossed in the job and working together on all sides. From over 30 metres up down to deep below ground, throngs of workers laboured simultaneously at different levels building the workshop or installing equipment. Within three months, several thousand sets of equipment weighing in all several thousand tons were installed. All the principal equipment was designed, manufactured and installed for the first time. The amount of earth work involved in this project alone came to 52,000 cubic metres. The workers declared that without concentrating forces to fight a war of annihilation, it would have been inconceivable to complete this huge work successfully within three short months.

The oxygen top-blown steel-making process is a comprehensive and complicated new technique. All departments concerned in Shanghai adopted a method of tackling it known as "distributing difficult problems and combining forces to overcome obstacles." By "breaking up the whole into parts," they distributed a number of difficult problems involving new techniques and equipment and mustered strength and experience from various quarters to fight a war of annihilation with concentrated forces. Many technical problems which were originally thought to be complicated were solved one by one when they were distributed. They were solved with relative ease by professional workers well-versed in these specialties. Take, for example, the technique of protection against air pollution. The metallurgical departments were less experienced in using this technique than the departments of chemical industry which used it regularly in production. By drawing on experience from Shanghai chemical industrial departments and in line with the characteristics of the steel-making industry, the metallurgical workers have made certain changes on the basis of the formers' experience and taken further advances and, in a short space of a few months, speedily solved the difficult question of mastering the technique of protection against air pollution. The experience gained on this project proves that the method of "distributing difficult problems and combining forces to overcome obstacles" is a good method for fighting a war of annihilation on the industrial front. It can synthesize the latest techniques which have appeared in various fields

and quickly apply them to a major construction project.

In this big campaign to conquer the difficulties in building the converter, the Shanghai workers and scientific and technical staff paid great attention to the disposition of forces for the battle. In resolving technical problems as they arose at each stage, they applied the principle of concentrating forces to fight a war of annihilation. At the start, in designing the gas cleaning and recovery system, the designers of the Shanghai Ferrous Metallurgy Designing Institute found themselves beset with many complex and difficult problems. With so many things to tackle, they did not know where to begin. With these problems in mind they studied Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction*. **Chairman Mao has said there: "Hence, if in any process there are a number of contradictions, one of them must be the principal contradiction playing the leading and decisive role, while the rest occupy a secondary and subordinate position. Therefore, in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."** Chairman Mao's teachings showed the designers the way to advance. They got over every difficulty, analysed the internal relations between them and thus

successfully discovered the principal contradiction involved in this designing job. With a dozen other units including the Shanghai Heat Engineering Instrument Research Institute, the Shanghai Chemical Industry Research Institute, the Shanghai Chiao Tung University, the Instrument Manufacturing Works and others, they immediately called several technical conferences in which they pooled opinions from all quarters, worked out correct plans and went all out to solve this key technical problem. With this problem solved, many other difficulties involved in the designing of the gas cleaning and recovery system were readily settled.

The automatic oxygen top-blown converter with its new technique was built under the powerful impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It eloquently demonstrates that the Chinese workers armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung dare to make revolution and are good at making revolution; they have both a dauntless revolutionary spirit and superb revolutionary skill. They not only dare to destroy the old world but are also good at building a new one. The Shanghai working class is determined, always and for ever, to follow Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, to forge ahead valiantly and build our socialist motherland into an impregnable proletarian state.

"Be Always Loyal to Chairman Mao And Mao Tse-tung's Thought"

— The Nation Emulates the Heroic No. 32111 Drilling Team

BE always loyal to Chairman Mao, and Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Imprint Chairman Mao's instructions in our minds, infuse them into our blood, and express them in our actions!" It is with determination such as this and by acting in this way that revolutionary people throughout the country are learning from the heroic No. 32111 Drilling Team which has provided a brilliant example of creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. This movement is developing in depth and, merging with the whole mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's writings, is promoting the ideological revolutionization of people.

On the morning of October 1, twelve members of this heroic drilling team which put out a raging fire at a gas field mounted the Tien An Men rostrum where the great leader Chairman Mao reviewed 1.5 million National Day paraders. Filled with elation and with a boundless love for Chairman Mao and boundless faith in and veneration for him, they spent more than six hours with the great leader who warmly applauded them and praised their heroic deed with the words: "Very good!"

People like these, who lived a life worse than that of beasts of burden in the old society, have become the masters of New China. They were received personally by Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman. This shows the greatest concern for them and is the greatest encouragement to them; and they felt exceedingly happy. They riveted their eyes on Chairman Mao and said in their hearts thousands of times: "Our most, most beloved Chairman Mao! We shall always be loyal to you, to the Party, to the people, and to Mao Tse-tung's thought! We shall always study your writings, follow your teachings, act according to your instructions and be your good students! We shall always follow you on our way forward! In order to serve the interests of the Party and the people, we dare to scale a mountain of swords and brave a sea of raging fire!"

These worker-heroes stayed on in the capital after National Day at the request of the people. They gave reports on the heroic deeds of the No. 32111 Drilling Team to revolutionary teachers, students and Red Guards, including those who have come to the capital

from other places in the high-tide of the great cultural revolution to exchange revolutionary experience.

From these vivid reports and from the large amounts of material published in the press, people can see clearly that it is the great thought of Mao Tse-tung that made these men heroes.

Like people everywhere in China, members of the No. 32111 Drilling Team take the study of Chairman Mao's writings as the first need in their lives. Most of them come from worker or peasant families and many are demobilized P.L.A. men. They cherish a boundless love for and the utmost loyalty to Chairman Mao and the Party. For several years they have persisted in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings. In the course of their study, one-third of them have kept diaries each of more than 10,000 words. They make special efforts to apply what they study. They apply immediately what they have learnt, bit by bit and sentence by sentence. They study Chairman Mao's writings in all their activities, in their work, when they encounter a difficulty in production, or are trying to solve an ideological problem. It has become a habit with them to study quotations from Chairman Mao when they begin a day's work, to hang up cards inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao on their beds, to produce such quotations at meetings or in ordinary conversation, and to check their work against such quotations. Gradually they have become able consciously to take Chairman Mao's teachings as the guide to all their actions and really "imprint Chairman Mao's instructions in their minds, infuse them into their blood, and express them in their actions."

Deputy leader of the drilling team Chang Yung-ching, a Communist Party member and demobilized P.L.A. man, serves as a good example. He began to study Chairman Mao's writings seriously in 1961. Every night, he made a point of studying a passage before he went to bed no matter how late it was. He applied whatever he learnt and he studied and applied over and over again. He worked hard to remould his ideology and overcome selfish ideas bit by bit. He wrote in his diary: "A knife does not become sharp without grinding; water does not boil without heating; and a man does not become a revolutionary without studying Chairman Mao's writings." Through his studies he acquired the proletarian world outlook of "to live and to die for the revolution."

Once an oil well caught fire. The 20-odd metre high platform was burning. Completely disregarding his own safety, Chang Yung-ching climbed on to the platform and put out the fire. On another occasion, a blowout seriously endangered the chief driller. Chang Yung-ching darted forward and shielded the other with his own body. Thus he protected a class brother by exposing himself to the mud and gravel spurting from the well. Last May there occurred a still bigger blowout. As soon as they tried to put the back-pressure valve on, it was thrown off. Chang Yung-ching picked up the valve, pressed it against the well-head with his own body and shouted: "Press on me, press on me!" A dozen hands pressed down on him simultaneously. It was

hard to bear as pressure from the well forced upwards and his comrades bore down. But Chang Yung-ching did not let out a single groan. They finally succeeded in putting the valve on and preventing an accident.

In the recent fire, Chang Yung-ching unfortunately lost his life. On the night of the fire, he had just studied Chairman Mao's "Serve the People" once more, and had written in a neat hand on the top of the page: "We revolutionaries live so that we can serve the people wholly and entirely." Leaving his book open and his fountain pen on top of it, he had gone off to his shift. In putting out the fire, he proved with his life his supreme loyalty to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to the people.

