

PEKING REVIEW

50

December 9, 1966

Literature and Art Workers Hold Rally for Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and
Chiang Ching make important speeches.

A New Era of Vigorously Establishing The Complete Ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

*Chinese Foreign Ministry Condemns
U.S. Imperialism's Attacks on Hanoi*

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PEKING REVIEW

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Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, reviewing revolutionary students and teachers and young Red Guard fighters for the eighth time

Dear Mr. [Name],
I have your letter of [Date] regarding [Subject].
I am sorry that I cannot provide you with a more definitive answer at this time.
The matter is currently under review and I will contact you again once a final decision has been reached.
Thank you for your patience.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Title]

I am sorry to hear that you are having trouble with the [Subject].

I will do my best to assist you in resolving this issue as quickly as possible.
If you have any further questions or need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.
I will be happy to help.

A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

To defeat the enemy we must rely primarily on the army with guns. But this army alone is not enough; we must also have a cultural army, which is absolutely indispensable for uniting our own ranks and defeating the enemy.

— "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art"

Advance in the Direction Indicated by Chairman Mao

Literature and Art Workers Hold Rally for Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

- Important speeches were made by Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Chiang Ching.
- The rally called upon the revolutionary fighters in literature and art throughout the country to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, give prominence to proletarian politics, resolutely implement the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line, unite on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, complete the tasks of struggle, criticism and transformation and strive to create the most splendid new proletarian literature and art in human history.
- The Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee appointed Comrade Chiang Ching adviser on cultural work to the Chinese People's Liberation Army and decided to incorporate the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking and three other units into the P.L.A.

MORE than 20,000 revolutionary workers in the field of literature and art from Peking and other parts of China held a rally for the great proletarian cultural revolution in the magnificent Great Hall of the People in Peking on the evening of November 28.

Comrade Chou En-lai, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council; Comrade Chen Po-ta, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau and leader of the cultural revolution group under the Party's Central Committee; and Comrade Chiang Ching, first deputy leader of the cultural revolution group under the Party's Central Committee and adviser on cultural work to the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the rally and made important speeches.

The rally took place amid the excellent situation which prevailed following the eight separate reviews

of a total of more than 11 million members of the mighty army of the cultural revolution by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman of the Chinese people, and at a time when tremendous victories had been won by the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. The rally became a pledge of a general offensive by China's mighty revolutionary contingents in literature and art against the handful of persons in authority in literary and art circles who took the capitalist road, and against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art which they represented. It is bound to push the great proletarian cultural revolution forward in the world of literature and art with great vigour and guide the victorious advance of the mighty revolutionary contingents in literature and art throughout China in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Comrade Chen Po-ta's Opening Address

COMRADE Chen Po-ta presided over the meeting. In his opening address he said:

Today's meeting is one of great significance. Historically, cultural revolutions, in most cases, begin in the field of literature and art. This is also true of the great proletarian cultural revolution we are now carrying out.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guide for China's great proletarian cultural revolution. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of literature and art. Using the proletarian world outlook, he has systematically and thoroughly solved the problems on our literary and art front. At the same time, he has systematically and thoroughly blazed for us a completely new trail for the proletarian cultural revolution.

At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1962, Chairman Mao Tse-tung called for taking firm hold of the class struggle in the ideological field. Following this great call and under the direct guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, there has been an upsurge in reforming Peking opera, ballet, symphonic music and other art forms—revolutionary reforms designed to make the ancient serve the present, to make foreign things serve China and to weed through the old to let the new emerge. Peking opera and other art forms have been used to portray the epic of the heroic struggles of the masses led by the Chinese proletariat. This new creation has given Peking opera, ballet, symphonic music and other art forms a new lease of life, not only making them completely new in content but greatly improved in form and different in appearance from before. Plays on contemporary revolutionary themes have appeared on the stage everywhere. The new proletarian literature and art has an unprecedented appeal for the masses. The reactionaries and counter-revolutionary revisionists, however, revile and bitterly hate this new literature and art for no other reason but because the role of this new literature and art will greatly enhance our people's political consciousness and will greatly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system in our country.

I want to say here that, among the comrades who have persisted in this policy of revolution in literature

and art and waged unremitting struggles against the reactionaries and counter-revolutionary revisionists, Comrade Chiang Ching has made outstanding contributions.

History has smashed the pipe dream of the reactionaries and counter-revolutionary revisionists. The revolution in literature and art after the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party became the real beginning of our country's great proletarian cultural revolution.

The history of literature and art is full of sharp conflicts. The conflicts between the new and the old and between the modern and the ancient are reflections of the class struggle in society. The bourgeoisie in the period of the bourgeois revolution used the new literature and art of the time as an important weapon in destroying feudalism. Likewise, the proletariat today must use its own new literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers as a weapon in destroying the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. After the conquest of political power by the proletariat, the bourgeoisie is not reconciled to quitting the stage of history. Chairman Mao has often pointed out to us that the overthrown bourgeoisie is trying, by all methods, to use the position of literature and art as a hotbed for corrupting the masses and preparing for the restoration of capitalism. Therefore, our tasks in the field of literature and art are not lighter but heavier. Our leadership on the literary and art front should not be weakened but, on the contrary, strengthened still further. In order to fulfil their glorious tasks, our revolutionary literary and art organizations must carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

It is utterly wrong to deny that there are conflicts in literature and art so long as classes still exist. In the future communist society, when classes have been eliminated and class contradictions and struggles no longer exist, there will still be conflicts between the new and the old, conflicts which we cannot yet foresee completely or are impossible for us to foresee now. Such conflicts, naturally, will also find their expression in literature and art.

Speech by Comrade Chiang Ching

COMRADE Chiang Ching received a thunderous ovation from the entire rally when she went forward to speak.

She described how she came to understand the importance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Comrade Chiang Ching said: A few years ago,

when my fairly systematic contact with certain sections of literature and art began, the first question that arose in my mind was why were plays about ghosts being staged in socialist China? Then also, I was very surprised to find that Peking opera, insensitive as it was to reflecting reality, produced *Hai Jui Dismissed*

From Office, Li Hui-niang and other plays showing seriously reactionary political tendencies. And under the fine pretext of "rediscovering tradition," many works were written portraying emperors, kings, generals and prime ministers, scholars and beauties. There was great talk throughout the literary and art world about "famous plays," "foreign plays" and "ancient plays" and it went out of its way to present them. The atmosphere was choked with emphasis on the ancient as against the contemporary, with worship of the foreign and scorn for the Chinese, with praise for the dead and contempt for the living. I began to feel that if our literature and art could not correspond to the socialist economic base, they would inevitably wreck it.

Comrade Chiang Ching went on: **In the wake of the changing struggle between the new and the old in the political and economic fields over a number of years, new literature and art, countering the old, have also made their appearance. New items have been created even in Peking opera, formerly considered the most difficult to reform. As you all know, Lu Hsun was the great standard-bearer leading the cultural revolution over thirty years ago. More than twenty years ago, Chairman Mao defined the orientation for literature and art as service to the workers, peasants and soldiers and he posed the question of weeding through the old to let the new emerge.**

To weed through the old to let the new emerge means to develop new content which meets the needs of the masses and popular national forms loved by the people. As far as content is concerned, it is in many cases out of the question to weed through the old to let the new emerge. How can we critically assimilate ghosts, gods and religion? I hold it is impossible, because we are atheists and Communists. We do not believe in ghosts and gods at all. Again, for instance, the feudal moral precepts of the landlord class and the moral precepts of the bourgeoisie, which they considered to be indisputable, were used to oppress and exploit the people. Can we critically assimilate things which were used to oppress and exploit the people? I hold it is impossible, because ours is a country of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We want to build socialism. Our economic base is public ownership. We firmly oppose the system of private ownership whereby people are oppressed and exploited. To sweep away all remnants of the system of exploitation and the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of all the exploiting classes is an important aspect of our great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrade Chiang Ching continued: **As for the old forms of art, our attitude can neither be nihilist nor one of total acceptance. A nation must have its own forms of art, its own artistic characteristics. It is wrong to be nihilist and not take over, in a critical way, the best there is in the art forms and artistic characteristics of our motherland. On the other hand, it is also wrong to take everything as positive and not weed through**

the old to let the new emerge. As to the outstanding forms of art of the various nations throughout the world, we must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions about "making foreign things serve China" and work at weeding through the old to let the new emerge.

Comrade Chiang Ching said: Imperialism is moribund capitalism, parasitic and rotten. Modern revisionism is a product of imperialist policies and a variety of capitalism. They cannot produce any works that are good. Capitalism has a history of several centuries; nevertheless, it has produced only a pitiful number of "classics." They have created some works modelled after the "classics," but these are stereotyped and can no longer appeal to the people, and are therefore completely on the decline. On the other hand, there are some things that really flood the market, such as rock-and-roll, jazz, strip-tease, impressionism, symbolism, abstractionism, fauvism, modernism — there's no end to them — all of which are intended to poison and paralyse the minds of the people. In a word, there is decadence and obscenity to poison and paralyse the minds of the people.

I'd like to ask: **Isn't it necessary to make a revolution and introduce changes if the old literature and art do not correspond to the socialist economic base and the classical artistic forms do not entirely fit the socialist ideological content? (shouts of yes! yes! from the audience) I am sure most comrades and friends will agree it is necessary, but it must be conceded that this involves serious class struggle and is a very painstaking and fairly difficult job. Fear of the difficulties involved was greater than it need have been among people in general because for a long time the anti-Party, anti-socialist leadership of the old Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee and the old Ministry of Culture thought up many "reasons" for opposing this revolution and undermining the reform. There was also a handful of people with ulterior motives who attempted to undermine the revolution and oppose change. The reform of Peking opera, the ballet and symphonic music was brought about only after breaking through these difficulties and obstacles.**

Comrade Chiang Ching pointed out that the nationwide great proletarian cultural revolution China had moved into since last May had affected almost the whole sphere of ideology. She touched on the question of the sending of cultural revolution work teams to various organizations and said **this organizational form, of sending work teams, in the great proletarian cultural revolution was erroneous. And what these work teams had done in the course of their work was still more erroneous! Instead of directing the spearhead against the handful of people in authority within the Party who were taking the capitalist road and against the reactionary academic "authorities," they turned the spearhead against the revolutionary students. The question of what the spearhead of the struggle should be directed against was a cardinal question of right and**

wrong, one of principles of Marxism-Leninism, of Mao Tse-tung's thought! As early as June this year our Chairman Mao made the point that work teams should not be sent out hastily, but a few comrades sent out work teams hastily without asking Chairman Mao's permission. But it is necessary to point out that the question lies not in the form of the work team but in the principles and policy which it follows. In some units no work teams were sent in, and the original persons in charge were relied upon to conduct the work, yet mistakes were made there nevertheless. On the other hand, some work teams followed correct principles and policy and did not make mistakes. This helps to illustrate the real question at issue.

Comrade Chiang Ching said: Chairman Mao received a million young revolutionary fighters on August 18. How well he respected the initiative of the masses, trusted them and cared for them! I felt I had learnt far from enough. Then, afterwards, the young Red Guard fighters turned outward to society and vigorously began destroying the old ideas, culture, customs and habits. We, the comrades of the Cultural Revolution Group under the Party Central Committee, rejoiced. But a few days later, new problems cropped up. We immediately gathered the facts and investigated and were therefore able to keep up with the constantly developing revolutionary situation. **This is what I have described as striving to follow Mao Tse-tung's thought closely on the one hand, and striving to catch up with the spirit of daring and courage, the revolutionary rebel spirit, of the young revolutionaries on the other.**

Comrade Chiang Ching then concentrated on the great cultural revolution in the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking. She said that this company was the first unit in Peking to undertake the glorious task of reforming Peking opera. Directly addressing the opera company, she said: Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, in a matter of a few years you have indeed achieved good results in the work of creating operas on contemporary revolutionary themes, and you have thus set an example to the whole country in the reform of Peking opera.

She said: In order to enable plays on contemporary revolutionary themes to be presented at the National Day celebrations, we had many discussions and we supported your performances and opposed the wrong views by which attempts were made to negate your achievements in revolution. We did a certain amount of explanatory work in various circles to enable you to present your *Sha Chia Pang* (a Peking opera on a contemporary revolutionary theme) and to get on to the stage the Peking operas *The Red Lantern*, *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, *Sea Harbour*, and *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*, the ballets *The Red Detachment of Women* and *The White-Haired Girl*, and symphonic music *Sha Chia Pang*, etc.

We explained that **these creative works were an important triumph of the great proletarian cultural**

revolution and of Chairman Mao's thinking on literature and art in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers. And, as facts have proved, the broad masses have recognized our achievements. The revolutionary Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary people all over the world have placed a high evaluation on them. Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, Comrade Chou En-lai, Comrade Chen Po-ta, Comrade Kang Sheng and many other comrades have affirmed our achievements and given us great support and encouragement.

She said: I hope that after we have gone through the struggle and tempering in this great proletarian cultural revolution, we will continue ceaselessly to integrate ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. In this way, we will surely be able to gain new achievements in the reform of Peking opera and other branches of literature and art! Our task is difficult. But we must bravely shoulder this glorious, but arduous, revolutionary task.

Comrade Chiang Ching said that in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking there was a very sharp and very complicated class struggle, a struggle for power between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. She said: You have as yet not exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee in a really penetrating and extensive way. Here it is necessary in all seriousness to point out that certain leading members of the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking have not yet seriously drawn a clear-cut line between themselves and the former Peking Municipal Party Committee. They have neither exposed the crimes of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee in a penetrating way nor made a serious criticism of their own mistakes. They implemented the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee. Resorting to double dealing, and by either soft or tough methods, they resisted Chairman Mao's instructions, and by double-faced tactics carried out all kinds of obstruction and sabotage to undermine the reform of Peking opera. They played many infamous tricks in their attacks both on you and on us.

The heinous crimes in which the former Peking Municipal Party Committee, the old Propaganda Department of the Party's Central Committee and the old Ministry of Culture ganged up against the Party and the people must be exposed and liquidated in a thoroughgoing way. Likewise, the bourgeois reactionary line within our Party which opposes the proletarian revolutionary line of the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao must be exposed and criticized in a thoroughgoing way. Otherwise, it will be impossible to safeguard the fruits of our successful revolution.

Certain leading members of the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking must make a clean breast

of what they have done and reveal what the others have done in a thoroughgoing way. This is the only way, and there is no other way out. If they really do so after full criticism by the masses, if they "repent genuinely and make a fresh start," they will still be able to take part in the revolution. If they really try to correct their errors and begin anew, if they return to the correct road of the Party, it is still possible for them to strive to become good cadres.

She said: Since the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the former Peking Municipal Communist Party Committee, the old Propaganda Department of the Party's Central Committee and the old Ministry of Culture has not yet been thoroughly criticized and repudiated, and since the effects of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line on your company have not yet been wiped out, it is impossible for the great proletarian cultural revolution to be conducted thoroughly in your company. And there is the possibility that the movement in your company may go astray and certain people with ulterior motives may usurp the leadership. This would have very harmful effects on the future development of your company.

She added: It is not the case in your company that all the cadres, Party members and Youth League members have made mistakes, or that all the cadres have made the same kind of mistakes. They have to be treated differently, by presenting the facts and reasoning things out, with the attitude of "learning from past mistakes and avoiding future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient." They should be allowed to correct their mistakes and devote themselves to the revolution.