Nineteen-year-old Hsu Kuang-yi left his home village only at the end of last year to work as an apprentice in the team. At first, having studied very little of Chairman Mao's works, he worked lack-a-daisically but was full of zest when off-duty. Later, with the help of the veteran workers, he began to study Chairman Mao's works in earnest. Reading "Serve the People" and other articles over and over again, he began to take Chang Szu-teh (the Red Army veteran whom Chairman Mao commemorated in the article "Serve the People") and Norman Bethune as his models, and gradually imbued himself with their spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" in serving the people.

On the night of the fire, he had just finished studying passages from Chairman Mao's works and got into bed when he heard the sound of a big explosion at the well-site. He jumped out of bed, hastily put on his shoes and ran as hard as he could towards it. There, this youth from a village was faced with an ocean of fire such as he had never seen before. For a moment, he was nonplussed. Then he recalled Chairman Mao's words: "Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice . . . when we die for the people it is a worthy death." He felt himself full of courage and rushed headlong into the flames. After bitter battle, he succeeded in turning on two water valves. He then with others seized a fire hose and turned it on the leaping flames. The suffocating fumes of the natural gas and the scorching heat smote him hard, and in a few minutes, he fainted. When he came to, he remembered Chairman Mao's teachings that at moments of crisis, a revolutionary should always be in the van. He struggled to his feet and charged once more towards the fire. Immediately, his head whirled and he again fainted. When he recovered, these words of Chairman Mao's came into his mind: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." He again struggled to his feet.

Just then, he saw a veteran worker holding a fire hose and covering some comrades who were trying to shut off the No. 3 valve in the centre of the fire, so as to stop the rush of gas and enable the fire to be quickly put out. The worker was already staggering and on the point of falling. Hsu Kuang-yi thought then of Chairman Mao's teaching that "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." He rushed forward and took over the hose. By this time the wooden

floor of the derrick had been reduced to ashes and tinder sparks showered on to his back. He could feel the flesh on his back burning, and the heat of the water on the ground, almost at boiling point, kept him jumping up and down to relieve the pain. He thought at this moment: I must never, never let go of this hose. To throw it away means throwing away the lives of my class brothers. To persist means victory! Clenching his teeth against the pain, he stayed fast at his post until his comrades had finally shut off the valve. The job done, he turned towards the engine room where the fire was still burning. After only a few steps, a rush of hydrogen sulfide hit him in the face, and he fainted for a third time. He was taken to the hospital, where he recovered.

These are only two of the heroic collective that is the No. 32111 Drilling Team. Their deeds typify the exploits of the whole group. They also speak for the heroism of members of the workers' families, the people's commune members and the seasonal workers who came from near and far to the rescue. In this titanic battle, everybody instinctively obeyed the orders of one man — the great supreme commander Chairman Mao. Everyone had only one thought in mind: to act according to Chairman Mao's instructions. It was no accident that they were able to display such bravery against a very sea of fire and conquer it in a brief half-hour. It was the result of their serious and creative study and ap-

plication of Chairman Mao's works. They are people whose minds are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. This has given them the most fearless revolutionary spirit. Their heroic exploits are a resounding victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and form a heroic song of triumph to Mao Tse-tung's thought that rises high into the skies! Premier Chou En-lai told them when he received them: "You are very brave. You put out a raging fire in only 30 minutes. This is a new victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought."

When news of the exploits of the heroic No. 32111 Drilling Team spread, a nationwide movement to learn from them was touched off. Directives have been issued by government ministries, the bureaux of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Party committees of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions calling on the people of the whole nation to take the No. 32111 Drilling Team as their glorious model in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works so as to carry to a new stage the mass movement to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way. The directives called on the people to turn all fields of work into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution, putting their boundless enthusiasm to use in the cultural revolution and in production and construction.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Chairman Mao Is the Indisputable Leader Of the World's Proletariat

— Article in *A Classe Operaria*, organ of the Communist Party of Brazil

A CLASSE OPERARIA, organ of the Communist Party of Brazil, in a recent article has warmly praised China's great proletarian cultural revolution and acclaimed Chairman Mao as "the indisputable leader of the proletariat throughout the world."

The article says that China's great proletarian cultural revolution is "a movement of extremely great significance to the destiny of world socialism" and that "the Chinese Communist Party and its outstanding leader Mao Tse-tung have displayed profound wisdom in their guidance of the historic changes that are taking place in their country."

The article says: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is not a purely Chinese affair. It will have repercussions everywhere. It is an important aspect of the great struggle against modern revisionism and a powerful breath of life which will rid the working class movement of the opportunist rot that influences nearly all its sectors. It will lead the working people onto new and glorious paths."

Referring to the vicious slandering of China's great proletarian cultural revolution by the modern revisionists with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as the centre, the article says: "The Soviet press shamelessly compared China's Red Guards to the police of Tsarist Russia. Such an absurd charge against the Chinese youth serves as an excellent portrayal of the C.P.S.U. leaders themselves. Those who suppressed with unheard of savagery the students demonstrating in front of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in protest against the U.S. aggression against north Vietnam — they are the very ones who acted in the same way as the Tsarist police."

The article states that the C.P.S.U. leaders slander China's great proletarian cultural revolution because "the C.P.S.U. leaders fear that a mass movement similar to that being unfolded in China may take place in the Soviet Union. Should this happen, they will be done for; they will be thrown out of power and the Soviet Union will again embark on the road of revolution."

It stresses: "The Chinese Communist Party has set a glorious example for us in how to learn from the

masses and give correct leadership to the masses. Its attitude towards the movement of the proletarian cultural revolution is an example of correct relationship between the Party and the masses. This is an application on a new level of the mass line formulated by Mao Tse-tung, a line that is being verified by actual life."

The imperialists, reactionaries of all countries and modern revisionists, the article says, are doing their utmost to attack Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, because "Mao Tse-tung is the embodiment of today's great ideology capable of leading the peoples to complete liberation. All the most outstanding leaders of the proletariat in history have, without exception, met with the bitter hatred of reaction and reformists. Marx and Engels had been ceaselessly abused by the enemies of revolution. No one had been attacked and abused more bitterly than Lenin by international reaction and the renegades to socialism."

The article states: "So far, no large-scale struggle could be carried out without the leadership of a long-tested leader of prestige and authority. The working class not only has leaders of their own in each country, but also leaders of worldwide scope."

It stresses: "At present, undoubtedly because of Mao Tse-tung's courage, his revolutionary staunchness,

his experience and his political far-sightedness, he is the indisputable leader of the proletariat of the whole world. He is the symbol of irreconcilable struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the victory of socialism in all countries of the world. He is leading the main bastion of world revolution, a country of 700 million people which is heroically fighting against the U.S. war-makers. He is the standard-bearer of the great struggle of the revolutionaries of the world in defence of the invincible principles of Marxism-Leninism and in opposition to modern revisionism. To give prominence vigorously to the name of Mao Tse-tung is a requirement of the revolutionary struggle, whether in China or in the whole world."

The article goes on: "It is a necessity for all who support revolution to disseminate and study Mao Tse-tung's thought. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism applied in our time; that is what it is. The creative application of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism by the leader of the Chinese Communist Party to the practice of the Chinese revolution has enriched and continues to enrich the powerful theory of the proletariat. His thinking has illuminated the road of the people fighting for national liberation, people's democracy and socialism. To disseminate his thinking is to promote revolution."

Chairman Mao Sums Up the International Experience of the Dictatorship of The Proletariat

— Article in *Espartaco*, organ of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile

ESPARTACO, organ of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, in a recent article praised China's great proletarian cultural revolution as "another great contribution of the Chinese people to world revolution."

It points out that China's great cultural revolution is a campaign of great significance in the struggle against capitalism and revisionism, and it is a fatal blow to the hopes of the imperialists and reactionaries of the world who are counting on the success of revisionism in China.

It stresses: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the fundamental weapon with which the Chinese proletariat is carrying out the cultural revolution." It says that the reactionaries and imperialism are wildly attacking China's cultural revolution. This is the best proof of the correctness and timeliness of this revolution.

It says: "From the first betrayals by social democracy to the revisionism of Khrushchev and his successors, the anti-proletarian political activity was always preceded by intense ideological activity of the

bourgeoisie through education, art and literature." It declares: "Chairman Mao has summed up with great clarity the international experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat. From his correct analysis one can understand that the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road covers the entire socialist stage. To ensure socialist construction and avoid a capitalist restoration, it is necessary to carry the socialist revolution on the political, economic, ideological and cultural fronts through to the end." It adds: "The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which is loyal to the Marxist-Leninist line and is guided by the thought of Mao Tse-tung has maintained vigilance and always waged unremitting struggles to stamp out the influence of the bourgeoisie in the cultural field."

The article concludes by pointing out that China's great proletarian cultural revolution is something new in history and is of profound and far-reaching significance.

Chairman Mao's Achievement in Defending and Developing Marxism-Leninism Is Inestimable

— Article in *Liberacion*, organ of the Communist Party of Bolivia

LIBERACION, organ of the Communist Party of Bolivia, has warmly praised Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung in a recent article entitled "The Revolutionary Thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Marxism-Leninism of the Present Era

The article says: The inestimable achievement of Mao Tse-tung lies in his defence of the theory of Marxism-Leninism in a creative way at a time when revisionism is rampant. The historic feat of Mao Tse-tung lies in the fact that he has elevated Marxism-Leninism to a higher stage of development. Since the end of World War II, the international revolutionary movement has reached a new high, with the powerful liberation forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America emerging at the forefront. Mao Tse-tung not only has justified theoretically the insurrections of the broad masses of the world, but more significantly, has guided their struggle, providing them with the arms of tactics, supporting them materially and inspiring them spiritually. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the present era.

Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers

The article continues: The thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers is a Marxist-Leninist thesis. Comrade Mao Tse-tung explained metaphorically this scientific law of society: The reactionary forces are outwardly strong, but inwardly brittle. Although imperialism has atom bombs, it is doomed inevitably to perish in history. The peoples, especially the revolutionary vanguards, must not be cowed by its superficial strength. Only by dauntlessly applying this Marxist-Leninist principle can the peoples achieve victory in their revolution against U.S. imperialism and its local flunkies.

The article points out that the aim of the Khrushchov revisionists in opposing this great thesis is to oppose the struggle of the peoples and want them to submit before nuclear blackmail.

The article says: The scientific thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers is being understood and applied by the peoples all over the world. Particularly in our country, which is small and is ruthlessly subjugated by imperialism, one should understand that the reactionaries and imperialism are weak from a long-term point of view and it is the peo-

ple, the peasants, the heroic miners and the militant working class who are really powerful.

Political Power Grows Out of the Barrel of a Gun

Elaborating the revolutionary truth of Chairman Mao's thesis on "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," the article says that only by correctly applying this scientific revolutionary thesis, can the proletariat seize political power and the reactionaries and imperialists be defeated. The so-called "road of peace" adopted by the modern revisionists in seizing political power has gone completely bankrupt. The peoples have understood through their own experience that the only guarantee for their victory is resolutely to take up the gun of the revolution with which to win proletarian power.

The East Wind Prevails Over the West Wind

The article points out that no one can deny the great historic significance of Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that "the East wind prevails over the West wind." It is only the revisionists who confuse this scientific thesis with "weather forecast" through their distortion and literal interpretation. The article stresses: The thesis that "the East wind prevails over the West wind" means that the newborn forces, the proletarian insurgents of national liberation and socialism are gradually dominating world affairs, and that the dark forces of reaction and imperialism are gradually losing their sphere of influence, having their scope of activities shrunken, and falling into the encirclement of the peoples. The day for their doom is drawing near.

Class Struggle in the Socialist Period

The article continues: Chairman Mao Tse-tung has taught us that classes and class struggle exist even in socialist society and that sometimes class struggle in the ideological field becomes very acute. The struggle to liquidate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology on the cultural front is an important aspect in the class struggle between the roads of socialism and capitalism. The article says: The Soviet Union which underwent the historic October Revolution has slipped to the road of restoration of capitalism; this example reminds us that we must take full account of class struggle and wage a class struggle against the hidden enemies of revolution who flaunt the "banners

of revolution" but actually work against socialist construction and for the restoration of capitalism.

The article warmly praises China's great proletarian cultural revolution and points out that the purpose of this revolution is to ensure that China will

persevere in the revolutionary road of building a new society and to avoid heading towards the revisionist deviation which will lead eventually to the betrayal of communist ideal and to the restoration of capitalism.

The Radiance of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Shines Far and Wide

"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."

— Mao Tse-tung

Fine Experts Sent by Chairman Mao

Carrying with them the trust of the 700 million Chinese people and bearing in mind the instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao, Chinese experts arrived in the Arab Republic of the Yemen to help the Yemeni people build a textile factory. In the short space of two years, they, together with Yemeni workers, built the modern Sanaa Cotton Textile and Printing Factory. They have also shared in the joys and difficulties of the local people, devised ways and means to enable the Yemeni workers to fully master techniques and trained for Yemen more than 800 workers skilled in civil engineering and the textile industry. Today, the warm praise of the Yemeni workers for the Chinese experts sent by Chairman Mao can be heard everywhere in this factory which is referred to as the "Sino-Yemeni Friendship Building."

From the beginning of the factory's construction, the Chinese experts faced the difficulties of language, shortage of skilled workers and of not being accustomed to the climatic conditions on a high plateau. In the face of these difficulties they studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching: "What is work? Work is struggle. There are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. We go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties." Chairman Mao's teaching gave them immense strength. Because of language difficulties, the experts used personal demonstrations. If one demonstration was not enough, they did it again and again until the Yemeni workers learnt how to do it themselves. From construction to machinery installation, from business accounting to factory management, the Chinese experts did every-

thing they could to train all the technical and administrative personnel needed.

Many Yemeni workers said with gratitude after mastering a technique: "The Chinese experts really understand our difficulties and know how we feel. They help us sincerely."

During the time they were with the Chinese experts the Yemeni workers, besides learning techniques, also recognized the greatness of Mao Tse-tung's thought through the experts' actions. A Yemeni worker named Ali said: "The most admirable thing to me is that the Chinese experts adhere consistently to Chairman Mao's instructions."

An old worker called Ahmed Naji said: "The Chinese experts work energetically and show initiative in their work. They are always found where there are difficulties."

Many Yemeni workers regard the time they spent with the Chinese experts as unforgettable days of happiness. They said: "We thank the Chinese experts and we thank all the more the great leader Chairman Mao who teaches them."

Chinese Workers Taught by Mao Tse-tung Are Indeed Good

Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and acting in accordance with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the Chinese workers aiding Mongolia have always worked hard and devotedly over the past ten years on many construction fronts in Mongolia and have made contributions to the economic well-being of the Mongolian people.

In the past ten years, Chinese workers have completed a large number of construction projects for the Mongolian people. These include a huge 377-metre-long bridge, more than 110 kilometres of roads in the city of Ulan Bator and highways on its outskirts, and blocks of big buildings and modern enterprises covering a total area of several hundred thousand square metres. The Mongolian people regard these projects as "the symbol of the great friendship between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples."

When a ceremony was held to hand over the "Bridge of Peace" built in Ulan Bator by the Chinese workers, people in the pastoral area 100 li from the city came to attend. They caressed the bridge railings and rubbed their faces against the terrazzo, reluctant to leave. When the first living quarters were completed in Ulan Bator, a Mongolian who moved into a new house said excitedly that he would send a telegram to Chairman Mao to express his thanks.