She emphasized that in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the struggle had to be conducted by reasoning and not by coercion or force. There must be no beating of people. Struggle by coercion or by force can only touch the skin and flesh while struggle by reasoning can touch the soul.

She said: I suggest that you hold fast to the general orientation in the struggle, to the correct principles and policy formulated by the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao, oppose the handful of people in authority who are taking the capitalist road, gradually expand and strengthen the ranks of the Left in the course of the struggle, and unite with the overwhelming majority, including those who have been misled, and help them on to the correct road.

Referring to the question of "minority" and "majority," she said one could not talk about a "minority" or "majority" independently of class viewpoint. It is necessary to see who has grasped the truth of Marxism-Leninism, of Mao Tse-tung's thought, who is really maintaining a proletarian revolutionary stand, who is genuinely carrying out the correct line of Chairman Mao. Separate and concrete analysis should be made with regard to each different organization.

In conclusion Comrade Chiang Ching said: I hope that all comrades in the company will raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, give prominence to proletarian politics, resolutely carry out the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line, unite on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and complete the three tasks — first, of struggling against and crushing those in authority who are taking the capitalist road; second, of criticizing and repudiating the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; and third, of transforming education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base — and that you will make the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking an exemplary revolutionary company which is truly proletarianized and militant!

Speeches by Comrades Hsieh Tang-chung and Wu Teh and Representatives of Some Literature and Art Organizations

IN his speech, Comrade Hsieh Tang-chung, Head of the Cultural Department of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, announced that, in accordance with the directive of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party and the decision of the cultural revolution group under the Party's Central Committee, the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking (including the Red Guard Troupe of the Peking Opera School which took part in the National Day performances), the National Peking Opera Theatre (including the Red Guard Troupe of the

Chinese Opera School which took part in the National Day performances), the Central Philharmonic Society, the ballet troupe and the orchestra of the Central Song and Dance Ensemble had been incorporated into the ranks of the Chinese People's Liberation Army as constituent parts of the army for political and literary and art work. He extended an enthusiastic welcome to all the comrades in these units on behalf of the General Political Department of the P.L.A., all the commanders and fighters and all the army workers in literature and art.

Comrade Hsieh Tang-chung also announced the appointment of Comrade Chiang Ching by the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee as adviser on cultural work to the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He said: this decision reflects the great interest in the cultural work of our army taken by our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. Comrade Chiang Ching is an excellent student of Mao Tse-tung's thought, understands it profoundly and has been applying it with great persistence and creativeness. Her appointment is an important decision for strengthening the revolutionization of our army's cultural work and for making it more militant. In conclusion, he called on all army literary and art workers to study Comrade Chiang Ching's speech conscientiously, implement the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao resolutely and thoroughly and, in accordance with the directives of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and the General Political Department of the P.L.A., carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

In his speech, Comrade Wu Teh, Second Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, expressed his determination to rely on the broad revolutionary masses to carry through the exposure and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee in a thoroughgoing way, overthrow and

discredit the counter-revolutionary revisionists, firmly eliminate their pernicious influence, fully apply Chairman Mao's line on literature and art and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to its completion.

Members of the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking and of the other cultural units which have been incorporated into the P.L.A. — Tan Yuan-shou, Yu Leiti, Li Hsing-hai, Ho Fu-hsing and Chien Hao-liang — and Li Yen, representing the August First Film Studio, addressed the rally in turn. These speakers pledged to do as Comrade Lin Piao had instructed: "study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters." They said they were determined to keep to the four "firsts," carry forward the "three-eight" working style, take the "three constantly read articles" of Chairman Mao's as their mottoes all their lives*, break with "self" and foster devotion to the public, take the remoulding of their world outlook very seriously and transform and thoroughly temper themselves in the great red furnace that is the P.L.A. They were resolved, they said, to make their theatrical troupes, philharmonic society and film studio propaganda units for the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, produce more theatrical works on contemporary revolutionary themes reflecting the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, and create a brand new proletarian literature and art for better serving the Chinese people and the people of the world.

Speech by Comrade Chou En-lai

COMRADE Chou En-lai made his speech amid stormy applause.

He first expressed his complete approval of and support for the speech by Comrade Chiang Ching and warmly congratulated the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking and the three other units on their incorporation into the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He said he hoped that in the future more literary and art units would join the ranks of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Comrade Chou En-lai said: The great proletarian cultural revolution now unfolding in our country is an extremely broad and deep proletarian revolutionary movement, a proletarian revolutionary movement at a higher stage. This revolution is of extremely great significance. It has aroused hundreds of millions of people and touched everybody to his very soul. It has shaken the whole world, all society and literary and art circles as a whole. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, this revolution is transforming society in accordance with the proletarian world outlook. The aim of this great revolution is to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, dig out the roots of revisionism, prevent a possible restoration of capitalism, make sure that our country will never change

colour, greatly stimulate the development of the social productive forces, and exert a great influence upon and give great support to the revolutionary movements of the people of the world.

He said: The great proletarian cultural revolution is a new stage in socialist revolution. With the appearance of the proletariat on the stage of history, a new literature and art of the masses came into being which runs counter to the old literature and art of the exploiting classes. During the period of the new

*The four "firsts" are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to other aspects of political work; and, in ideological work, to the ideas currently in a person's mind as distinguished from ideas in books.

The "three-eight" working style refers to the three phrases: "firm and correct political orientation; a plain, hard working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics" and eight Chinese characters: "unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness."

The "three constantly read articles" are: *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. — Tr.

democratic revolution, Chairman Mao already put forth the historic task of a cultural revolution. In his *On New Democracy and Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, he expounded the guiding principles for the proletarian cultural revolution. During the period of socialist revolution, he has personally led a series of important movements of criticizing and repudiating bourgeois academic concepts. After the socialist revolution on the economic front was basically completed, the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts was under way. Two brilliant essays by Chairman Mao, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*, were published. In these essays he put forward the great historic task of eradicating what is bourgeois and fostering what is proletarian in the ideological sphere. This revolution, in its present stage of development, has become a dynamic mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution which has stirred the whole of society and in which hundreds of millions of people are consciously taking part.

Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out: Our revolution in the field of literature and art has won great victories. In the past few years, epoch-making achievements have been made in reforming Peking opera, the ballet, symphonic music and sculpture. This is a big leap forward in our efforts to revolutionize our literary and art work. These achievements have been won in line with the orientation, indicated by Chairman Mao, of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and under the guidance of his policies of putting emphasis on the present as against the past, making the past serve the present and making foreign things serve China. They have been won through hard class struggle and after breaking through the numerous obstacles created by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the former Propaganda Department of the Party's Central Committee, the former Ministry of Culture and the former Municipal Party Committee of Peking. They represent a raising of standards based on popularization and a popularization guided by the raising of standards. Influenced and motivated by these models, a number of new, revolutionary works of art and literature have been created and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have appeared as the central figures. This revolutionary movement is bound to unfold in still greater depth in every sphere of literature and art and exert a most profound and far-reaching influence on our future.

Comrade Chou En-lai said: **The achievements of the revolution in literature and art mentioned above are inseparable from the guidance given by Comrade Chiang Ching and from the support and co-operation of the revolutionary Left in literary and art circles. They are fruits of the resolute struggles against the evil revisionist line which ran through literary and art circles from the 30s down to the 60s. Comrade Chiang Ching has taken a personal part in actual struggle and in artistic practice.**

He said: The achievements of our revolution in literature and art have been enthusiastically welcomed by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and other revolutionary people at home. Moreover, they are warmly praised and highly valued by revolutionary comrades and friends the world over.

After listing the words of praise from many foreign comrades and friends for reform of literature and art in our country, Comrade Chou En-lai said: From what many foreign comrades and friends have said, we can see **how greatly the revolutionary people of the world value the achievements of the reform of our literature and art! This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought! The orientation for literature and art pointed out by Chairman Mao is at the same time the orientation for the revolutionary literature and art the world over. The path we are breaking is the very path that proletarian literature and art of the whole world will follow! We must continue to march forward with full confidence along this correct path!**

He said: Our literary and art organizations are among the focal points in the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the past, under the long rule of a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists, literary and art circles became an important position for them to resist Chairman Mao's ideas on literature and art and his revolutionary line, to disseminate revisionist poison and create public opinion for the restoration of capitalism. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must resolutely expose, one and all, the handful of bourgeois Rightists who, entrenching themselves in literary and art circles, oppose the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and we must refute, overthrow and completely discredit them.

He pointed out: Our literary and art ranks must be thoroughly reorganized and built up in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Literary and art workers should be encouraged, in the heat of revolutionary struggle, to revolutionize their thinking, eliminate the evil influence of the revisionist line on literature and art, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's line on literature and art and earnestly integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Thus, our vast numbers of literary and art workers will be steeled into a proletarianized, militant and revolutionary army of literature and art. All comrades engaged in literary and art work should make great efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way in the course of struggle and seriously remould their world outlook. They should put themselves to the test in the heat of class struggles. Instead of being "revolutionaries in words," who indulge in empty talk, they should strive to be genuine proletarian literary and art fighters whose acts square with their words.

He pointed out emphatically: **The great proletarian cultural revolution in literary and art circles should be carried to its completion by relying on the literary and art workers themselves. We must resolu-**

tely implement the correct line of Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois line and deeply, thoroughly and completely carry out the tasks of struggle, criticism and transformation on the literary and art front.

In conclusion, Comrade Chou En-lai said: We are certainly able to use the new proletarian literature and art to replace the decadent literature and art of all the exploiting classes! Illuminated by Mao Tse-tung's thought, we are certainly capable of creating the most splendid literature and art in human history.

At the end of the rally, all present rose and, with Comrade Chou En-lai conducting, sang in unison *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. The whole assembly sang with revolutionary ardour, and cries of "Long live Chairman Mao" resounded long through the Great Hall of the People.

Among those attending the rally were the following leading members of the Party's Central Committee

and of various departments: Tao Chu, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Yeh Chien-ying, Hsieh Fu-chih, Teng Ying-chao, Hsiao Hua, Liu Chih-chien, Chang Chun-chiao, Wu Teh, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsieh Tang-chung, Wang Li, Kuan Feng, Chi Pen-yu, Mu Hsin, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Hsu Li-ching, Yuan Tzu-chin, Chang Chih-ming, Wang Tung-hsing, Chou Jung-hsin, Tung Hsiao-peng, Tang Ping-chu, Hu Chih, Ting Kuo-yu, Hsu Kuang-ping, Chang Pen, Li Wei, Chen Ya-ting, Yu Chi, Tsao Yi-ou, Yeh Chun and Chang Tsien.

Also present were Sung Chiung, Chin Ching-mai, Li Ying-ju, Chu Hsi-hsien, Li Yen, Wu Ti, Yu Li-chun, Yeh Hsiang-chen, Tan Yuan-shou, Wang Meng-yun, Chien Hao-liang, Tu Chin-fang, Li Hsing-hai, Teng Yuan-sen, Yu Lei-ti and Ho Fu-hsing.

One hundred and eighty-two young Red Guards were also present on the rostrum.

A New Era of Vigorously Establishing The Complete Ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

ON November 25 and 26 in Peking, the centre of the great proletarian cultural revolution, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao Tse-tung once again reviewed revolutionary teachers and students and Red Guards from all parts of the country; this time they numbered 2.5 million. Since August 18 this year, Chairman Mao has altogether reviewed contingents of the cultural revolution totalling over 11 million people on eight occasions. This latest review was the biggest.

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the millions of the cultural revolutionary army in the past few months have written with their own outstanding revolutionary exploits a new chapter in the annals of the proletarian revolution:

China today is a China that works energetically to achieve the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The world today is a world in which Mao Tse-tung's thought shines in all its splendour.

The great, unparalleled proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution to vigorously achieve the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

A new era of energetically establishing the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought has begun!

Only With Mao Tse-tung's Thought Can There Be a New World

In these world-shaking months which have just gone by, our most, most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution. It came with an irresistible swiftness and force. Its achievements are immortal. Never has a revolution on such a scale and of such profound depth been seen in history.

In a little over three months, Chairman Mao received the revolutionary masses eight times. Such unity of heart between the leader and the people, too, has never before been witnessed in revolutionary history.

Each review shows the triumph of the vigorous efforts to establish the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Each review is a solemn pledge to strive vigorously to establish the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Comrade Lin Piao, Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, said of the great proletarian cultural revolution: "In a word, we will work with great energy so that Mao Tse-tung's thought achieves complete ascendancy."

Today, the Chinese people and the people of the world see more and more clearly the profound and far-reaching significance of this great revolution to vigorously establish the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

It is a great revolution affecting the success or failure of the proletarian revolution! It is a great revolution that affects what road a socialist country takes! Only by vigorously working to achieve the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought, by carrying through to the end the socialist revolution on the ideological and cultural fronts, can we build our great motherland into an impregnable proletarian state that will never change colour.

To energetically establish the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the greatest need of our people and the urgent demand of the world's revolutionary people.

Revolutionary teachers and students from the old revolutionary base area of northern Shensi Province came to Peking and to the Tien An Men Square exultantly singing *The east is red, the sun rises; Mao Tse-tung appears in China*. . . . Over twenty years ago, the old poor peasant Li Yu-yuan in northern Shensi first sang this ode. Since then, the song — *The East Is Red* — has spread throughout China, throughout the Asian, African and Latin American continents and throughout the whole world. As the teachers and students sing the song today, their hearts swell. They say with feeling: **"In the past, we relied on Mao Tse-tung's thought to turn all China red in a very short time. Today, by working together with the world's peoples to achieve the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a red world will swiftly come into being!"**

Fighters from the anti-revisionist front, as they stood on the reviewing stands or walked past the Tien An Men gate, looked up to Chairman Mao with tears in their eyes. They exclaimed: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to him!" These included the children of poor herdsmen who had dwelt by the side of the Ili River for generations, and Chinese students who had been compelled by the leading group of the Soviet revisionists to leave the Soviet Union recently. They saw most clearly that, with this great cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, China will never become revisionist like the Soviet Union and that the Chinese land will never change colour. The great proletarian cultural revolution is the greatest revolutionary mass movement in history. Only Chairman Mao, the greatest proletarian revolutionary, has the tremendous courage and determination to mobilize the revolutionary masses to completely uproot re-

visionism. They could not help singing from the depths of their being: With the reddest of all red suns in our hearts, we march on the broad road of the cultural revolution. May socialism and communism flourish through the ages. . . .

In all corners of the globe, all revolutionary people warmly praise the great proletarian cultural revolution in China as a great creation in human history. They hail Chairman Mao for revealing to the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people this inevitable law of historical development.

China's great proletarian cultural revolution proclaims to the world: Victory belongs to the revolutionary people who vigorously establish the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought. A new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without the exploitation system will be born!

Extensive Popularization of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

"We shall turn heaven and earth into realms of Mao Tse-tung's thought and arm all the people with it." Such are the heroic words of revolutionary young fighters bent on fostering the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and also a vivid portrayal of the mental outlook of China's revolutionary people today.