Through these big construction projects and ten years of selfless labour by the Chinese workers, the Mongolian people see clearly that the Chinese people, imbued with the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, are their most reliable and devoted friends and brothers.

"Mao Tse-tung is good, China is good. The Chinese workers taught by Mao Tse-tung have done well." This was the unanimous conclusion drawn by the Mongolian people from ten years of experience. Therefore, whenever they expressed their innermost feelings to the Chinese personnel, they would say: "Mao Tse-tung is excellent, excellent."

One Mongolian in his thirties said to a Chinese worker: "You have indeed done a good job. We Mongolians can see this clearly. You are doing all this under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought." An old retired worker said: "The Chinese workers have not only helped us build many tall buildings, but have saved many Mongolian lives during the Ulan Bator flood. **I admire Chairman Mao very much. Chairman Mao is the living Lenin. He is the greatest leader.**"

When a Chinese mission to aid Mongolia was moving to another place, many Mongolians in the neighbourhood went to see the mission off. They said: "China is good; Mao Tse-tung is good. Only New China led by Chairman Mao would help us at our most difficult time. We will never forget the good things Chairman Mao has done for us."

Have Most Faith in Those Mao Tse-tung Sends

"The Chinese experts are good because Chairman Mao has taught them well" is a very popular saying



A medical worker of the Chinese experts group giving first aid to a Yemeni worker at a Yemeni highway construction site

among our Malian friends. It sums up the Malian people's impression gained through personal experience from the help given by Chinese experts in Mali's construction.

The Chinese experts nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought have been working in close co-operation with the Malian people since they arrived in Mali more than three years ago. They have surmounted many difficulties and exploded the malicious lies spread by the colonialists that in Mali "sugar-cane and tea could not be grown," "sugar could not be produced," and other such nonsense. The Chinese experts have succeeded in growing tea and sugar-cane experimentally. They have built the first sugar refinery and the first cigarette factory in Mali. These and other construction projects have won praise from the broad masses of the Malian people.

March, April and May is the hottest season in Mali and the temperature outdoors is often around 45 degrees Centigrade. To help Mali build factories, though their clothes were dripping with sweat and their hands were blistered through handling scorching metal, the Chinese experts followed Chairman Mao's teachings and gave full play to the spirit of internationalism and persisted in working in the sweltering heat. This was not lost on the Malian workers who often made a thumbs-up gesture and said: "Mao Tse-tung, *agai!* Chinese, *agai!*" (In Bambara, *agai* means good.)

Many Malian workers when talking about how the Chinese experts pass on their skill always give the thumbs-up sign in praise. They say that the Chinese teach them everything, personally and patiently, and let

them practise on actual machines. In imperialist factories, after learning for three years, they say, one would still be sweeping the floors and wiping the tables and would not have learnt a thing.

The Chinese experts are warmly welcomed everywhere in Mali. When our Malian friends were asked why they were so good to the Chinese experts, they replied: "Because you are sent here by Mao Tse-tung and are our best friends. We have most faith in you."

Once, a representative of the Mali Ministry of Public Works told the Chinese experts that his superiors had decided to send him to France to study but he had refused. He said: "The Chinese construction site is a very good school. Here I can learn more things."

Working side by side, Chinese and Malian technicians and workers have forged a profound friendship and are as close to each other as members of the same family.

During the construction of the cigarette factory, two skilled Chinese women workers arrived in Mali to help Malian women workers learn quickly how to pack cigarettes and other techniques. Later, when the two left for home after having passed on their skills, all the Malian women workers in the factory saw them off with tears in their eyes. The Malian women workers had learnt to sing the Chinese songs *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and *Listen to the Party from the Chinese women workers*. Now they often sing these two songs when they think of their Chinese friends.

Grateful to Chairman Mao for Generations to Come

On July 18 this year, Radio Mogadishu transmitted happy news in different languages: The Chinese medical team in Somalia had successfully performed the first heart operation in the history of that country.

The patient was Mohamed Sufi Abukar, a 17-year-old middle school student who had suffered from heart disease for five years. He first turned to Degfar Hospital run by the "European Common Market" for treatment. The diagnosis by a doctor from a Western country was an incurable atrophied heart. Several months passed, the patient showed no sign of improvement and he was finally discharged. His father, hoping against hope, brought him to the hospital where the Chinese doctors worked.

The Chinese doctors' diagnosis was that the patient was suffering from mitral stenosis which could be relieved only by surgery. But there was only one heart surgeon among the members of the Chinese medical team and the hospital lacked the necessary surgical equipment and drugs.

The Chinese medical personnel who have long been nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought had, however, a strong sense of their internationalist obligation in such a situation: if doctors from Western countries turned the patient out of their hospital, the Chinese medical workers must come to his rescue. Following Chairman Mao's teaching to be resolute and surmount every difficulty to win victory, the medical team held three meetings at which they repeatedly studied every stage of the operation and carefully checked their surgical instruments. The whole team also practised on an animal the night before they operated.

On July 18, with the close co-operation of Somali medical personnel, the Chinese surgeon and his assistants, using a Chinese designed and made dilator, completed the operation successfully in two hours.

After the operation, all the team joined in nursing the patient. For a whole week they took turns in maintaining 24-hour vigils. One Somali friend was very much moved, saying: "To look after a patient at his bedside all day long—this is something doctors from other foreign countries will never do."

After this successful operation, the Somali people expressed their heartfelt gratitude to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people's most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. To the Chinese doctors, Hagi Bashir Ismaili, Somali Minister of Health, had this to say: "Your service to the Somali people is wholehearted. Your success in Somalia is also the pride of the Somali people." And no one was more deeply moved than the patient's father, who said: "I'm grateful to the Chinese Government, grateful to Chairman Mao Tse-tung. I and my children, my children's children too will never forget you!"

The imperialists, however, felt very uneasy about the surgical success of the Chinese doctors; they were jealous and bitter. They did everything they could to make trouble and difficulties but failed.

After the happy news of the successful operation reached them, they again secretly plotted to prevent the Somali press from reporting this event symbolizing Chinese-Somali friendship. There were persons who even offered high rewards for the murder of the patient. But all their schemes failed.

In mid-August, after some twenty days of solicitous treatment and care from the Chinese medical personnel, the young patient left the hospital in glowing health. The Chinese medical team, whose internationalist spirit, boundless sense of responsibility and boundless warmheartedness in work have made a fresh contribution to the growth of Chinese-Somali friendship, had once again brought the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought to the good earth of Somalia, known as "the horn of Africa."

Glory to Mao Tse-tung!

East European People Acclaim Chairman Mao

THE masses of the people of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria have recently expressed their boundless love and respect for Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people.

Czechoslovakia. In a recent letter to Chairman Mao, an enthusiastic Czechoslovak citizen wrote: "You are the successor with genius to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. You have further developed the progressive ideas of the proletariat and the poor and the oppressed throughout the world with your creative achievements. You have become the universally acknowledged leader of the proletarian revolution."

A Prague professor began his letter with "Long live Mao Tse-tung!" He wrote with great passion: "Mao Tse-tung has achieved successes in both the past and present, and he will certainly achieve victory in the future. Glory to Mao Tse-tung."

A worker said with deep emotion: "I am very eager to go to China to see Comrade Mao Tse-tung myself and tell him in person that in Czechoslovakia all workers like me ardently love him and support him. I wish him eternal good health and a long life. This is a blessing for the working people of the world."

German Democratic Republic. An old worker who has read quite a number of Chairman Mao's writings said: "Mao Tse-tung is the communist leader of our era and is respected and loved by the people. All revolutionaries must study Mao Tse-tung's works."

A peasant said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the highest peak of Marxism-Leninism in our time and China represents the future of humanity."

A cadre said: "Mao Tse-tung has adhered to and developed genuine Marxism-Leninism, and is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Mao Tse-tung's thought represents the interests of the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world and is, therefore, able to inspire the people and lead them forward."

Praising Mao Tse-tung's thought, a college student said that Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works "are a new development of Marxism-Leninism. Answers to problems cropping up in the present-day world revolution can be found only in Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works."

Hungary. An old Party member said: "Mao Tse-tung has led the Chinese revolution through hard and bitter struggles in achieving its present victories. The entire history of the Chinese revolution proves that Mao Tse-tung is a great leader. He is absolutely correct!"

A cultural worker said: "I am of the opinion that Mao Tse-tung's thought is not only correct in China, but it is also applicable to the whole world."

A retired worker said with excitement: "Mao Tse-tung is the second Lenin. Soviet revisionism attacks Comrade Mao Tse-tung for leading the Chinese people to make world revolution. Can it be that making world revolution constitutes an offence?"

A technician said: "The Communist Party of China is a genuine, Marxist-Leninist Party. We have now placed all our hope in China."

A college student said: "I am now studying Mao Tse-tung's works. I have come to realize that Mao Tse-tung's thought is revolutionary theory which is a hundred per cent correct."

Poland. An old member of the Polish United Workers' Party said: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the great leader and supreme commander of the international communist movement and people of the whole world." "We old Communists," he added, "are filled with hope and firmly believe that communism is certain to break through all kinds of difficulties and eventually obtain complete victory throughout the world the moment we think that there are the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung in the world."

A composer said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought has developed Leninism; he is an epoch-making figure."

A college student said: "If China is to build communism, there can only be one kind of thought — Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Chinese are taking all the poor people of the world into account."

Bulgaria. Working people voicing their profound love and respect for Chairman Mao can be heard everywhere. One retired worker said: "Mao Tse-tung is the present-day Marx and Lenin; the Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the world's working class." An old Party member spoke with pride: "I am Mao Tse-tung's Party member because the Chinese Communist Party is the genuine Marxist-Leninist Party." A college student said: "Society will progress if the Chinese road is chosen; otherwise, it will go backwards."

A group of Bulgarian friends came up to some sightseeing Chinese comrades when they were on a mountain and warmly shook hands with them and embraced them. They declared fervently: "We dearly love Mao Tse-tung, we support Mao Tse-tung."

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

by MENG KUEI and HSIAO LIN

Following is the second and concluding instalment of an abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 10, 1966. The first instalment appeared in our last issue (No. 43). — Ed.

Sun Yeh-fang's Economic Programme for Restoring Capitalism

Sun Yeh-fang maliciously attacked Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's leadership with the aim of bringing about the restoration of capitalism in our country. This criminal attempt found concentrated expression in the complete revisionist economic programme he advanced. The basic content of this programme included: Putting profits in command, self-government of enterprises, free markets, fixing output quotas based on the peasant household and giving first place to the law of value.

Far from being something new, these wares of Sun Yeh-fang, who was like a parrot repeating other's words, were taken over lock, stock and barrel from the Khrushchov revisionists. Sun Yeh-fang shamelessly said that his "basic views" were "pickings from the teeth of the Soviet comrades." Sun Yeh-fang is China's Liberman. He brazenly declared that he was "in agreement with" and "more thorough than" Liberman, the notorious revisionist economist in the Soviet Union. What Sun Yeh-fang so loudly advocated were exactly those policies carried out in the Soviet Union by the Khrushchov revisionists.

Advertising Putting Profits in Command

The question over which Sun Yeh-fang has made the wildest outcry ever since 1956 is that of profits. He attacked us as being obsessed by "wizardry," regarding "capital and profits" as "capitalist concepts," and "being in a blue funk when speaking of profits," thus giving rise to the "bad results" of "sparing neither labour nor money" and "generally slighting economic results." He shouted himself hoarse advocating the "rehabilitation of the reputation of socialist profit quotas" and "giving greater importance to the place of profit quotas in the management system of a planned economy."

It is sheer lie and slander to say that socialist construction "spares neither labour nor money" or that socialist enterprises disregard profits. It is with ulterior and vicious motives that Sun Yeh-fang clamoured for giving greater importance to the "place" of profits and rehabilitating their "reputation."

Sun Yeh-fang drivelled that profit quotas were "the very key link" in the entire system of planned targets and "a firm grasp of this link can naturally activate all other links." He consistently likened the entire national economy to a "bull" and profit quotas to the "bull's nose," saying that if only the bull (the entire national economy) was led by its nose (the profit quotas), it would move along. He assailed our planned economy as a stupid method of lifting up the bull's legs to make it walk.

Sun Yeh-fang advocated that profits be taken as the sole criterion for evaluating whether an enterprise was advanced or lagging behind. "Profits are the most concentrated expression" and "the most sensitive index for good or bad management," he said, "the rate of profit on the average social capital must be attained by each and every enterprise; those surpassing this rate of profit are advanced enterprises, while those failing to reach this level are lagging behind."

Sun Yeh-fang also advocated using profitability to determine the direction of social investment. He maintained that in the framework of the entire national economy, "the allocation of funds to various branches calls for economic comparison, i.e., taking into consideration the rate of profit on the average social capital." That is to say, investment must be made in those branches with a high profit rate and less or no investment in those having a low profit rate.

This putting profits in command is out-and-out capitalist and revisionist stuff. In capitalist society it is true that, in the eyes of capitalists, profits are "the most concentrated expression" and "the most sensitive index" for good or bad management of enterprises. The sole aim of capitalists is to make money. Investment by capitalists depends entirely on whether the profit rate is high or low. If the capitalist economy is compared to a "bull," it is true that profits are the "bull's nose," for all economic activities under capitalism are governed by profits.

A socialist economy is absolutely not, and can never be allowed to be, like a capitalist economy.

It is for the Chinese revolution and world revolution, and not at all for making money, that we run enterprises and engage in construction. All our economic work must follow the general policy guiding our economic and financial work—"to develop the economy and ensure supplies"—as laid down by Chairman Mao. We must never work like capitalists who work exclusively for profits, work hard when there is a big profit, work less hard when there is little profit and do not work at all when there is no profit.

The allocation of our construction funds must be determined in accordance with the political tasks of the Party and state and the needs for developing the national economy and the people's livelihood. We must never allocate our construction funds and decide where our investment should be made in the light of profit rates at the expense of the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the labouring people, as Sun Yeh-fang advocated.

In socialist economy, the key link that activates all work cannot be anything but putting proletarian politics in command. Only by giving prominence to proletarian politics, putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and promoting the revolutionization of people's ideology can the socialist orientation of enterprises be ensured and the revolutionary initiative and creativeness of the broad masses of workers and staff members be brought into fullest play, so as to raise both the quality and quantity of products. The task of enterprises is not only to turn out products, but also to train personnel and gain experience. Simultaneously with the development of production, enterprises must prepare both the material and spiritual conditions for the future communist society. Therefore, the most fundamental index to evaluate whether or not a socialist enterprise is advanced and well-run is whether it gives prominence to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to proletarian politics. The reason why Taching-type enterprises are good and advanced lies precisely in their giving prominence to Mao Tse-tung's thought and proletarian politics.

Using profits as the key link that activates all work and taking profits as the "bull's nose" of the socialist

economy, as Sun Yeh-fang urged, would inevitably undermine the socialist planned economy, resulting in anarchy in production, in the socialist economy retrogressing into a capitalist economy and in an all-round counter-revolutionary restoration of capitalism.

Advocating Self-Government for Enterprises

Self-government of enterprises and putting profits in command are twin brothers delivered by Sun Yeh-fang from the same virulent womb of capitalism. To put profits in command and restore capitalism, it is necessary to undermine the centralized and unified leadership of the socialist economy by the Party and state, disintegrate ownership by the whole people, and turn every enterprise into an independent kingdom. That is why Sun Yeh-fang, like Tito, Khrushchov and other renegades, desperately attacked the Party and state's centralized and unified leadership of the socialist economy as "shackling the enterprises and restricting their initiative."