Groups for exchanging revolutionary experience and Long March groups formed by millions of revolutionary students and teachers have toured every corner of the motherland. They are at once the fighting corps, study corps and propaganda corps for Mao Tse-tung's thought. They spread Mao Tse-tung's thought wherever they go. All urban and rural areas of the country are a great classroom of Mao Tse-tung's thought and also an examination room for it; every worker, peasant, soldier, revolutionary student or teacher is a student and at the same time a teacher; and practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production, and scientific experiment is both the result of the people creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings and the living material for them to study Mao Tse-tung's thought. **Throughout the vast expanse of our great motherland, Mao Tse-tung's thought has never before won people's hearts so completely as today; people's mental outlook has never before been so radiant as today; and the material force generated by Mao Tse-tung's thought has never before been of such incalculable power as today!**

How has Mao Tse-tung's thought been popularized so rapidly? Why has it won people's hearts so completely? The basic reason is that the great proletarian cultural revolution has really mobilized the masses; it has further awakened their revolutionary consciousness, heightened their consciousness in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings, and turned the

movement to study and apply Chairman Mao's writings creatively into a genuine and great mass movement.

In China, hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people have boundless love for and faith in and veneration for Chairman Mao. They know clearly that it is Chairman Mao who has elevated Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage, so they have incomparably deep class feeling for Chairman Mao's works. They declare: "We can do without food or sleep, but we must study Chairman Mao's writings." "We are willing to be beheaded or to shed our blood, but we shall never cast away Mao Tse-tung's thought." "The sun is the brightest thing in the sky, but it is not as bright as Chairman Mao's writings. The sun can only shine on one's body, whereas Chairman Mao's writings light up one's heart."

The great proletarian cultural revolution which has no parallel in history is the best classroom for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings. The extensive democracy whereby the masses freely air their views, write big-character posters, engage in great debates and extensive exchange of revolutionary experience is a new form of integrating Mao Tse-tung's thought with the masses which has been born in the storm of revolution. Hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses study and apply Chairman Mao's writings in the struggle. The more they study the more enthusiastic they become and this has promoted the extensive popularization of Mao Tse-tung's thought; it is also a characteristic feature of the new upsurge of the mass movement for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings.

In China, the great cultural revolution has touched everyone to the depths of the soul, and this compels one to uproot bourgeois ideas and implant proletarian ideas in one's mind, to cast away the old world outlook of "woe for those who do not seek self-interest" and foster the new world outlook of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self." To promote devotion to the public interest and destroy self-interest — the nucleus of remoulding one's world outlook — has been consciously put on the agenda for themselves by an increasing number of people. This is another characteristic feature of the extensive popularization of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Chang Szü-teh and Norman Bethune have become models for the broad revolutionary masses advancing on the road of ideological revolutionization.

"We shall exert effort to study and apply Chairman Mao's writings creatively and study the 'three constantly read articles' [Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains] as maxims."

"We shall regard ourselves as a motive force in the revolution and take ourselves as a target of revolution, constantly criticize and revolutionize ourselves."

"We shall sweep self-interest out of our homes and let devotion to public interest settle down for ever."

Such is the music to which the revolution marches!

Such are the most powerful notes of our times!

Educating, remoulding and arming people with Mao Tse-tung's thought is opening up a new era. In the great cultural revolution, hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses have taken up the sharp weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought to liberate and educate themselves. Mao Tse-tung's thought is being popularized extensively.

A Generation of New People Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's Thought

New people are needed for the founding of a new society. The building of socialism and communism relies on new, communist people who are devoted wholeheartedly to the public interest. The young revolutionary fighters who have been reviewed by Chairman Mao in recent months are a generation of new people who are growing up rapidly.

Our most, most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao has placed most ardent hopes in the young people. Living up to these hopes, the young revolutionaries have now come to the side of Chairman Mao, filled with lofty aspirations and bringing with them the abundant fruits reaped in the great cultural revolution. The song composed from a quotation from Chairman Mao — **The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you** — resounded throughout the city of Peking. Haven't the imperialist gentlemen who invariably indulge themselves in day-dreaming always cherished the illusion about China changing colour with the coming generation? Now our young generation has replied to them, saying that they are indeed changing, but are changing into people with still higher socialist consciousness, people who are more revolutionary and more militant.

With a reverberating uproar, the young revolutionary fighters who have been reviewed by Chairman Mao, have declared to the world:

"Revolution is rebellion. Rebellion is the soul of Mao Tse-tung's thought." "We are out to rebel against the bourgeoisie, against imperialism, against revisionism, against all ghosts and monsters and against the ideologies of all exploiting classes!"

"You say we are too high and mighty? We are 'high and mighty.' Chairman Mao has said: 'And those in high positions we counted no more than dust.' Revolutionaries take upon themselves the transformation of the world as their own duty. How can we not be 'high and mighty'?"

"You say we are going too far? To put it bluntly, your 'avoid going too far' is reformism, it is 'peaceful

transition.' You are day-dreaming! We are going to strike you to the ground and keep you there."

"Revolutionaries are Monkey Kings, their golden rods are powerful, their supernatural powers far-reaching and their magic omnipotent, for what they possess is none other than the great invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. We wield our golden rods, display our supernatural powers and use our magic to turn the old world upside down and smash it to pieces!"

These courageous pathbreakers fear nothing in heaven or on earth and defy all ghosts and gods. They take immediate action to enforce their decisions. They have one by one pulled out the handful of persons inside the Party who are in authority and who are taking the capitalist road and all ghosts and monsters. They have put on exhibition the old blood-suckers' secret accounts, hidden to await the hoped-for restoration, and the gold, silver, and valuables which they robbed the people of and their other filthy lucre. Each time when a review takes place, letters reporting successes achieved arrive like snow-flakes flying into Tien An Men.

No wonder that all revolutionary people are cheering the Red Guards. How can the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers not cheer when they see behind them such staunch and reliable successors to the revolutionary cause, such strong young shoots!

No wonder that the spokesman of the reactionary classes, Pope Paul VI, had to confess that the Red Guards' revolutionary actions are for the reactionaries "a sign of death and not of life." It is indeed a sign of the final extinction of class enemies both at home and abroad. All the enemy's illusions have been thoroughly shattered!

The communist world outlook which is characterized by its wholehearted devotion to the public interest has taken deep roots in the soul of the new generation. Tsai Yung-hsiang [see *Peking Review*, No. 49, 1966], a staunch defender of the great proletarian cultural revolution is typical of that generation which is growing up quickly. He was just eighteen years old and had been in the People's Liberation Army for only eight months, but thanks to the vigorous efforts he made to foster the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and remould his world outlook in the spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour," he became within a short period a communist fighter in the great cultural revolution. Now countless fighters of the Tsai Yung-hsiang type are fast growing up.

The new maturing people of the young generation nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought represent the future and the hope of the proletarian revolution. Given such a revolutionary young generation, our socialist motherland will definitely be able to maintain a bright-red colour for all generations to come! Let us hail our

new people, wishing them that they mature even more rapidly in the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Learn, Learn and Learn From Chairman Mao

***The East Is Red* sounds out loudest and clearest,
The greatest leader is Mao Tse-tung!**

This is the voice of the young revolutionary fighters when they are being reviewed, the voice of the Chinese people and the voice of the revolutionary people all over the world!

Oh Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! In the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by you, you have received us many times, and again and again pointed out for us the road of advance, cleared away the obstacles and given us more strength.

You have summed up the experience and lessons of the international communist movement and led 700 million people to a completely new stage of socialist revolution.

You supported the Marxist-Leninist big-character poster by Nieh Yuan-tzu and six others [see *Peking Review*, No. 37, 1966] and thus turned the great proletarian cultural revolution into a prairie fire.

You presided over the charting of the proletarian revolutionary line and thereby declared the bankruptcy of the bourgeois reactionary line.

You put on a red arm band and became the supreme commander of the Red Guards, a revolutionary organization that shakes the whole globe.

You gave us the instruction: **"You should pay attention to state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!"**

You told us: **"I give you my firm support!"**

You highly appraised our revolutionary actions: **"This is a movement of a momentous scale. It has indeed mobilized the masses. It is of very great significance to the revolutionization of the thinking of the people throughout the country."**

You taught us: **"You should put politics in command, go to the masses and be one with them and carry on the great proletarian cultural revolution even better."**

You grasped the newborn thing of exchanging revolutionary experience on a big scale and pushed the great cultural revolution forward to a new high tide.

.....

Where is the greatest proletarian revolutionary of the present era? He stands by our side and before our eyes, and he is our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao!

Chairman Mao is always with us the revolutionary masses, showing full confidence in the masses, sharing the same fate and breathing the same air as the masses, and giving wholehearted support to the revolutionary mass movement. The great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao sets the most brilliant

example for all the comrades in the Party, all the Chinese people and the young generation.

To learn from Chairman Mao, study his great theory and learn from his brilliant practice — this is the common determination of the millions upon millions of revolutionary teachers and students being reviewed. They say: Chairman Mao's teachings are embodied in his great works, and we should study and apply them throughout our lives and always act according to Chairman Mao's instructions; at the same time, there is much of Chairman Mao's "works" not published in the books — his brilliant practice, from which we should learn still more. We shall take Chairman Mao's great teachings as our guide and his brilliant practice as our

example, and we will do whatever Chairman Mao tells us to do; we will do things the way he does them!

With the support and encouragement of the great leader Chairman Mao, more and more young revolutionary fighters have begun to exchange revolutionary experience with other places by going there on foot, leaving the school room for the classroom of society and tempering themselves in the big storm of class struggle. They are learning from the brilliant example set by the great leader Chairman Mao and advancing along the road pointed out by him!

*(Abridged translation of an article by
Hsinhua's correspondent.)*

International Communist Movement

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Warmly Acclaimed

Letter to the C.P.C. Central Committee From the Communist Party of Brazil

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China recently received a letter from the Communist Party of Brazil which warmly acclaimed Mao Tse-tung's thought and praised the Chinese people for their firm stand in combating U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism.

The letter, adopted by the Sixth National Conference of the Communist Party of Brazil, said, "With warm feelings and admiration, the Sixth National Conference of the Communist Party of Brazil salutes the heroic Communist Party of China and its long-tested leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

It said, "The Chinese Communists' firm and unflinching stand in opposing the North American imperialists and their uncompromising fight against modern revisionism have won the warm support of the people of all countries. At present, the glorious Chinese people have undauntedly accepted the challenge of the bellicose elements of the United States. This has set a great example, won the sympathy of the workers and the masses of people and boosted their fighting will. China has become the most powerful base for the movement of world revolution. Faithful to the principles which guided the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Chinese revolution, with its victory in 1949, opened a new stage in the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

"The outstanding experience of the Chinese comrades and Mao Tse-tung's thought have enriched Marxism-Leninism and constitute an inexhaustible fountain of teachings and a source of inspiration to

confront U.S. imperialism, the worst enemy of mankind," the letter stressed.

"Giving expression to the most profound aspirations of the Brazilian people," it continued, "the Sixth National Conference of the Communist Party of Brazil held high the banner of national independence and is determined to struggle with unstinted efforts against the North American plunderers. The Communists of our country are striving to forge the unity of patriots and democrats in order to free our nation from the rule of dictatorship and open the way for the establishment of a regime of progress and liberty that assures land to the peasants, welfare to the workers and total emancipation of Brazil from the United States' yoke. The Sixth National Conference decided to intensify with redoubled effort the struggle against modern revisionism, and called on all Party members to shoulder the task of fortifying the Party so that it may play the role of the vanguard of revolution."

The letter said, "through the unanimous voice of its delegates, the Sixth National Conference of the Communist Party of Brazil ardently reaffirmed the friendship that binds the Brazilian Communists with the Chinese Communists, a friendship that is being strengthened in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism. No force can break this bond of solidarity between our two Parties."

The letter concluded, "Long live the unity of the peoples against the Yankee aggressors and their lackeys! Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Brazil!"

Chairman Mao Is the Leader of the Working Class of the World

— Letter to Chairman Mao from the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Centre of the Netherlands

THE Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Centre of the Netherlands in its letter to Chairman Mao declares that Chairman Mao is the leader of the working class of the world and that Chairman Mao's works are the guide to action for Marxist-Leninists all over the world.

The letter, published in this year's issue Nos. 8-9 of *De Rode Tribune*, said: "We, Marxist-Leninists of the Netherlands, look on you as the Chairman of the Marxist-Leninists of the world and the leader of the working class of the world. Here we express to you and the Chinese Communist Party—the vanguard of Marxism-Leninism of the world—our heartfelt, warm feelings."

The letter said: "Our monthly *De Rode Tribune* supports the correct stand of the Chinese Communist Party and other Marxist-Leninist Parties. We put emphasis on studying your works, because they not only serve the Chinese people, but have become the guide for Marxist-Leninists of the world."

Referring to China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the letter stated: "We fully support the guiding thought of this campaign and the method adopted to carry it out. China's cultural revolution is a great event in the history of Marxism-Leninism. We will study seriously the development and achievements of China's cultural revolution and apply the principles of this revolution to our own conditions."

The letter said that, in order to study Chairman Mao's works, "we will translate more and more of your works into the Dutch language, so as to further facilitate the Dutch workers to study them. Although the conditions in the Netherlands are greatly different from those in China, we know very well that we can learn

many experiences from the Chinese Communist Party, especially your thinking about work among the masses, ideological education, the development of culture and opposing the oppressors and the revisionists."

The letter continued: "Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! We would like you to know that the working class of the Netherlands, united around the Marxist-Leninist Centre of the Netherlands, love you from the bottom of their hearts and look on you as their esteemed leader. . . .

"We would like you to know that we attach very great importance to the study of your works, and to discussing them with comrades.

"We would like you to know that the Marxist-Leninists under your leadership will lead the masses all over the world to socialism and communism through the road of revolution.

"We would like you to know that we are already prepared to fight for such a revolution and we deeply believe that we can, together with the Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups in our neighbouring countries, defeat capitalism, the monopolies and revisionism of this part of the world—Europe.

"We assure you that we will hold high the great banner of your thought and develop Marxism-Leninism in the Netherlands."

The letter declared: The Dutch people resolutely oppose the shameful war of aggression being waged by the United States against Vietnam, and oppose the so-called "peace talks" plotted by Britain, India and the Soviet revisionist group. It is only when the U.S. troops are completely withdrawn from Vietnam that peace can be restored in that area, the letter said.

China's Great Cultural Revolution Will Decide the Future of the World

— Article in the Greek journal *Rebirth*

CHAIRMAN MAO is the most outstanding people's leader of our era" and "China's great cultural revolution has testified to the boundless vitality of the socialist system, the flesh and blood relationship be-

tween the Chinese leaders and the masses and the vigorous creative spirit of the Chinese youth." This statement is carried in an article in the Greek journal *Rebirth*, No. 23, 1966.

Entitled "No Mud-Slinging Can Impair China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Which Is of World Historic Significance," the article points out that the socialist cultural revolution is an unprecedented, courageous and profound revolution. Its aim is to consolidate the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry out a deep socialist education of the people.

The article says that international imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries are now taking New China as their main strategic target. With the help of international revisionism, primarily its centre, the Soviet leading group, they are posing a direct threat to the Chinese people, to their fruits of victory and thus to all nations and people of the world, because People's China is the mainstay in the latter's struggle. That is why this revolution is of greater significance today.