Under the cloak of differentiating between "great authority" and "little authority," Sun Yeh-fang opposed the Party and state's centralized and unified leadership of the national economy and advocated that enterprises be given "the authority to handle all economic affairs independently." He said that enterprises should be vested with "little authority" and the state with "great authority." In concrete terms, what he meant by "little authority" was: 1. enterprises should have the right to work out their own production plans and the state should refrain from fixing planned targets for the assortment, output and quality of products; 2. enterprises should have the right to dispose of all depreciation funds, decide on the maintenance and re-equipment of fixed assets and even "freely buy or sell fixed assets"; 3. the system of unified distribution of materials by the state should be abolished and enterprises should be entitled to arrange their purchasing and marketing independently and to buy and sell products freely. In this way, the "great authority" vested in the state by Sun Yeh-fang was simply investment and the collection of profits.

According to Sun Yeh-fang, the relationship between the state and enterprises should actually be reduced to that between the loan capitalist and industrial capitalists. The state would be in charge of investment and collection of profits, whereas the enterprises, after being given money, would be responsible for production and business operations. The state should not and has no right to interfere. In this case, how could there be socialist ownership by the whole people and a socialist planned economy?

A socialist economy is a planned economy under the centralized and unified leadership of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao has

said that without a high degree of democracy, it is impossible to have a high degree of centralism and without a high degree of centralism, it is impossible to establish a socialist economy. Lenin also said "that without comprehensive state accounting and control of the production and distribution of goods, the power of the working people, the freedom of the working people, cannot be maintained, and that a return to the yoke of capitalism is inevitable."*

Is it not crystal clear that by opposing the Party and state's centralized and unified leadership of the socialist economy and advocating self-government of enterprises, Sun Yeh-fang was trying to restore capitalism?

Boosting the Free Market and the Fixing of Output Quotas Based on the Peasant Household

Not at all reconciled to the fact that over 500 million Chinese peasants have taken the broad road of socialism, Sun Yeh-fang and his like, in order to break up the socialist economy based on collective ownership of the means of production, made use of the Institute of Economics under Sun's control to organize their forces for "investigations," to write "reports" and hold "discussions" — all to the end of propagating "setting up free markets extensively." Not even bothering to make any pretence, they said: "What's the harm even if there is speculative buying and selling? The most it comes to is that the speculators make some money." They went so far as to clamour publicly that our Party should "leave the free markets alone and everything will be alright."

The market is an important sphere in the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism. The "free market" Sun Yeh-fang feverishly boosted is a downright capitalist bill of goods. He was vainly trying to throw open the doors for the restoration of capitalism through the channel of the market. Should their scheme succeed the result would inevitably be bourgeois "liberalization" and the disintegration of the socialist economy based on collective ownership of the means of production and ownership by the whole people.

During the period when China met with temporary economic difficulties, the class enemy stirred up an evil gust of wind in the countryside for "the fixing of output quotas based on the peasant household." Consistently harbouring an inveterate hatred for the people's communes as he did, Sun Yeh-fang came out in immediate response, and, in concert with the attack of the

ghosts and monsters, sounded the trumpet for this idea in a vain attempt to overthrow the system of the people's communes. He cried: "When the masses have already lost confidence in the collective, we shouldn't lightly brush aside organizational forms such as fixing output quotas based on the peasant household or lending land to the peasants to tide over the bad years."

Sun Yeh-fang was talking through his hat when he said that "the masses have already lost confidence in the collective"; it is a gross insult to the peasant masses in China. The broad masses of the Chinese peasants, particularly the poor and lower-middle peasants, are deeply convinced, through their personal experience, that the collective economy is their life-blood, that the people's communes are the broad road to communism. They know that such practices as fixing output quotas based on the peasant household or "going it alone" mean reversion to capitalism, to an abyss of misery and suffering. The "masses" Sun Yeh-fang was championing are actually a handful of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, and a handful of people who stubbornly take the capitalist road. Sun Yeh-fang thought that as soon as they, a handful of ghosts and monsters, made a hullabaloo, the people's communes would collapse, and we would be forced to let capitalism make its come-back. Again, he made a mistake in his estimation of the situation; he had laughed too soon. In no time at all the Chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, repulsed the frenzied onslaught of the capitalist forces and the remnant forces of feudalism, consolidated the collective economy and developed agricultural production, so that our impregnable socialist state became more consolidated than ever. That gang of people, of whom Sun Yeh-fang was one, who called for going backwards, for the enlarging of plots of land for private use, for expansion of the free market, for having more small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and for fixing output quotas based on the peasant household — the gang of people who, in short, did their utmost to revive the capitalist system, came away only with broken heads.

Ranting That the Law of Value Must Come First

Calling all his wits to his aid, Sun Yeh-fang draped a "theoretical" cloak around his economic programme to restore capitalism. This cloak is the "theory" of the law of value which he has repeatedly publicized.

He said: "There may be a million laws, but the law of value comes first." He asserted that the law of value "signifies the integration of politics, economics and techniques." That is to say, the law of value means everything; the socialist system, leadership of the Party, putting politics in command, the planned and proportionate development of the national economy can all be thrown overboard.

* V.I. Lenin, "The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government," *Collected Works*, Eng. ed., Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1965, Vol. 27, pp. 253-4.

Sun Yeh-fang denied the basic Marxist-Leninist principle in political economy that the law of value is an economic law of commodity production. Prostrate before it, he worshipped the law of value like a fetish. In his eyes, whether in a capitalist society or a socialist or even a communist one, the law of value plays alike the "role of stimulating technical progress and the development of the forces of production" as well as "the role of a production regulator." He trumpeted that one must not deny the "common character" of capitalism and socialism, that "denying value is to deny the common character . . . to deny the most basic thing in a socialist society." He purposely confused the different roles played by the law of value under two different social systems. The socialist economy is based on the public ownership of the means of production; the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy occupies a dominant position and the economy develops in a planned and proportionate way. Although the law of value still exerts some influence, its role is rigorously restricted. It cannot regulate production; far less is it "the most basic thing." By asserting it to be "the most basic thing" in socialist society, the "common character" between socialism and capitalism, Sun Yeh-fang meant to deny the basic antagonism between socialism and capitalism, so as to concoct a so-called "theoretical" basis for his economic programme to restore capitalism.

Sun Yeh-fang fanatically demanded that the planned socialist economy be "built up on the foundation of the law of value," that "enterprises be governed by the law of value . . . to automatically turn out good and inexpensive products." He knew very well that raising the law of value to the position where it governs everything and letting it blindly and spontaneously play "the role of the regulator" would result in the unchecked spread of a capitalist economy and the whole of society would fall back into competition and anarchy, into the mire of capitalist "liberalization," and the socialist planned economy would cease to exist. This is, in fact, the fundamental reason why Sun Yeh-fang made such a big fanfare over the law of value for such a long time.

Conclusion

The numerous facts cited above prove that Sun Yeh-fang is madly opposed to Marxism-Leninism, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, that he is a fanatical propagator of bourgeois and revisionist counter-revolutionary "theories." He frantically opposes the thoroughly revolutionary policies laid down by our respected and beloved Party and our great leader Chairman Mao and does his best to advertise the counter-revolutionary policies of modern revisionism. He madly opposes the socialist system and stubbornly demands the restora-

tion of the capitalist system. Sun Yeh-fang himself confesses that what he was out for "was the question of the system." This is quite true. It is "a question of the system." Our struggle against him is the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the struggle between the socialist and the capitalist roads, the struggle between persisting in the consolidation and development of the socialist system and restoring capitalism. It is a life-and-death struggle.