The article points out that "the decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party will produce a profound and far-reaching effect not only on China itself but on the national liberation and progressive movement of the whole world." "The stand taken by imperialism, the reactionaries and revisionism

towards the cultural revolution is an eloquent proof that things are going well in China."

The article states that the course of China's great proletarian cultural revolution will decide the future of New China and of the world. The broad masses of the Greek people warmly welcome and support China's great cultural revolution with immense revolutionary vigour.

The article concludes by saying: "The reactionaries' vilifications can in no way belittle the great proletarian cultural revolution which is irresistibly sweeping across the length and breadth of China and which is of world historic significance. The frenzied anti-China, anti-Communist and anti-popular movement by imperialism, reaction and revisionism will definitely meet with dismal failure. No force on earth can prevent the people from advancing victoriously."

The journal also carries in full the Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Decision of the C.P.C. Central Committee Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

China's Great Cultural Revolution Scares Imperialism and Revisionism to Death

— Letter of the Greek Marxist-Leninist Group

THE Greek Marxist-Leninist Group residing abroad in a recent letter warmly praised Mao Tse-tung's thought and China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

The letter says: "The great proletarian cultural revolutionary movement now going on in the People's Republic of China is the heaviest blow to imperialism and its lackey, modern revisionism. The great proletarian cultural revolution is a creative and exemplary revolution without parallel in history. It deepens the content of China's socialist revolution."

The letter points out that the great proletarian cultural revolution will dig out "the roots of imperialism and modern revisionism, destroy their lair and make it for ever impossible for them to have any breeding ground." "The great proletarian cultural revolution throws the imperialists into a pandemonium, scares the revisionists to death, but brings joy to the Marxist-Leninists the world over."

It says: "With the joy of revolutionaries, the Greek Marxist-Leninist Group acclaims the great pro-

letarian cultural revolution which will strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletarian revolutionary party and consolidate the fruits of the socialist revolution. The great proletarian cultural revolution is also the objective requirement conforming to the law of development of world revolution."

"To study the general experience in the victory of the socialist revolution and its consolidation and development and particularly the experience of the People's Republic of China is doubtlessly a prerequisite for the victory of the Greek revolution. All these experiences find a concentrated expression in Comrade Mao Tse-tung's talented works."

The letter points out that the Greek Marxist-Leninist Group which devotes itself to building a new and revolutionary Communist Party of Greece (Marxist-Leninist) "will take as guide to their action the Marxist-Leninist teachings and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thought which is Marxism-Leninism in the era in which imperialism is heading towards its doom and mankind is advancing from capitalism to socialism."

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Guides Advance Of World's Revolutionary People

MILLIONS of revolutionary people in Latin America, in their intense struggle against U.S. imperialism and dictatorship at home, are closely following what is happening in the East. With their hearts going out to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, they eagerly study his thought, which represents the truth for making revolution and fighting for their emancipation. It has inspired and encouraged them, clearly pointed out to them the road to victory and has increased their fortitude in battle.

Following are a few examples of their warm love for Chairman Mao and their keen interest in studying Chairman Mao's works. — *Ed.*

A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire

Nicaragua, ruled, enslaved and plundered by the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary regime under Anastasio Somoza, has been turned into a virtual "inferno." Its population of well over one million is living in the depths of misery. Refusing to live in this humiliation and misery any longer, they have taken up arms and gone into the jungles and mountains and started a life-and-death struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary dictatorship.

A Nicaraguan friend who is taking part in armed struggle said: "The struggle is arduous. We've been encircled by the American imperialists and the reactionaries and betrayed by the revisionists. The situation is, therefore, very precarious. But every time we recalled Chairman Mao's statement that 'a single spark can start a prairie fire,' our confidence in ultimate victory was heightened and our morale soared."

He went on to say that nearly every member of his outfit has a copy of Mao Tse-tung's *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan*. He said: "We treasure this pamphlet as we do our own lives, because Chairman Mao's works are guiding us to win what is more precious than our lives."

The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention

This Nicaraguan fighter also said that every one of his comrades wears a badge of bronze inscribed with "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention." In this way, they follow the example set by the Chinese People's Liberation Army. "Now that my people have found the guidance — Mao Tse-tung's thought — for revolutionary struggle, it can be safely said that a free, independent and

democratic Nicaragua will appear in the western hemisphere," he said.

The Sun That Never Sets

This Nicaraguan friend has sincere love and admiration for Chairman Mao. He said: "Every minute, we are following what is happening in the East and in Peking where Mao Tse-tung is. We think of Chairman Mao in our successes as well as in our temporary reverses. His inspiring words fire us with courage and give us inexhaustible strength. Chairman Mao is the helmsman not only of the Chinese people but also of the Latin American people. He is the sun that never sets in the hearts of the people of the world."

Carrying "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" With Them

In Peru, the guerrillas who are engaged in the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle also use Chairman Mao's works as a weapon in their revolution. Many guerrilla leaders carry the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* in their knapsacks.

Whether it is in intense fighting or in working among the Indian peasants, they read Chairman Mao's works whenever there is a chance. A Peruvian friend said, "the Latin American revolutionaries realize from their personal experience that the theses expounded in Chairman Mao's works conform to the actual conditions in Latin America. Basing himself on China's characteristics, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively formulated the theory that the Chinese revolution should be carried out from the countryside to the cities and by encircling the cities from the countryside. The Latin American revolutionaries are applying this experience."

To Make Revolution, It Is Necessary to Read Chairman Mao's Works

In Brazil, many people who have obtained Chairman Mao's works are reluctant to put them aside as if they have acquired a treasure. A young man has studied Chairman Mao's works in connection with the political incidents in Brazil in the past two years. He said, "In April 1964, when the military coup took place in Brazil, I was helpless and could not find my bearings in the face of the reactionaries' frenzied attacks on the people, because at that time I had not had any opportunity to read Chairman Mao's works. Now I

Chairman Mao's Works Published Abroad

PEOPLE all over the world have boundless love for Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao's works which have been published or reprinted recently in various languages by publishing houses and the press abroad have been enthusiastically welcomed by great numbers of readers.

VIETNAM

The third edition of *Poems of Chairman Mao*, which was translated and published by the Vietnam Literature Publishing House, has come off the press in Hanoi. The volume contains 37 poems by Chairman Mao.

It also contains an article "The Ideological Content and Artistry of Chairman Mao's Poems" by Dang Thai Mai, President of the Vietnam Writers' and Artists' Union. The article said that Chairman Mao's poems reflect the world outlook of a staunch revolutionary fighter, an outstanding Marxist theoretician and a brilliant leader of China and the world. Running through all of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's poems and articles is the revolutionary spirit of opposing reactionaries at home and abroad and the spirit of fearlessness in the face of all danger, irreconcilability towards the enemy, and eternal loyalty to Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideas and proletarian internationalism.

JAPAN

A Japanese edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao* printed and published by the Tokyo Chunghua Bookstore, which recently went on sale in Japan, has been heartily welcomed.

Copies of this Japanese edition were sent from Tokyo to Nagoya to go on sale on the opening day of the Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition in

Nagoya. More than 2,500 copies were sold at the exhibition that day. A responsible person in the Tokyo Chunghua Bookstore said that for so many copies of one book to be sold in one day in one place has never happened before in Japan.

CEYLON

Chairman Mao's works *Serve the People* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* have been translated into Sinhalese in Ceylon and in the last few weeks have been published in *Kamkaruwa* (Labour), the Sinhalese weekly of the Ceylon Communist Party.

ITALY

The full text of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's famous work *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire* was published in the August issue of the Italian paper *Orientamenti* together with an editorial note which points out that Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle "are also applicable in Italy today." The editorial note said: "The basic question is to have an unshakable belief in revolution and to wage a stubborn struggle no matter what the circumstances to push revolution forward."

BURMA

A selection of Chairman Mao's works consisting of eight articles translated into Burmese was published in Burma a short time ago. The articles are: *On Contradiction*, *On Practice*, *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* *To Be Attacked by the Enemy Is Not a Bad Thing but a Good Thing*, *Oppose Book Worship*, *The Orientation of the Youth Movement*, *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work* and *Combat Liberalism*.

can constantly read his works. This is the greatest happiness in my life. I have realized that the Brazilians, particularly the youth of Brazil, have to study Chairman Mao's works in order to make revolution."

Surmount Innumerable Obstacles in Order To Propagate Mao Tse-tung's Thought

A Haitian friend told Hsinhua this: Several years ago Mao Tse-tung's works were banned in this island republic which is under the control of U.S. imperialism. But the Haitian revolutionary people overcame a multitude of obstacles and sought to get copies of Chairman Mao's works by every possible means. Revolutionary youth of his country mimeographed in pamphlet form Chairman Mao's articles *On Practice*, *On Contradiction*, *On New Democracy* and his *Selected Military Writings* in English and other languages. Then they distributed them near and far so that more people were able to read them. In 1964, Haitian revolutionaries had

Chairman Mao's works translated into their own language and then circulated them among workers and peasants.

This Haitian friend also told Hsinhua what he had gained from his studies of Chairman Mao's works. He said, "Ten years ago I began reading an article of Chairman Mao's. It was *On Protracted War*. I took the revolutionary path after I read it. Whenever I encountered difficulty in struggle, I read Chairman Mao's works. Each time I read them, I discovered something new and found the way to solve a problem." He said with deep emotion: "Chairman Mao's works encourage me to redouble my efforts and advance steadily in my work, study and struggle."

Mao Tse-tung's Thought — The First Must

More than two years ago, a number of workers, young teachers and progressives seeking revolutionary truth formed a study group in the capital of Mexico.

For the last two years they have seriously studied and discussed Chairman Mao's works on philosophy, revolution, Party building, and people's war. The more they study the more confidence they have and the more clearly they see the future of the Latin American people from their studies.

Recently, the leader of the group told Hsinhua correspondent of the profound admiration and respect the members of the group have for Chairman Mao and his works. He said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the scientific theory which was developed in the course of revolutionary practice, and which now is giving guidance to revolutionary practice, leading the revolution to victory. **Mao Tse-tung's thought is universally applicable truth. Mao Tse-tung's theories are crystal-clear; every paragraph, every thesis touches our hearts. Mao Tse-tung's thought truly is Marxism-Leninism of the present era. All revolutionaries should study it and apply it; and this should be the first requirement in life for Latin Americans.**"

This Mexican friend said that U.S. imperialism, revisionism and reaction are ganging up in every way to prevent the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Latin America, but truth cannot be blockaded. He said: "We Latin American people think of Mao Tse-tung as our leader and our teacher. All his theories on politics, economics, military affairs and culture are a guide for our action."

"Our group members cherish Mao Tse-tung's works," he continued, "we believe that Chairman Mao is the Lenin of our era."

He declared firmly: "We hold that China is the vanguard in the struggle against imperialism and re-

visionism, and Peking has become the leading centre of world revolution."

He emphasized that they particularly appreciate Chairman Mao's theories on Party building, encirclement of the city by the countryside, revolutionary base areas, the united front, and people's war. He said: "These theories have guided the Chinese revolution and led the Chinese people to victory. Why can't they be applied in Latin America too?"

"Lenin said that 'without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement.' In the 1960s, we can say with certainty that without Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary theories, there can be no correct guidance for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their revolutionary struggles, in winning victory over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and in building an independent, free and democratic country."

He stressed that Chairman Mao has called on the people of all countries to form an anti-imperialist united front in order to wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism—their number one enemy and the most ferocious enemy in the world. This has inspired people the world over.

The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America are striking telling blows at imperialism; the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression in particular is a most resolute and heroic one. U.S. imperialism is doomed to defeat, he said. Just as **Chairman Mao has pointed out, "U.S. imperialism has overreached itself. Wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck. It is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world."**

New Era in Asian Sports

Successful Closing of First Asian GANEFO

ON December 6, after eleven days of keen and friendly competition, the First Asian Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) held in Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, came to a victorious close.

The Games fully showed the new spirit of the people of Asian countries for the "promotion of friendship, mutual advance, common development and solidarity against imperialism." They were a big review of the Asian people's common will to oppose U.S. imperialism.

The Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk presided over the grand closing ceremony attended by 60,000 people at the Phnom Penh National Sports Complex.

A Bumper Harvest for People's Sports

At 6:20 p.m. the grand entrance parade of sportsmen commenced. More than 2,000 sportsmen marched proudly into the grounds behind the flags of 17 countries and regions to the stirring accompaniment of

military music. During the competitions they had smashed two world weightlifting records (see *Peking Review*, No. 49, 1966), achieved the world's best high jump result for the past three years, broke 59 GANEFO records and a great number of national records to reap a bumper harvest in the cause of people's sports of the Asian new emerging forces.

When the 400-strong Cambodian sports delegation marched into the grounds at the end of the parade as the hosts, the spectators' enthusiasm rose to a peak. The Cambodian sportsmen, by setting 36 new national records, breaking 8 GANEFO records, and becoming champions in 13 events and runners-up or third place winners in more than 80 events, has shown that they have become a powerful force in the sports ranks of the Asian new emerging forces.

The whole stadium also applauded warmly to congratulate the other participants in the First Asian GANEFO. These included the sportsmen of Vietnam who were champions in 3 events and second or third in 22 events, and the sportsmen of Palestine and four Arab countries who were champions in 8 events and second or third in 35 events. The Chinese sportsmen, firmly bearing in mind the teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao to be modest and prudent and to guard against arrogance and rashness and holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, took part in the competitions with the revolutionary spirit that has been aroused by the great proletarian cultural revolution. They had not only broken two world records and achieved the world's best high jump mark for the last three years, but had also broken 51 GANEFO records.

After the sportsmen had marched into the stadium, Samdech Sihanouk received on the rostrum the Chinese weightlifters Chen Man-lin and Hsiao Minghsiang who had broken world records. Samdech Sihanouk warmly shook their hands in congratulation and said: "You have upheld the honour and prestige of anti-imperialist Asia." Then the whole stadium burst into thunderous applause to acclaim the Chinese sportsmen's great contribution to the First Asian GANEFO.

Unite to Defeat Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism And Imperialism

Prince Sisowath Essaro, Vice-President of the Cambodian National Organizing Committee of the First Asian GANEFO and Royal Delegate to the Sports Bureau, made a speech at the closing ceremony.

"The First Asian GANEFO is based on a noble idea," he said. "Its main objective is to put an end to the rule of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism." It had also consolidated the unity among the

people of the new emerging forces, and enhanced their friendship, he declared. He pointed out, "We must set up an example to convince the whole world of this: united, we are sure to defeat colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism."

The First Asian GANEFO, he continued, had served as a warning to the imperialists: The road we had chosen was just and fair. In future, whether they liked it or not, they must consider the fact that our strength was growing vigorously.

At five minutes to seven, Samdech Sihanouk declared the triumphant closing of the First Asian GANEFO. Bright and colourful fireworks, cascading blossoms of victory, of friendship, and of unity against imperialism, rose into the night sky.

Asian GANEFO'S Great Significance

Renmin Ribao in its December 7 editorial said that the victory of the Asian GANEFO was a fresh victory in the Asian people's independent development of sports and in their fight against imperialism and colonialism. U.S.-led imperialism and its followers of all stripes have always tried their utmost to maintain their monopoly in the realm of international sports, while using a thousand and one ways to try to obstruct and undermine the independent development of people's sports in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The great significance of the Asian GANEFO, *Renmin Ribao* noted, "lies in the fact that it has once again smashed U.S. imperialism's arbitrary monopoly in international sports, thus opening up a new era in the history of Asian physical culture and sports. It is a living proof that the Asian people are fully capable of independently developing their own sports as well as all other causes."

The editorial quoted the following words of Chairman Mao: "The affairs of the various countries of the world should be run by the people in these countries themselves, Asian affairs should be run by the Asian people themselves, not by the United States." "The affairs of the Asian people," *Renmin Ribao* added, "including sports, should by no means be under the control and manipulation of U.S. imperialism and its followers, but should be handled completely by the Asian people themselves; this is a matter of course. Imperialism and colonialism must get out of Asia!"

Renmin Ribao predicted that the revolutionary spirit of the Asian people and sportsmen to unite in their opposition to imperialism would be further enhanced after the First Asian GANEFO. It expressed the belief that the revolutionary newborn force was sure to defeat the decadent forces of imperialism and all reactionaries and that the people's sports in Asia would prosper with each passing day.

U.S. Imperialism's Attacks on Hanoi Indignantly Condemned

• Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people will firmly follow Comrade Lin Piao's instructions and will not flinch from maximum national sacrifices in support of the Vietnamese people.

ON December 2 and 4, pirate planes of U.S. imperialism successively raided Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, wantonly bombing and strafing its city and suburban areas and causing heavy casualties among peaceful inhabitants. This is another savage crime of aggression against the Vietnamese people committed by U.S. imperialism following its bombing of Hanoi on June 29 this year. **With utmost indignation, the Chinese people condemn and denounce this fresh act of war "escalation" by U.S. imperialism.**

The objective of U.S. imperialism in these latest raids on the city area of Hanoi is quite clear, that is, to blackmail the Vietnamese people with the bombing of Hanoi as a threat and force them into accepting its terms of peace talks so as to realize its scheme of "forcing peace talks through bombing." Since the so-called Manila conference, while stepping up war expansion, U.S. imperialism has been actively engineering the peace talks swindle in order to save itself from defeat on the battlefield in south Vietnam and extricate itself from its difficult position both at home and abroad. The imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries have been busy working in collusion all through November in an attempt to play once again the trick of truce — bombing pause — peace talks in the coming Christmas. In their view, all conditions have now been obtained except that the Vietnamese people still refuse to lay down their arms, and so they carry out intimidation and apply pressure through the wanton raiding of the city area of Hanoi. This is the customary gangster tactics which U.S. imperialism uses to promote its "peace talks" plot on the Vietnam question.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago: "We must be clear-headed, that is, we must not believe the 'nice words' of the imperialists nor be intimidated by their bluster." The heroic Vietnamese people have long had experience of the various scheming devices

of U.S. imperialism. None of its tricks — whether it be "forcing peace talks through bombing" or "inducing peace talks through bombing pause," whether it be "escalation" or "de-escalation" — can ever shake the Vietnamese people's determination to carry the fight through to the end. In its latest bombing of Hanoi the United States has been dealt head-on blows by the Vietnamese army and people who have shot down over ten pirate planes. This is a powerful rebuff to U.S. imperialism. The December 3 statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in protest against U.S. imperialist bombing of Hanoi has once again expressed the Vietnamese people's iron will of "resolutely fighting till complete victory whatever the sacrifices and hardships may be" in firm response to President Ho Chi Minh's call. No amount of tricks by U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and all monsters can shake the Vietnamese people's determination to fight. The great Vietnamese people will certainly overcome all interferences, surmount all difficulties and march forward on the road of victory.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and resolutely support them in fighting through to the end till the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Vietnamese territory. The great proletarian cultural revolution now unfolding vigorously in China has raised the political consciousness and revolutionary enthusiasm of the Chinese people to a new high. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people will firmly follow Comrade Lin Piao's instructions and will not flinch from maximum national sacrifices in support of the fraternal Vietnamese people. We are firmly convinced that U.S. imperialism is sure to be defeated and the Vietnamese people are sure to win!

(December 5, 1966.)

Strongest Protest Against U.S. Imperialist Bombing of Chinese Fishing Boats

Should the U.S. imperialists dare to impose a war on the Chinese people, the 700 million Chinese people will certainly break the back of the aggressors.

ON the afternoons of November 30 and December 1, U.S. military planes on two successive occasions wantonly bombed Chinese fishing boats on the high seas in the Gulf of Bac Bo. Six boats were sunk and 46 Chinese fishermen were killed or wounded.

A Chinese Ministry of National Defence spokesman lodged the strongest protest and issued the most serious warning against these new sanguinary crimes committed by U.S. imperialism. The spokesman said: Since the beginning of this year, while extending its war of aggression against Vietnam, U.S. imperialism, in defiance of repeated serious warnings by the Chinese Government and Chinese people, have again and again sent marauding planes to bomb, strafe, carry out threats and provocations against Chinese fishing boats and merchant ships, inflicting heavy losses of life and property on the Chinese people. **Once again we seriously warn the U.S. aggressors: Your piratical acts of this kind must stop immediately. We will certainly settle this debt you owe us. The Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, are not to be trifled with. Should the U.S. imperialists dare to impose a war on the Chinese people, the 700 million Chinese people under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao will certainly break the back of the aggressors, and wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.**

Renmin Ribao's Commentator, in an article (December 6) entitled "We Swear to Carry Out the Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism to the End," pointed out that U.S. imperialism's repeated war provocations against China were not an accidental phenomenon or an isolated incident. U.S. imperialism, the article said, is working overtime to extend the flames of the war of aggression against Vietnam, in a vain attempt to spread the war to China and launch armed aggression

against China; and this is a policy U.S. imperialism has decided on long ago. "The Johnson Administration's lip-service to 'peace' with China is only a smokescreen to mislead people."

The article went on: "China is a great socialist state armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Holding high the great red banner of revolution, the Chinese people are firmly opposed to imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries and modern revisionism, resolutely support the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and for national salvation and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. Therefore, U.S. imperialism regards socialist China as the biggest obstacle to the realization of its policies of aggression and war and as its biggest enemy. It wants to strangle China by every possible means, including war."

"The Chinese people are implacable in the face of U.S. imperialism. War provocations by U.S. imperialism can only spur the Chinese people on still further in their determination to struggle through to the end against their mortal enemy, the No. 1 enemy of the people of the world."

"Chairman Mao has said: 'Our policy also was set long ago — to give tit-for-tat.' The Chinese people do not entertain any illusions about U.S. imperialism. They have long been prepared. They are now standing in battle array. The momentous great proletarian cultural revolution now unfolding in China, which is unprecedented in scale, is precisely the greatest and best preparation in the event of war. The 700 million Chinese people, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, can definitely smash any aggressive action by U.S. imperialism. All U.S. imperialist war schemes will certainly be completely crushed."

Behind a "Peace Talks" Smokescreen

CHAIRMAN MAO has said: "Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces. . . ."

This is exactly what U.S. imperialism is doing. In the 21 months between the beginning of last year, when they sent in their troops to take a direct hand in the war in south Vietnam, and the end of September this year, the U.S. aggressors and their satellites lost some 110,000 officers and men. Most recently, the U.S. marauders suffered another heavy, head-on blow in the "dry season counter offensive" which they launched after long deliberation and preparation. In the month ending November 26 alone, at least 11,400 U.S. and puppet troops were put out of action. Over northern Vietnam, more than 1,500 U.S. planes have been destroyed in the last two years. But U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeats and, like a desperate gambler who loses more as he raises the stakes and stakes more the more he loses, it is vainly hoping to make up for its defeats in fresh and still greater military adventures.

Of late, in close co-ordination with Soviet revisionism, U.S. imperialism is, on the one hand, energetically spreading its "peace talks" smokescreen and, on the other hand, stepping up its preparations for further expansion of its war of aggression against Vietnam.

Firstly, it is feverishly reinforcing its armed forces in south Vietnam, where it now has more than 360,000 men.

At the end of last September, there were 280,000 U.S. aggressor troops in south Vietnam. These were increased by 80,000 men in a brief period of two months, an average of 40,000 a month, which greatly exceeds the monthly average of reinforcements in the past. The U.S. aggressors are now urging that that figure be boosted to 600,000 or even 700,000. Meanwhile, they continue to pour satellite troops into south Vietnam. To date, the number of U.S. aggressor troops, satellite troops, and south Vietnamese puppet troops totals close to a million.

Secondly, U.S. imperialism is indiscriminately bombing the residential districts of urban Hanoi, intensifying its sea blockade of northern Vietnam and stepping up preparations for land attacks.

On the afternoon of December 2, disregarding the vehement protests of world public opinion, U.S. imperialist planes in dozens of sorties flagrantly and barbarously bombed two residential areas inside the city limits and the southern outskirts of Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This was a further serious "escalation" of the war against the Vietnamese people by the U.S. cut-throats.

While intensifying their indiscriminate air attacks on northern Vietnam, the U.S. pirates have sent naval vessels again and again to attack ships of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the seas, and to bombard Vietnam's coastal installations. U.S. nuclear-powered submarines too have sailed to and engaged in activities in the Bac Bo Gulf off the Vietnamese coast. The U.S. press has disclosed that the Johnson Administration has already drawn up plans for land attacks on northern Vietnam. In October, two U.S. Marine Corps divisions stationed in south Vietnam were transferred to the neighbourhood of the demilitarized zone. This was an important move in implementing these plans. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, in declaring that the 17th Parallel was no longer "inviolable," was preparing public opinion for U.S. land attacks on northern Vietnam.

Thirdly, U.S. imperialism is plotting to launch new military attacks on the Laotian liberated areas.

Under the pretext of cutting off Vietnam's "passage way" in Laos, the United States instigated the Laotian puppet troops to increase their attacks on the liberated areas in Laos and detailed two battalions of Thai troops to enter Laos. Westmoreland, commander of the U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam, recently again proposed that a U.S. division should be sent from south Vietnam to Laos. The radio station Voice of the People of Thailand has exposed how the U.S. aggressors have also strengthened their military forces in Thailand so that they can send at least three U.S. combat divisions from Thailand into Laos. To facilitate its unified command, a so-called joint U.S.-Thailand-Laos command has been set up on the orders of U.S. imperialism.

Fourthly, U.S. imperialism is redoubling its efforts to expand or build more military bases in south Vietnam and Thailand.

In southern Vietnam, the U.S. aggressors are expanding their bases and opening up new airfields and

military ports in Saigon, Da Nang, Phan Rang, Nha Trang, Tam Quan, De Duc, and Can Tho. By October, runways for jet bombers had been built at Cam Ranh Bay and Phan Rang airfields and three new wharves constructed in the naval port of Da Nang.

In Thailand, the United States is constructing a rear supply and transport base big enough to sustain land, naval and air operations by U.S. armed forces totalling 100,000 men and a giant air force base in Khon Kaen big enough to accommodate B-52 strategic bombers. It also plans to station before long B-52s at the newly completed U-Tapao air force base in Sat-tahip. As revealed by the Thai press, the United States between 1967 and 1971 will also construct 5,369 kilometres of strategic highways linking the various prefectures in Thailand and improve another 4,408 kilometres of strategic highways.

Fifthly, top U.S. military and government personnel personally travelled to south Vietnam to make arrangements to expand U.S. aggression.

In October, U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara visited south Vietnam for the eighth time to make new arrangements for expanding the war. This was followed by the activities of U.S. President Johnson, warmonger No. 1, in his travels in Asia between late October and early November. In Manila, he called a meeting aimed to sell the "peace talks" fraud and step up "escalation" of the war. He made on-the-spot "inspection" in south Vietnam and Thailand, while briefing the chiefs of the U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam and his south Vietnamese and Thai stooges.

Sixthly, calling up more men and increasing appropriations for armed aggression against Vietnam.

The United States has already announced that the spells of duty of its troops in Vietnam will be extended. It has lowered recruitment requirements again and again and called up large numbers of men who are substandard. It plans to raise the number of the U.S. servicemen from the present 3.1 million to a total of 3.6 or 3.7 million. The U.S. Congress has authorized the President to call up the reserves. The U.S. Senate approved a military budget for the current fiscal year in which allocations for aggression in Vietnam account for 10,000 million U.S. dollars, more than its total spending on the war there over the past few years.

Facts show that U.S. imperialism, having fallen into a sea of people's war in south Vietnam, is still vainly hoping to save itself by resorting to expansion of the war. This is like a drowning man clutching at a straw. It schemes to take further steps in breaking the 17th Parallel limit, to launch land attacks on northern Vietnam, to merge the Laotian and Vietnamese theatres of war and thus extend its war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China.

U.S. imperialism, ever since shifting its strategic emphasis to the East, has declared in unmistakable terms that China is the principal enemy and directed its spearhead of aggression at China. Its aggression in Vietnam is an attempt to make Vietnam not only a military base for its aggression against the whole of Southeast Asia, but a springboard for attacking China. China is included in U.S. imperialism's criminal plan to enlarge the war.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

China Asks the United Nations For Nothing

FOR 17 years the People's Republic of China has stood in the world like a rock. Yet, year after year, the United Nations under the control of the United States has discussed the so-called question of Chinese representation. This is indeed a strange thing beyond the heights of absurdity!

U.S. exclusion of China from the United Nations cannot harm us even one iota. Contrary to the ex-

pectations of U.S. imperialism, the Chinese people have in the past 17 years become ever more prosperous and stronger under the guidance of the all-conquering thought of Mao Tse-tung. Our international prestige has grown with each passing day and we have friends all over the world. The great proletarian cultural revolution now unfolding on a gigantic and vigorous scale has shaken the world and, what is more, has turned the world's eyes towards China.

In an attempt to curb China's tremendous influence and resist the strong demand of the people the world over that China's legitimate rights be restored, the United States is playing quite a few tricks at the current U.N. General Assembly.

The United States set in motion the voting machine to once again railroad through a so-called resolution under which restoration of China's legitimate rights requires a two-thirds majority vote. Such manoeuvres are not worth a damn! China's legitimate rights in the United Nations are not subject to anyone's approval.

Through Italy and other countries, the United States had a so-called "six-nation draft resolution" put forward which called for the establishment of a "committee" to give "the question of the representation of China" the "most searching consideration" and seek a "solution" to it. The United States also instigated Canada to advance a "three-point plan" advocating "two Chinas." These are the new manoeuvres of the United States at the current U.N. General Assembly.

The "six-nation draft resolution" pretended to be "non-partisan" in a "search for such a solution." To tell the truth, this "search" was aimed at getting the United States out of the predicament in which it has placed itself by preventing the restoration of Chinese representation, and was also aimed at promoting the U.S. scheme to create "two Chinas." Both the "six-nation draft resolution" and Canada's "three-point plan" were designed to enable the Chiang Kai-shek gang to hang on in the United Nations, and to pursue the plot for the creation of "two Chinas." The Italian representative was quite outspoken when he said that "the 12 million people of Taiwan" "have a right to self-determination." That Chinese should be required to take a vote to determine whether they are Chinese or not is absurd in the extreme. This is a flagrant violation of China's sacred sovereign rights. The "six-nation draft resolution" was extremely unpopular at the General Assembly and met with spirited opposition from many countries which uphold justice. Whatever devices are thought up to serve the U.S. policy of aggression and the U.S. plot for the creation of "two Chinas," they are doomed to failure.