Sun Yeh-fang is an extremely reactionary and obstinate representative of the bourgeoisie. Even after his anti-Party, anti-socialist words and deeds had been exposed, he was still publicly crying that he would "take up the challenge" and "openly go into battle," boasting that "the more I am opposed, the firmer will be my stand," and that "I'm like a piece of iron. I won't budge one inch from my position." Chairman Mao has told us: "Actually, the diehards may be hard, but they are not hard unto death, and in the end they change — into something filthy and contemptible, like dog's dung."* Like all diehards, Sun Yeh-fang will eventually become a heap of dog's dung.

Chairman Mao also taught us: "Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself."** We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and resolutely struggle to the end against Sun Yeh-fang, this counter-revolutionary revisionist; we must resolutely tear down the black flag represented by Sun Yeh-fang in the field of economics opposing the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must overthrow those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road and the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" who have usurped leading posts in the academic and cultural fields. We must recapture the positions in the field of economics which have been captured by the bourgeoisie and the revisionists, and let the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought fly over these positions for ever!

* "New-Democratic Constitutional Government," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965, Vol. II, p. 413.

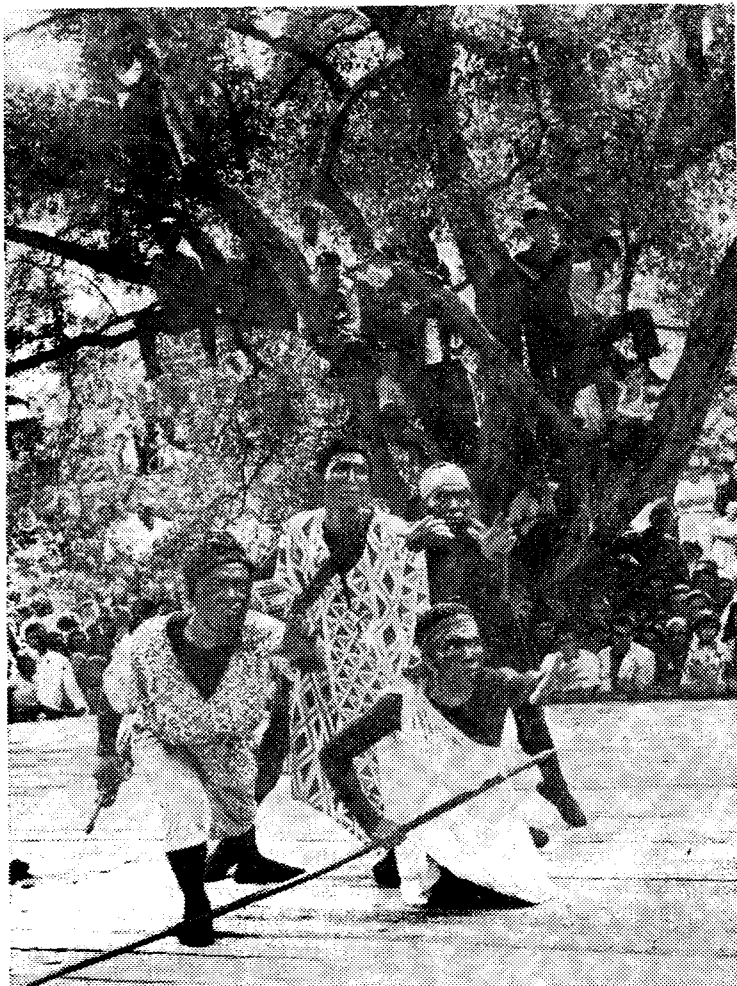
** "The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961, Vol. IV, p. 19.

CORRECTION

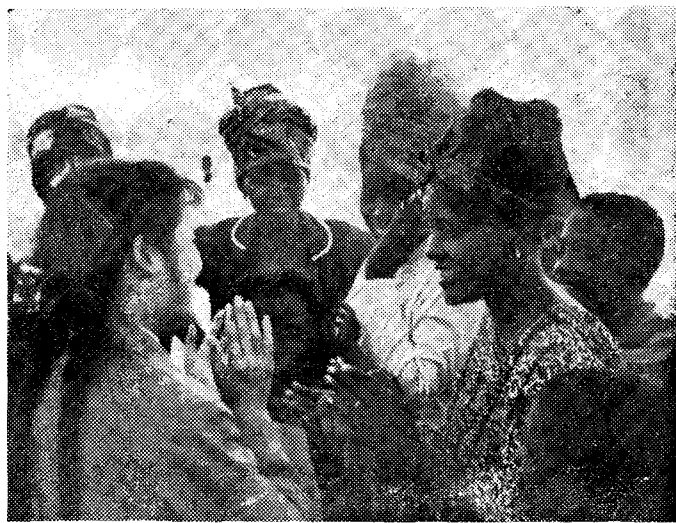
In our issue No. 43, the footnote on p.23 should read: "On New Democracy," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965, Vol. II, p.340.

Cultural Exchange

MAO TSE-TUNG'S AND LITERARY FIGHTERS SERVE WORLD REVOLUT



People the world over love the songs and dances of the Chinese art ensembles extolling the struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. They praise the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people in supporting the struggles of the revolutionary peoples of all lands. (Above) China's Peking Ensemble in the dance *Ode to Thunder* at a co-op farm in southern Albania.



In Mauritania, the China Folk Art Troupe was heartily welcomed by the local people. A deep friendship developed between them. (Above) Mauritanian girls teaching a song to a Chinese singer.



In a noble spirit of serving the world's people and fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, artists of China's Yunnan Acrobatic Troupe did all they could to serve the Laotian people during their visit to that country. (Left) Members of the troupe during an intermission do some mending for the fighters of the Laotian People's Liberation Army.

**ART
THE
ION**



Taking with them the Chinese people's deep respects and fraternal wishes, artists of China's Dong Fang Ensemble have been to entertain the heroic Vietnamese people battling in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Wherever they went, they were greeted by the Vietnamese fighting men and people with cheers of "Long live the solidarity and militant friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples!" Our photo taken in President Ho Chi Minh's native town in Nghe An Province shows an actress of the ensemble in a programme reflecting the heroism of the Vietnamese women during the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country.



China's revolutionary art and literature has been warmly received by the Yemeni people. Audiences, giving high praise to performances by China's Folk Art Ensemble, have said: "They are really good! They show struggle, revolution. They encourage us to advance." (Left) A large audience in Ibb, the Yemen, watching the ensemble's *Militia Women's Dance*.

ROUND THE WORLD

JOHNSON IN NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA

Boos, Rotten Eggs and Paint

"When the rat scurries across the street, everyone shouts 'hit it.'" This Chinese saying aptly describes U.S. President Johnson's experiences in New Zealand and Australia. On his way to the Manila war conference, this carrier of plague who was in the two countries to cook up more plots was met with protests from angry demonstrators.

On October 19, when Johnson arrived in Wellington, more than 1,000 demonstrators shouted "Go home," and "No New Zealand blood for Yankee dollars." The placards which greeted him were "Yanks, get out of Vietnam," "Withdraw New Zealand troops now" and "Stop your dirty war."

On October 20, when Johnson drove to the parliament building for a state luncheon, more than 1,500 people roared their protest against U.S. aggression in Vietnam. On many city buildings were posters carrying photos of Johnson with the caption "Wanted for murder in Vietnam." On the same day, 1,000 prominent people from trade unions, universities and religious and cultural circles published an advertisement in the *New Zealand Herald* denouncing the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. In other cities, there were demonstrations, one-hour stoppages of work and gatherings to protest against Johnson's visit.

In Australia, the U.S. President got a similarly hot reception. On the night of the 20th, when he arrived in Canberra, many people "greeted" him with placards denouncing the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and shouting: "L.B.J., go home!" Later, hundreds of demonstrators, carrying banners and placards, gathered outside the hotel where Johnson was staying. The placards read "Yanks, go home!" and "No more Aussies for Vietnam war!" Although hundreds of U.S. security men and local police gave protection to Johnson, he still kept away from the crowd

and scurried into his hotel through a back door.