The Soviet leading group engaged in their double-faced tactics at the General Assembly session. Feigning "support" for the restoration to China of its legitimate rights, they distributed, before the vote was taken, numerous copies of an article in *Pravda*, which vilified China venomously, violently and in every conceivable way. This contemptible anti-China move in close co-ordination with the United States served to show up the renegade features of the Soviet leading group more clearly than ever.

In the past decade or more, many friendly countries have waged a struggle in the United Nations against the illegal actions of the United States to deprive China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations. At the current U.N. General Assembly, 11 countries — Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, the Congo (B), Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Rumania and Syria — tabled a joint draft resolution proposing the restoration to China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations and firmly demanding the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek gang from it. Many countries which uphold justice also spoke out on China's behalf. The Chinese people express their thanks for such just and friendly deeds.

The result of the voting on the question of China's representation at the current General Assembly session shows once again that, unless the United Nations rids itself of U.S. control, it is impossible to expel the Chiang Kai-shek gang and restore to China her legitimate rights in the United Nations.

Therefore, the fundamental question now, as it has been in the past, is one of freeing the United Nations from the control of the United States and its collaborators, thoroughly reorganizing it and completely rectifying all the mistakes it has committed.

We want to make it plain to the U.S. imperialists: the Chinese people ask the United Nations for nothing.

Chairman Mao has said: "Our enemies are short-sighted. They fail to see our great and united strength at home and abroad. They fail to see that the founding of the People's Republic of China announced the end, for ever, of the era of the Chinese people's subjection to foreign imperialism." The U.S. imperialists and their followers, who persist in their policy of hostility towards China at the United Nations, are indeed such short-sighted persons. It can be said with certainty that U.S. imperialism's domination of the United Nations will be broken and that the time is sure to come when the people of all countries will run their own affairs.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, Dec. 2.*)

CORRECTION: In "Commemorating Lu Hsun's Rebellious Spirit" in *P.R.* No. 45, on page 23, line 2 in paragraph 6 in the left-hand column should read "policy presented by China's revolutionary party of . . ."

Mao Tse-tung's Thought—Source of Boundless Wisdom and Courage

A Fighter Pilot on What He Learnt From Chairman Mao's Works

by TUNG HSIAO-HAI

Comrade Tung Hsiao-hai commands a fighter squadron of the P.L.A. Air Force which recently received the title of "Heroic Air Squadron" from the Ministry of National Defence. In the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and in defence of China's own air space, this squadron downed or damaged 14 enemy planes without loss or damage to itself. This article by Comrade Tung Hsiao-hai graphically explains the why and how of these victories. Daring to fight and being good at fighting, the squadron, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, is a superb example of wisdom and courage of the proletarian army — wisdom and courage stemming from the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. — Ed.

COMRADE Lin Piao has said: "The greatest fighting force are people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, who are brave and unafraid of death." I did not understand this truth before. I had thought: an aeroplane is a high-precision modern weapon, so without technique you can't even get it off the ground, let alone fight. Air warfare is mainly a contest of skill. However, in aerial combat these problems often crop up: Dare I take on an enemy with greater skill than mine? Dare I take on an enemy whose aircraft performance capabilities are superior to mine? Dare I attack and take on an enemy who outnumber me? Dare I get up close in attack? Dare I go off in hot pursuit if the enemy takes tricky evasive action? Dare I counter-attack when caught at a disadvantage? The answer to all these questions lies in the word "courage." If one lacks courage then the best plane and the highest order of skill are of no avail!

Courage Engenders Skill and Wisdom

Someone once said: "The more skill, the more daring." I think this is not so. This is not giving prominence to politics. This is a reflection of the purely military viewpoint because it overemphasizes the role

of skill to the neglect of the ideological factor. It puts skill first and ideology second.

Having skill is one thing, but whether this skill can be brought into full play in air combat is altogether another matter. It remains to be seen in whose hands this skill is, the state of his morale, whether he has courage or not. We are people's pilots, boundlessly loyal to the Party and the people and with a high sense of responsibility to the cause of the world proletarian revolution. Once we have mastered skill we are "tigers with wings." Even if our skill for the time being is not of a very high order, we will still use the utmost courage to make the fullest use of our skill to wipe out the enemy.

Not long after our squadron was formed, some comrades went off to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. At that time, they had logged only 20 to 30 hours flying time, and were not technically proficient, while most of their opponents, the U.S. air pirates, had seen service in World War II and had chalked up a thousand or two thousand hours in the air. The U.S. air bandits could be said to be "skilled" but they did not have much courage. Our skill compared to theirs was not of a high order, but because of our boundless anger against the U.S. air pirates for their bloody crimes in wantonly bombing Korea and our northeast, our fighters saw red as soon as they caught sight of the U.S. bandits and gave the enemy all they had once they got hold of him. In their very first encounter they brought down three enemy planes.

Once when Chang Yi-lin of our squadron was on the tail of an enemy plane, the enemy dived from 10,000 metres to 200-300 metres, heading for the sea to escape. Chang Yi-lin had never before flown at that altitude and never over the sea, but he followed the enemy down and over the sea, doing something he had never mastered. The speed reached exceeded the theoretical capability of his type of plane; the aircraft frame was badly strained but Chang Yi-lin cleverly

stabilized his machine and with invincible heroism held on relentlessly to the enemy whom he eventually shot into the sea.

Of course we do not deny the role of skill. Our proletarian fighters with a high degree of class consciousness and dauntless courage plus sure-fire skill are like winged tigers, able to display tremendous prowess in battle. Skill is a factor in fighting power but it is not the determining factor. Skill is directed by thought. It is not the basis of courage. Courage is based on a man's proletarian class consciousness, based on the great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Courage Can Change Passivity Into Initiative

Chairman Mao has said: "Freedom of action is the very life of an army and, once it is lost, the army is close to defeat or destruction." Air combat is a struggle for the initiative between the enemy and ourselves, a struggle against passivity.

To win the initiative, to maintain it or to extricate oneself from a passive position and seize the initiative require courage. Courage, however, is in no sense recklessness. It is the thought and action of daring to struggle and daring to win victory based on proletarian consciousness and resulting from a scientific analysis of both the enemy and ourselves. Only where there is the maximum courage can one seize the initiative in an air combat by action that is swift, close, accurate and fierce.

On July 29, 1958, comrades of our squadron chalked up the famous battle score of 3:0. It was the result of giving full play to this courageous spirit of seizing the initiative.

That day, the clouds hung low over the scene of battle and the wily enemy hugged the cloud cover. If our four planes flew up through the clouds separately as usual and then regrouped for attack the enemy would discover us and attack us before we even had time to complete our formation. So the best way of seizing the initiative under the conditions prevailing was to fly in formation through the clouds to surprise the enemy, attacking them as soon as we emerged. But our comrades had never flown in formation at low altitude through clouds. Because of poor visibility, in such an operation, one plane might fly into another. In order to gain the initiative, Comrade Chao Teh-an who was leading the flight, took full account of the flying ability of the comrades, resolutely decided on this method. As we emerged into the clear, the four enemy planes were still cautiously hugging the clouds. Chao Teh-an, Kao Chang-chi and other comrades took them by surprise and gave them all they had, downing or damaging three of the four hostile planes.

Of course, not all our fighting in the air went off as smoothly as this. We had our awkward moments

too. However, **Chairman Mao has taught us: "The inferior side can wrest the initiative and victory from the superior side by securing certain conditions through active subjective endeavour in accordance with the actual circumstances."** So long as we give play to our courageous proletarian spirit, passivity can be transformed into initiative. That was what happened in my first engagement.

That day, a dozen enemy planes skimmed furtively over the sea and then climbed sharply. Four planes of our squadron and another four from a fraternal squadron went up to intercept them. When we took off the enemy were already above us. The initiative was in their hands. They had the advantage of us — in numbers, altitude and position, and we were directly in their line of fire. The enemy were cocky, and shouted, "Look down there! What a chance!" If, at that moment, we had shown the least sign of fear or wavered, in that passive and dangerous position, the damage would have been great. However, we were people's pilots armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. We were not overawed by the enemy's belligerence. Each of us, raging with anger, flew like tigers suddenly and fiercely into the enemy formation. From that instant we and the enemy were locked in battle. We hung on to them and they hung on to us. When the enemy were on our tails we were not intimidated, only our hatred for the enemy increased, and so too did our will to kill. When the plane flying in support warned: "Enemy on our tail" the lead plane immediately answered, "Counter-attack! Turn!" The enemy were very cocky so we counter-attacked again and again to knock some of the cockiness out of them. When two enemy planes came up behind Chang Yi-lin, Kao Chang-chi in the lead plane immediately turned about and headed straight at them. Those two air pirates did not dare face him out and they turned tail to flee. At that moment, one of them in a fluster got in front of Chang Yi-lin who pounced on him and sent him down with a burst.

Practice has made me profoundly conscious of the decisive role that a courageous spirit plays in seizing the initiative and extricating one's self from a disadvantageous position in air combat. As long as you have a dauntless spirit, you will be able to transform a situation of passivity into one of holding the initiative, move from a position of disadvantage to one of advantage, from the unfavourable to the favourable and win final victory under any critical circumstances.

"Aerial Bayonet Fighting" Is the Hallmark Of Courage

Air fighting is a life and death struggle. We want to destroy the enemy and they want to destroy us. We have a magic weapon to crush them with, a weapon pointed out to us by **Vice-Chairman Lin Piao: Close-quarter fighting. Our tactic is to use our strong points to attack the enemy's weak points; in this way we can**

most effectively destroy the enemy and preserve ourselves.

All our pilots are brave in combat and this is our strong point. Enemy pilots are scared of death and this is their weak point. The enemy's weapons and equipment generally are better and that is their strong point. Our weapons and equipment are not as good and that is our weak point. In air fighting, if we stab into the enemy as soon as we discover them and take them on at close quarters they cannot make full use of their weapons and equipment and so their strong point is nullified. We can then make full use of our strong points to destroy him.

In one engagement with the enemy, Wang Ming-yen of our squadron gave the enemy a shock by flying head-on at him. The enemy pilot, taken aback, and making use of his plane's better banking qualities, tried to break away, circle round behind Wang Ming-yen, and pick a chance to attack again. But Wang Ming-yen gave the enemy no chance to recover. Gripping his controls, he manoeuvred his plane into close pursuit of the enemy, giving him a thorough scare. The enemy was unable to make fullest use of his weapon. Wang Ming-yen got closer and closer to him and after they had circled 14 times around and around and when he had got so close that he could see the enemy's head, he opened fire. The burst was deadly accurate and the enemy plane plummeted down like a headless fly. This "aerial bayonet fight" was a victory for giving full play to man's subjective initiative.

In the past some comrades had thought: planes fly so fast these days, covering several hundred metres a second, that if one gets up too close in a fight there is more than a chance of crashing into the enemy. The enemy will be destroyed but it's hard to say what one's own fate will be. So better fight a bit further away. Later we made a careful study of Chairman Mao's instructions on preserving oneself and destroying the enemy. **Chairman Mao has said: "It should be pointed out that destruction of the enemy is the primary object of war and self-preservation the secondary, because only by destroying the enemy in large numbers can one effectively preserve oneself."** This made me realize that in war the first thing to do was to destroy the enemy, and a good way to do this was close-quarter fighting. Distance naturally affects accuracy and sometimes one not only misses the target completely but you yourself can get shot down by an enemy missile.

Of course, fighter speeds are very high and collisions can occur, but in fighting a battle one must be prepared for a bit of danger; "one cannot catch tiger cubs without going into a tiger's lair." Destroying the enemy involves some risks. If necessary we should be prepared even to lose our lives to bring down the enemy by crashing into him. We are class-conscious proletarian fighters and for the sake of liberating all mankind we stand ready to brave a sea of flame, to sacrifice ourselves heroically without flinching and never be afraid of death. We die to enable more people to live;

our individual sacrifice is for the preservation of the collective.

Courage Gives Absolute Superiority

"Thoroughgoing materialists are fearless." Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, conscious proletarian revolutionary fighters are not afraid of any difficulty, not afraid of any weapon nor of any enemy. U.S. imperialism constantly boasting of its "air superiority" scares the wits out of the modern revisionists and other cowards. But in our view the "air superiority" of U.S. imperialism is not so formidable. We hold that the "superiority" of U.S. imperialism must not be held in awe but should be correctly looked at from the viewpoint of "one divides into two." The various aspects of its "superiority" are frequently cancelled out by their many inherently irremediable defects.

Let us analyse some aspects of their so-called superiority.

"Speed." Some enemy planes are fast, and that is a fact. But an increase in speed reduces the time available for aiming and firing and this affects accuracy. And the faster the plane the more difficult it is for it to turn. When attacked we can make use of our slower speed and tighter turns to dart to one side and let the pursuing enemy plane overshoot us. By the time the enemy turns around we are in a good position to attack and bring him down.

"Missiles." Some enemy planes are armed with air-to-air missiles and can attack us at a distance. But when the enemy carries missiles he becomes clumsy, flies slower and his plane is less manoeuvrable, which gives us our chance. More important, missiles must be launched at a distance so that when we boldly fly up close to the enemy his missiles are really useless, and not only will not hit us but will make it easier for us to knock him down. In fact, their missiles are quite likely to hit one of their own planes. Last year, U.S. planes armed with missiles invaded our territorial air space over Hainan Island. When our naval air force fighters got up close to them they lost their nerve and let loose some missiles which did not touch us but brought down one of their own planes. It was quite a joke.

"They can stay up in the air longer." In order to carry out aggression abroad U.S. imperialism's planes can operate far from their bases. But because they make war in other countries and are far from their bases the period of time they can engage in effective combat is actually short. Furthermore, because they have to fly a long way, they have to carry more fuel; this adds to their weight and to the chances of an explosion when hit by our bullets.

That is how we look at the "superiority" of the U.S. air pirates. We despise them not only because we have made a scientific analysis of their weapons and equipment and so on, but mainly because we clearly understand what **Chairman Mao has taught us:**

"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." We know that the U.S. aggressor is sickly and weak. Their pilots are very reactionary and very cunning but they are afraid of death. Officers and men are at loggerheads; superiors and inferiors, department and department and unit and unit are rent with contradictions. On top of that they are waging an unjust war; they are murderers and robbers and are opposed by the people everywhere. When fighting they cannot but become deaf and blind, and as they are fighting far from their base they are at a disadvantage and get kicked around everywhere. They are attacked in the air and from the ground and this makes their pilots even more frightened in battle. They cannot do anything about this weakness of theirs; in this they are absolutely inferior.

In mankind's military history it has always been the revolutionary people armed with inferior weapons who in the long run have defeated the better armed and equipped counter-revolution. Today, U.S. imperialism is still boasting of its "superiority" in this and that. Well, they have their "superiority," and we have ours. Let them fight with their "superiority"; we will fight with ours. Our courage gives us absolute superiority and no enemy can run off with that and no enemy has anything which can compare with that. We can defeat all our enemies by relying on this spiritual atom bomb!

Our Courage Has Its Source in Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The courage of our proletarian revolutionary fighters has its source in the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. It is the expression of the revolutionary spirit of serving the people devotedly and wholeheartedly; it is the highest and concentrated expression of hatred for the enemy and love for the people, expressing the determination not to give up the struggle until all the reactionaries in the world have been wiped out and the whole of mankind is liberated.

Fighting the enemy is a life or death question. As fighters of the people's air force we are prepared at all times to give our lives for the cause of the people. **Chairman Mao has taught us: "Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. But we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death."** The lives of our fighter pilots armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought belong to the Party, to the people, to the working class. We live for the Party and the people. If death is necessary for the sake of the people, we die fearlessly.

Fearlessness comes only with selflessness. The biggest enemy of courage is selfishness. If a people's fighter pilot is to dare to fight the enemy, he must dare to fight mistaken ideas in himself first; if he is to dare to fight courageously at close quarters with the

enemy, he must first of all dare to fight mistaken ideas within himself "courageously at close quarters."

The more up-to-date the weapon the more revolutionary must be the thinking of the man using that weapon. The purity of proletarian ideology demanded is a thousand times greater than the degree of accuracy which is demanded technically. A tiny error in technique sometimes means very little, but a slight impurity in proletarian ideology has big repercussions in battle. Seemingly impossible victories are brought off by selflessness but, on the other hand, even sure victories are lost through selfishness.

I once thought that as I was the son of a poor peasant family I was ideologically pure. Sometimes I excused my faults by saying that remoulding is a long term task and I could take my time about it. I always excused myself. Now I realize that ideological remoulding is like fighting a battle; one must concentrate on attacking it as soon as it appears. I felt this all the more so when I read **Chairman Mao's words: "Countless revolutionary martyrs have laid down their lives in the interests of the people, and our hearts are filled with pain as we the living think of them — can there be any personal interest, then, that we would not sacrifice or any error that we would not discard?"** This shook me and strengthened my determination to overcome erroneous ideas. Once I realized this, I waged a resolute struggle against all expressions of selfish individualism within me. I would expose my own shortcomings and welcome others to expose my shortcomings too and once they were brought out I would pay attention to overcoming them. After a while I would sum up to see how thorough had been my remoulding. In this way little victories added up to a big victory and the concept of "self" grew less and less and the concept of "public" grew larger and larger, and courage naturally grew too.

This is not to say that I am entirely selfless. No, not at all. Ideological remoulding is, indeed, a long-term process with many ups and downs; the struggle between proletarian ideology and bourgeois ideology goes on constantly and if the East wind does not prevail over the West wind then the West wind will prevail over the East wind. To triumph over the enemy ideologically one must rely on the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. The more of Mao Tse-tung's thought there is in our heads the less there is of selfishness and the greater is one's courage. Only by studying Chairman Mao's writings, following his teachings and acting according to his instructions, can struggle become happiness and dedication of one's life to the revolution, a glorious thing.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Mankind's era of wars will be brought to an end by our own efforts, and beyond doubt the war we wage is part of the final battle." This is indeed a glorious cause and the greatest happiness for a revolutionary fighter. If the U.S. imperialists dare to impose war on us we shall resolutely, thoroughly, completely and utterly wipe them out!

China Introduces Fermentation Dewaxing Process in Oil Refining

RAISING high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and daring to blaze new trails and conquer unclimbed heights, workers and scientific and technical personnel of Shanghai have developed one of the latest techniques in oil refining—fermentation dewaxing. They have thus, in just over five years, succeeded where some capitalist countries have failed in efforts extending over decades. The new technique is already being used in industrial production and the resulting high grade low pour-point oil is of much better quality than U.S. oils of the same type. Marked progress has also been made in utilizing the yeast produced in the fermentation process. These breakthroughs thus enable China to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in the production of high-grade oils and high protein yeast from its rich petroleum resources.

Fermentation dewaxing is a new technique by which the paraffin in crude oil is removed or "eaten" by particular strains of bacteria. It is employed to refine low pour-point oils for precision instruments used at high altitudes or in low temperatures, and to produce high protein yeast for the food and pharmaceutical industries. It is of great importance in strengthening national defence and developing new techniques.

Some capitalist countries have been studying this technique for more than half a century, but up to now only a very few have reached the stage of intermediate experimentation. It was only in May 1961 that the young scientific and technical personnel of one of the institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences took up the study of this new technique. But by 1963, in their resolve to work hard and catch up with and surpass the Western capitalist countries in the shortest possible time, daring to think, act and make revolution, they achieved their first successes. In another two years and more, they had completed their intermediate experiments. According to available data, the largest fermentation vessel operating in other parts of the world has a capacity of 15,000 litres; those in Shanghai today are many times bigger.

This success in fermentation dewaxing is another brilliant victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Research for the Revolution

At first, this research project was in the hands of bourgeois technical "experts" who worked behind

closed doors for personal fame and material gain. Whenever they accidentally hit on a bacteria capable of "eating" paraffin, they became complacent, plunging into physiological-biochemical analyses even though that particular bacteria might not be usable in actual industrial production. They were animated by the drive to gather data for "academic papers," dreaming of some day becoming "experts" in oil fermentation.

Most of the young people in the research group were fresh from college and their average age was under 26. They had never studied fermentation dewaxing before; they lacked relevant data and reference material and, what's more, they lacked practical experience. But their class consciousness was greatly enhanced in the great socialist education movement. With the help of the Communist Party and Youth League organizations, they got together to study Chairman Mao's writings. In the last two years they made a special effort to study the three articles *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. These studies enabled them to see more clearly the ugly soul of the bourgeois "experts" who worked for personal fame and material gain. They condemned the attitude of treating one's knowledge as private property. They came to understand that all work must be for the revolution, and they became more determined than ever to master fermentation dewaxing for the Party and the revolution. With this came greater confidence. They declared: "What the Western bourgeoisie can do, we of the Chinese working class can also do; what the Western bourgeoisie cannot do, we of the Chinese working class will certainly be able to do!" They looked on every experiment as a serious struggle against the imperialists and modern revisionists in the fight for time and speedier progress.

Taking Part in Practice and Going Among the Masses

True to Chairman Mao's teachings, these young scientific and technical workers threw off the many restrictions and conventions laid down by the bourgeois "experts" in scientific research. They left their laboratories and went among the masses to take part in practice. They worked tirelessly to find different strains of bacteria suitable for industrial production. Out of a thousand strains which they tested in hun-

dreds of experiments, they singled out a few which could absorb more paraffin than the rest and could therefore be used in production. In this manner they solved the key problem in the fermentation of petroleum, and gained their initial success in dewaxing.

The institute then handed over its process to an experimental plant for experiments on a bigger scale. This plant was reinforced by a number of young workers sent by other interested factories and plants. But because of the different conditions of production existing in the institute and the plant, the results of the plant's experiments were unstable. The young scientists and technicians, therefore, asked to be sent to the plant in a body to work together with the workers there, study the situation, unearth the trouble and find out how to overcome it. They regarded this as a means not only of solving problems in production and research through practical investigation and study, but, more important still, as a means of learning from the workers so as to remould their own ideologies and advance their revolutionization by taking part in labour among and alongside the masses. They arrived at the experimental plant carrying their copies of Chairman Mao's works. They went to work in the workshops and held discussions with the veteran workers. They listened to the old workers as they compared the new and old societies and got a fine lesson in proletarian class education. The workers' deep indignation at the attempts of the imperialists and revisionists to strangle China by preventing it from getting oil and their firm determination to take China's own road in developing its own petroleum industry was a profound lesson for the young scientific and technical workers.

They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." True to Chairman Mao's instructions, they were determined to learn from the workers and rely on them in making joint experiments. They gave enthusiastic help to the workers in mastering the methods of selecting the bacteria and using the equipment needed.

Together with the workers, after making a diligent study of Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*, they were successful in discerning the principal contradiction among the several contradictions involved and the reasons for the fluctuating results in the plant's experiments. Together, they worked out ways to improve and reorganize production.

In the fermented petroleum, the bacteria and oil are so intermingled that neither can be used. In the laboratory, this problem of separation had not been solved by the scientific and technical personnel, but the workers in the plant, once they had grasped the process of dewaxing, were able to solve this problem in practice by daring to think, speak out, act, forge

ahead and make revolution. This was a further education to the scientific and technical staff. It gave them deeper understanding of the wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's teaching that intellectuals must identify themselves with and learn from the worker and peasant masses. As Chairman Mao long ago pointed out, actually many so-called intellectuals are, relatively speaking, most ignorant. The young scientists and technicians realized, indeed, that the workers and peasants have more knowledge than they. All this further strengthened their determination to learn from the workers and peasants, and finally enabled them to complete, together with the workers, the project of large-scale experimentation in the fermentation dewaxing of petroleum.

Uninterrupted Revolution, Constant Progress

Following the initial success of their experiments, the young people once more studied this quotation from Chairman Mao: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong."

To carry fermentation dewaxing a further step forward, they now faced the task of working out the full technological process and devising the equipment needed. At that time some people still believed that a research institute would get nowhere in tackling the technological process. However, the young people of this group saw things differently. They were of the opinion that: "At this moment our country urgently needs to develop this new technological process and new equipment for the petroleum refining industry. This task we take as our unshirkable responsibility."

Down With Foreign Conventions; Take Our Own Road of Industrial Development

These young people were determined to master the complex technology involved in designing a large fermentation vessel. Moreover, to facilitate nationwide adoption of the results of their research, they also decided to devise equipment of a Chinese-type by kicking over foreign conventions, proceeding from existing conditions in our country and taking actual production needs strictly into account. During their persevering experiments they followed Chairman Mao's teaching of strategically despising difficulties and tactically taking them seriously. Finally they succeeded in designing the new equipment.

The findings of research in fermentation dewaxing are being steadily extended and enriched in practice. The original technological process was further

Chinese Students Studying in Hungary Return

Five Chinese students studying in Hungary returned to Peking on November 30. Anti-revisionist fighters at the front, they were unwarrantedly ordered to leave the country by the Hungarian Government. Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, received them the next day. On behalf of Chairman Mao, the Party's Central Committee and the State Council, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended warm regards to these anti-revisionist fighters who had returned home in triumph. He praised them for their firm proletarian stand in the struggle against revisionism, and said that they had done the right thing and had done it well. The Vice-Premier urged them to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, actively take part in the great proletarian cultural revolution to temper themselves and do a good job in this revolution.

More than 1,000 workers, Red Guards and government workers, holding up portraits of Chairman Mao and placards with quotations from Chairman Mao, gave the five students a rousing welcome on their return to Peking. A welcome meeting was held at the railway station, during which speakers strongly protested against the Hungarian Government for unilaterally sabotaging the Sino-Hungarian cultural co-operation agreement and for further

worsening relations between the two countries. They pointed out that the Hungarian Government, by following Soviet revisionism in opposing China, would come to no good end.

The meeting opened with everyone singing *The East Is Red*. Next, everyone opened his red-covered copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and read aloud Chairman Mao's teaching: **"I hold that it is bad as far as we are concerned if a person, a political party, an army or a school is not attacked by the enemy, for in that case it would definitely mean that we have sunk to the level of the enemy. It is good if we are attacked by the enemy, since it proves that we have drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves. It is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us as utterly black and without a single virtue; it demonstrates that we have not only drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves but achieved a great deal in our work."**

Addressing the meeting, Vice-Minister of Higher Education Tuan Lo-fu said: "Turning facts upside down, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry alleged that the Chinese Government had 'unilaterally' decided not to let Hungarian students continue their studies in China, and, in an attempt to evade its responsibility for sabotaging relations between the two countries, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry labelled the just action of Chinese Red Guards in putting up big-character posters protesting the Hungarian Government's expulsion of Chinese students as 'improper interference' with

the normal activities of the Hungarian Embassy in China. Lies, however, can never cover up the truth. The slanders of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry against the Chinese Government and the Red Guards can only expose it all the more."

Tuan Lo-fu added that the Hungarian Government's expulsion of Chinese students was no isolated event. Hungarian newspapers and journals have recently published a large number of anti-China articles, wildly distorting, smearing and attacking China's great proletarian cultural revolution and China's domestic and foreign policies. All these are the latest manifestations of tailing after the Soviet revisionist leading clique in opposing China. Tuan Lo-fu stressed that all those opposing China would come to no good end. In following the Soviet revisionists to oppose China, the Hungarian Government would certainly come to no good end either.

"The Hungarian leading clique has driven you out," said Tuan Lo-fu, "because they are afraid of your spreading the great thought of Mao Tse-tung among the youth and other people of Hungary. But truth can never be shut out; the great thought of Mao Tse-tung can never be shut out."

Amid warm applause, Liu Li-kuei spoke on behalf of the returned students. He expressed heartfelt gratitude to Chairman Mao, the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, for his teachings and deep concern for them. He thanked the people of the motherland for their great support and hearty welcome.

improved by young workers in Shanghai plants operating in this field, young people who dare to think, speak, act, break through and make revolution. Guided by the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, they refused to take the road laid down by the research institute and after 17 experiments developed a new technological process for fermentation. New discoveries have also been made in breeding the bacteria and in the technological process of separating the bacteria from the petroleum. These have helped smooth the industrial application of research results.

The research results achieved by these young scientists and technicians are being further popularized. Consistently following Chairman Mao's teachings, relying on co-operation between leading cadres, technical personnel and workers, and working in co-ordination with the workers of an oil refinery, these young people have since developed high-grade oils with still lower pour-points. They have thus put China's technological process for dewaxing petroleum in the vanguard of world achievements in this sphere.

Liu Li-kuei cited many facts exposing the Hungarian Government's shameless act of depriving the Chinese students of their right to study by using arbitrary and base methods. He expressed his great indignation and strongly protested against this.

Liu Li-kuei said that the truculent and unreasonable action by the Hungarian Government was also condemned by the Hungarian people and foreign students in Hungary. He added that when the Hungarian students, teachers and workers heard about this, many of them angrily described it as "improper," while some said that the Hungarian people were not to blame because they disapproved of the unjustified action of their government. They said that if a poll on the matter were conducted among Hungarian students, the overwhelming majority would certainly vote against it. They pointed out that the decision was made by the leadership and that they were dissatisfied. Liu Li-kuei said that they reluctantly bade the Chinese students good-bye and that they pledged to stand always on the side of the Chinese people. He revealed that they had asked the Chinese students to convey the regards of the Hungarian youth to the Red Guards.

The fact that the Hungarian Government used every means to drive out the five Chinese students, Liu Li-kuei said, was the inevitable result of its consistent following of the Soviet revisionists in opposing China, and its fear of revolution and of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He added: "Just as many Hungarian schoolmates told us, 'the Hungarian Government does not have an independent policy. Since Moscow drove out Chinese students, how could the Hungarian Government not follow suit?'"

Chinese Compatriots in Macao Protest Against Portuguese Authorities' Brutalities

Portuguese authorities in Macao brutally persecuted Chinese residents of Taipa Island (Macao) recently. More than 40 Chinese were wounded as a result of severe beatings by armed police. Compatriots from all

circles in Macao held meetings strongly protesting the Portuguese authorities' deliberate persecution and bloody crimes against the Chinese.