When Johnson arrived at the parliament house for a television address, hundreds of demonstrators booed and jeered. They carried signs reading "Go home butcher!"

In Melbourne, early on October 21, slogans reading "To hell L.B.J." appeared on the pavement and walls along the route Johnson was to take. On that day, too, demonstrators met Johnson both outside the U.S. consulate and at Melbourne University. In South Yarra, young people hit Johnson's car with plastic bags filled with paint which splattered over the vehicle and covered a U.S. secret-service agent.

On the 22nd, when Johnson arrived in Sydney, he was again under siege. Demonstrators threw rotten eggs, tomatoes and rolls of toilet paper at his car. A woman rushed forward, breaking through the police cordon, and pounded on the window of Johnson's car.

"GET OUT!" This was the people's cry which Johnson heard in New Zealand and Australia.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY DEALS

Malik in Moscow

Shortly after his trip to the U.S., Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik visited the Soviet Union from October 17 to 22. In Moscow, this representative of the Indonesian fascist regime, the hands of which are stained with the blood of the revolutionary people, was received with great honour. He held separate talks with Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Gromyko and Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The Soviet revisionist leaders provided Malik with a forum to attack China and communism. At a banquet given by Skachkov on October 18, Malik made a lengthy speech and

slandered China for alleged interference in Indonesia's internal affairs. He wantonly vilified the Indonesian Communist Party and defended the bloody crimes committed by the Indonesian reactionary Right-wing forces in suppressing the Indonesian Communist Party and people. He stated that the Indonesian military regime under Suharto "desires friendly relations and co-operation with the Soviet Union," that the suppression of the Indonesian Communist Party "was an internal problem of Indonesia" and that he hoped that this action "would not disturb and affect the existing friendly relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union."

The dirty deal between the Soviet revisionist leaders and Malik cannot be covered up despite the veil of strict secrecy spread over the talks by the Soviet propaganda machine. Western news agencies reported that Gromyko had accepted an invitation to visit Indonesia. Before his departure from Moscow, Malik glowed that his trip "was very satisfactory to Indonesia." His talks with Kosygin, Gromyko and others, he added, "have brought understanding and closer relations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia." He disclosed that the Soviet revisionist leading group "is willing to give serious consideration to Indonesia's request for a delay in repaying its debts [the Soviet Union has lent Indonesia nearly U.S. \$1,200 million — ed.]." This means that the Soviet revisionists are helping to prop up the Indonesian military regime which is in serious economic difficulties.

The collusion between the Soviet revisionists and the Indonesian fascist regime began a long time ago, but has become even more open recently. Prior to Malik's visit to Moscow, the Soviet revisionists expelled without any justification Anwar Dharmar, Moscow correspondent of *Harian Rakjat*, organ of the Indonesian Communist Party (see *P.R.*, No. 42). In mid-September, Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia Sytenko went to see Suharto and lauded the Indonesian military regime, which has hired itself out to U.S. imperialism, for "continuing her anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policy."

Japanese Monopolies Expand

Under the slogan of Soviet-Japan "economic co-operation," the Soviet revisionist leading group is opening the door wide for Japanese monopoly capital's expansion into the Soviet Union. The recent talks between the two sides in Tokyo and Moscow indicate that Soviet efforts to solicit "help" from Japanese monopoly capital for "joint development" of the resources of Siberia and the Soviet Far East have gone pretty far.

Since the present Soviet leaders assumed power, they have pursued more undisguisedly than Khrushchov the policy of overall collaboration with Japan's Sato government, the chief prop of the United States in Asia. They have called for "united action on a number of important questions" between the two countries. So-called "economic co-operation" is part of this "united action."

A Soviet delegation was recently in Tokyo for talks with Japanese petroleum monopoly groups on joint development of Sakhalin's natural gas. It was initially agreed that the Soviet Union supply Japan with up to 2,000 million cubic metres of natural gas annually for 15-20 years. A Japanese delegation stayed in the Soviet Union for 21 days and discussed with top-ranking officials "questions of Japan-Soviet co-operation for the development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East," the subjects including non-ferrous metals, natural gas and timber. According to Arai, General Manager of the Dowa Mining Company and head of the Japanese delegation, the Soviet authorities expressed the wish that the Japanese side "quickly show its attitude" towards the giant "joint development" programme of Siberia and the Far East advanced by the Soviet Union in March this year.

Soviet-Japanese "co-operation," both political and economic, now being encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, is part and parcel of Soviet-U.S. "collaboration" for world domination. Even the bourgeois press in the U.S. and Japan admit

that the Soviet revisionists are following a "smiling policy towards Japan" in order to "isolate China," that their active call for Japanese assistance in the development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East grows out of "Soviet policy towards China" and has "defence and political reasons" behind it and that the whole thing serves the strategic needs of the United States for "an encirclement of China."

SYRIAN PEOPLE

Swords Against the Aggressors

Israel, that imperialist tool for suppressing the national-democratic revolutionary movement of the Arab countries, is again readying for action and preparing to launch new aggression against Syria. The U.S., British and other imperialists have consistently supplied Israel with U.S. dollars, sterling and weapons, and instigated it to stage provocations and commit aggression under various pretexts against the Arab countries. Now, Israel, clamouring that Syria should be held responsible for the Palestinian guerrillas' operations against it, is using this as a pretext for an invasion of Syria. This can only lay bare the aggressive ambitions of its U.S. and British masters.

The people of Syria and other Arab countries have strongly protested against this criminal plot and roundly condemned it. The High Committee for the Mobilization of the Syrian People has called on the people to volunteer for the popular army to defend their homeland against any aggression from imperialism, Zionism and reaction. This is the most effective method of dealing with the aggressors. The people armed are the ocean for the burial of the imperialists and all aggressors.

The experience of the Chinese revolution shows that one must give imperialism and all reactionaries tit for tat and fight them every inch of the way. Since the aggressors have taken up swords, those aggressed against have to follow suit. Should the enemy dare launch aggression, annihilate him. As Chairman Mao

has said, "This is the way things are: **If they attack and we wipe them out, they will have that satisfaction; wipe out some, some satisfaction; wipe out more, more satisfaction; wipe out the whole lot, complete satisfaction.**"

YOUTH IN TANZANIA

A Clean Sweep!

In Morogoro, Tanzania, the young people recently smashed pictures of the English Queen Elizabeth II hung on the walls of the Gymkhana Club by the colonialists and put in their place pictures of Tanzanian President Nyerere. This marks a new development in the Tanzanian people's struggle against imperialism and for the safeguarding of national independence.

Mental aggression has always been a very important field of aggression for the imperialists. They are doing their utmost to spread their ideological influence in those Afro-Asian countries which have gained independence. The imperialists try hard to make these influences take root and corrode the national consciousness and fighting will of the Afro-Asian peoples in order to create and prepare the spiritual conditions for pushing ahead with neo-colonialism. The continued display of pictures of the English Queen in Tanzania serves this purpose exactly. Hence, an exceedingly important task for the new emerging Afro-Asian countries is to wipe out imperialist ideological influences in order to build up their new national cultures.

Chairman Mao has said that imperialist culture "must be swept away. **Unless it is swept away, no new culture of any kind can be built up. There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming and no motion without rest; the two are locked in a life-and-death struggle.**" The Tanzanian youth have taken up the iron broom to sweep all imperialist ideological influences out of their country, and, in doing so, they are opening up the way for the creation of their own new national culture.

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PEKING REVIEW is a political, theoretical weekly magazine of current affairs. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, it reports systematically and promptly how the Chinese people resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries, and give all-out support to the revolutionary struggles of the world's people. The magazine also gives timely reports on the achievements and experience of the Chinese people in their great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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