In order to provide a school for their children, the Chinese residents had collected funds and rented a house which they intended to turn into a school. On November 15, the Portuguese authorities arbitrarily obstructed them from renovating the building and resorted to extremely brutal measures. While inducing the residents to send representatives to negotiate and then illegally placing them under arrest, the Portuguese authorities sent deputy head of the police bureau Antonio Vaz Antunes, in command of a large body of armed police, to assault and beat up the unarmed residents in two waves. More than 40 Chinese were injured, ten of them seriously. Fourteen of the injured and two reporters of the *Macao Daily News*, who were covering the story, were illegally arrested and "sentences" were passed on the residents' representatives.

The sanguinary fascist atrocities by the Portuguese authorities have aroused great indignation among compatriots in Macao. It has been a consistent practice of the Portuguese imperialists to persecute Chinese compatriots in Macao. This time, the persecution was planned and premeditated. Chinese compatriots have sent representatives to lodge a serious protest with the Portuguese authorities and make five demands: Severe punishment of the culprits, no more violations of the legitimate rights and interests of the residents, payment of compensation for all losses, annulment of the sentencing of the arrested and assurance against any recurrence of similar beatings. In particular, they demanded that the Portuguese authorities severely punish Antonio Vaz Antunes, the chief culprit, and openly apologize to the Chinese compatriots.

Compatriots in Macao sternly pointed out: "The Portuguese authorities' bloody atrocities in their persecution of Chinese are extremely serious. The Portuguese authorities are fully responsible for the bloody atrocities and their consequences. We are closely following develop-

ments concerning this incident and the attitude of the Portuguese authorities."

Latest reports from Macao said that the Portuguese authorities there had followed up their November 15 atrocities with still more serious fascist brutalities on December 3 and 4 when they sent out large groups of armed police and troops against Chinese residents. According to preliminary investigations, seven Chinese compatriots were killed and 76 injured.

A.A.J.A. Secretariat Delegations to Visit African and Arab Countries

Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association Djawoto gave a reception in Peking on November 30 in honour of the Secretariat's friendship delegations which, led separately by L.E. Morrison and I. Sugiyama, were to visit African and Arab countries.

Speaking at the reception, Djawoto said that the delegations' visits were of great significance since they were to be carried out at a time when the newly emerging nations of Africa and Asia were playing an increasingly important part in the common struggle against U.S.-led imperialism.

Djawoto condemned the recent armed intrusion by "Israel" — a tool of U.S. imperialism — into the southern part of the Arab territory of Jordan and the concentration of Israeli forces on the Syrian border. He said that the A.A.J.A. Secretariat had consistently supported the just cause of the Arab and African peoples. He mentioned the fact that the previous delegations sent by the A.A.J.A. to visit Asian and African countries had strengthened the solidarity and relations between the Secretariat and the member organizations and had promoted the unity between the Afro-Asian peoples and journalists in their struggles against U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the salvation of their countries.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, proposed a toast at the reception where an atmosphere of militant solidarity prevailed.

ROUND THE WORLD

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY UNITED ACTION

Bargaining Moved to Moscow

Both Canadian Foreign Minister Martin and British Foreign Secretary Brown were guests in Moscow last month where they had secret talks with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kosygin and Foreign Minister Gromyko.

Prior to his Moscow visit, Brown had exchanged views in London with Johnson's special envoy Harriman on the "peace strategy for Vietnam." He brought with him this oral message to the Soviet authorities: "America will agree to interrupt the bombing if Hanoi agrees to negotiations, even unofficial ones." Martin, too, was reported to have brought a "new Vietnam peace plan" to Moscow. As for the Soviet leaders, it was disclosed that during the talks they refrained from mentioning U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam at all. Instead, they merely asked that "the U.S. halt its bombing of north Vietnam as a condition for starting peace talks" and "as a first step towards peace in Vietnam." This was in line with Gromyko's talks with Johnson at the White House in October and with the Soviet leaders' recent discussions in Moscow with former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kohler. Obviously, this attitude of the Soviet leaders fits in nicely with the message Brown brought to Moscow. Both are aimed at inducing the Vietnamese people to stop fighting and accept "peace talks" with a bombing halt as the bait.

During the discussions, the Soviet leaders were reported to have told Martin and Brown that the conclusion of a treaty on nuclear non-proliferation was "urgent and important." On November 23, AP quoted British officials in Moscow as saying that the Soviet leading group "has shown interest in doing something about nuclear non-proliferation, particularly after the Chinese successfully fired a nuclear rocket." On November 25, AP again quoted

"qualified sources" as saying that the talks had left Brown "more hopeful that progress would be made on a treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons when the Geneva disarmament talks resume early next year."

The recent Soviet-Canadian and Soviet-British talks in Moscow were in fact a continuation of the big international deal being made by the Soviet and U.S. authorities as they engage in counter-revolutionary united action. The only difference is that the centre of business has been moved to Moscow, and that Martin and Brown have been serving as brokers.

U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE

Vile Crime Against Humanity

Recently, a committee under the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation published the second volume of the Black Book on U.S. crimes in south Vietnam. Entitled *They Are Even More Ruthless Than Hitler*, it further exposes the crimes of the U.S. imperialists in resorting to chemical warfare in their war of aggression against south Vietnam. The first volume of the Black Book entitled *The Greatest War Criminals of Our Time* was published last July.

The Black Book shows: Since the end of 1961, the U.S. imperialists have been resorting to toxic chemicals to destroy crops and spread terror and famine in the hope of forcing the south Vietnamese into concentration camps known as "strategic hamlets." From 1962 to 1964, they intensified the spraying of toxic chemicals over larger areas in the southern part of Trung Bo and Nam Bo. The number of people poisoned, the acreage of paddyfields, orchards and trees harmed and domestic animals killed have been increasing many fold year by year. In 1965, the number of provinces affected by toxic chemicals rose to 26 (3/5 of all south Vietnam's provinces), the damaged area reached 700,000 hectares, and 146,274

people were poisoned. In recent months, the U.S. imperialists have frenziedly sprayed toxic chemicals in south Trung Bo, Tay Nguyen and Nam Bo. In September this year, they sprayed toxic chemicals in both the southern and northern parts of the demilitarized zone.

The Black Book cites numerous facts to show that the U.S. troops and their satellites and puppets have been using many war gases since late 1964, and especially since the 1965-66 dry season. U.S. officials themselves have acknowledged their use of C.N., C.S. and D.M., and other lethal chemical compounds and asphyxiating gases in south Vietnam.

The Black Book notes in conclusion that the U.S. imperialists are far more barbarous, cynical and shameless than the Hitlerite fascists. Hitler used toxic chemicals secretly and only in concentration camps. The U.S. imperialists are using them openly and on an ever bigger scale. This is a barbarous challenge to humanity.

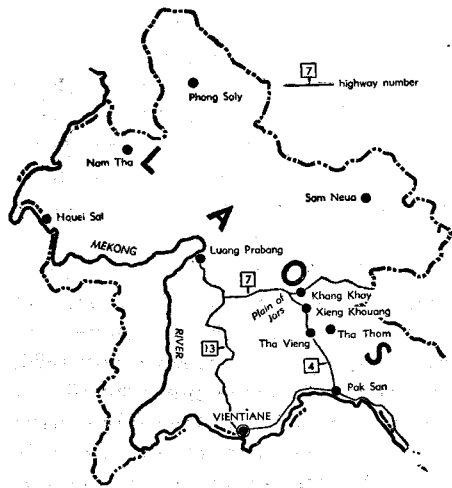
LAOTIAN PATRIOTIC ARMY

Major Victory

The Laotian patriotic army and people recently scored a significant victory in smashing the attacks of the U.S. backed and directed Right-wing forces.

Since November, U.S. aircraft based in Laos and Thailand and others from the 7th Fleet have stepped up their bombing and strafing of the liberated areas in Sam Neua, Xieng Khouang and Luang Prabang Provinces while the Right-wing forces have launched heavy attacks in Central and Lower Laos. This is part of the intensified war activities which U.S. imperialism is carrying out in co-ordination with its dry season "escalation" in Vietnam.

On November 24, the Laotian People's Liberation Army and the patriotic neutral forces recaptured Tha Thom and Tha Vieng, both towns of military importance in southeastern Xieng Khouang Province, and also freed the nearby liberated areas which had been occupied by the enemy at the end of last year. They inflicted heavy casualties on the



enemy troops. These successes followed a counter-offensive to repulse a large-scale enemy "mopping-up" operation.

Together with other towns in Xieng Khouang Province, Tha Thom and Tha Vieng were liberated by the troops of the Neo Lao Haksat and the neutral forces in late 1960 and early 1961. In 1963, at U.S. instigation the Right-wing forces occupied them in violation of the 1962 cease-fire order.

THE BURUNDI COUP

Republic Set Up

A political coup has taken place in Burundi, in the heart of Africa. In the place of the old monarchy, there is now a new republic. Michel Micombero, former Premier and Defence Minister, is President.

In a broadcast over Bujumbura (Burundi's capital) radio on November 28, Micombero declared that King Ntare V had been overthrown. He accused the monarchy of being "the cause of all our misfortune," and "incapable of assuring progress, unity and reconstruction of the nation."

Micombero also announced the establishment of a provisional national revolutionary committee of army officers with himself as president. This committee would exercise state power until the formation of a new government. In the provinces, army officers replaced the governors.

Bujumbura remains calm after the coup and shops and offices are

open as usual. Burundi's biggest party, the Party of Unity and National Progress, supports the setting up of a presidential regime. The National Union of Students has cabled congratulations to the new government. Other national organizations pledge support. In neighbouring Congo (Leopoldville), however, U.S. puppet chieftain Mobutu screamed that the coup was a "discourteous gesture" towards his country.

Formerly a Belgian "trust territory," Burundi has a population of nearly three million and covers an area of 27,800 sq. kilometres. Following a protracted and heroic struggle, it proclaimed its independence in July 1962 and Mwambutsa IV was made the King of a constitutional monarchy. In July this year, Ntare V assumed power and appointed Micombero as his premier.

INDIA

Famine

More than 100 million people are facing starvation in India. Of the country's 16 states, 13 are calamity stricken. Such is the extent of the current Indian famine which is the worst in several decades.

India's grain output in fiscal 1965-66 was 17.7 million tons or 20 per cent less than in 1964-65, itself a famine year. The situation now is so serious that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has had to admit that there is a national emergency.

In Bihar, this year's summer crop was only one third that of normal. Of the state's 52 million people, 48 million are famine-stricken, and 10 million peasants have deserted their homes. The famine here is reportedly the worst in 200 years.

In Uttar Pradesh, about 50 per cent of the autumn crop failed. The comparatively rich district of Banda has 550,000 famine-stricken people among its population of over 900,000. All Banda's 17 rice mills are closed. In Orissa, 6,500,000 people in five of the state's 12 districts are famine-stricken. The famine is said to be a replica of the great famine which ravaged Orissa 100 years ago.

The Congress government is trying to put the blame on a much publicized drought, but this is not the real cause and can deceive nobody. Feudal exploitation has remained untouched in India since independence. The landlords and rich peasants, who are a very small minority of the rural population, possess most of the land. The poor peasants and farm labourers who are the majority have little or none. Heavy land rents, miscellaneous taxes, shocking interest rates, plus profiteering by merchants, cut the peasants like knives, making life unbearable. About 80 per cent of the country's arable land has no water conservancy works, and when natural calamities occur the results are disastrous.

The Congress government protects this backward land ownership system and ruthlessly exploits the peasant masses. Its so-called "rural construction" measures only profit the landlords and rich peasants at the expense of the peasants. In the past few years it has launched unbridled attacks on China, carried out a big armaments drive, and stepped up its exploitation of the people. All this has accelerated the bankruptcy of the small peasant economy.

U.S. imperialism is taking advantage of the famine to further step up its economic infiltration and political control. The Indian Government has imported large quantities of U.S. grain to hold down prices. Thus the official price of grain often lags behind that for other farm products, markedly reducing the peasants' enthusiasm for grain production. The result is a vicious circle: the acreage planted to grain shrinks — more U.S. grain is dumped — less grain is produced — and again more U.S. grain is dumped.

The famine has sharpened class contradictions in India and added fuel to the people's struggle against the Congress government. In many states, peasants are not only demonstrating but are seizing grain, forcibly harvesting the landlord's crops, and fighting police persecution. And this struggle of the hungry masses is merging with the students' movement and the national minorities' struggle for self-determination.

ACROSS THE LAND

Good Progress in Purchasing Farm Produce

THANKS to the excellent situation created by the all-round bumper harvest this year, state purchases of farm produce and rural side-line products are going at a quick pace. By November 10, grain, cotton, cured tobacco and bast fibres purchased by the state already amounted to more than 60 or 70 per cent of the nation's planned purchase targets. The amounts of many major items purchased were considerably larger than at the same date last year. Compared to last year, the amount of cotton purchased showed a 17 per cent increase; the figure for bast fibres was 23 per cent; cured tobacco, 28 per cent and pigs, 13 per cent.

Giving prominence to politics and Mao Tse-tung's thought is the basic reason for the outstanding job which trading and financial departments have done this year in purchasing farm and side-occupation products. Many purchasing departments have turned their buying stations into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought. During the busiest period the personnel carried on their study of Chairman Mao's writings, relied on revolutionization of their thinking to give impetus to every kind of work, and thereby achieved greater,

faster, better and more economical results in their work. At the same time, these departments also made vigorous efforts to organize the study of Chairman Mao's works among the commune members who came to sell their products to the buying stations. In addition to the state's policy on the purchase of farm products, they propagandized Chairman Mao's instructions on preparedness against war, preparedness against natural calamities and everything for the people. In this way, large numbers of commune members going to the buying stations not only sold their products but received an education in Mao Tse-tung's thought.

New Chemical Grout Technique

A NUMBER of water conservancy engineering units and scientific research institutes have jointly developed a new type of chemical grout. By also making China's first pump for injecting this grout they have raised the country's chemical grout technique to the level of the world's best.

This new grouting material has a viscosity even lower than that of water. Pumped into a concrete or rock crevice thinner than a hair, it

quickly penetrates both walls to a depth of from three to six millimetres, firmly sealing the crevice. It is invaluable for maintenance and repair of concrete structures of water conservancy works, buildings, bridges, railway embankments, wharves and cultural relics made of stone.

The chemical grout was developed by a group of young people whose average age is 25. Most of them started their professional careers not long ago. They had no previous experience in chemical grout production and because of the technical blockade imposed on China by the imperialists and Soviet modern revisionists, no technical reference material was available. When these young people took up their task, certain bourgeois technical "authorities" in this field did their utmost to obstruct it, saying that "some foreign countries have worked on this grout for a long time without any significant progress, so how can you expect to do better?" But the young people refused to be daunted by such obstruction and the innumerable difficulties that beset them. Raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and determined to win honours for the Chinese people, they went on with their experiments.

The chemical grout is incompatible with moisture and oxygen, which affect its effectiveness. In handling these problems the young people found their study of Chairman Mao's essays *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* a great help. Instead of seeking a solution one-sidedly by attempting to improve the properties of the grout in isolation, they boldly sought ways of eliminating moisture and oxygen from the crevices to be treated. This carried their project a big step forward.

A test of the grout at an actual building site needed low temperature in winter conditions. But it so happened that the cold weather had not yet set in when they were ready for the test. To gain time, they therefore made the test in the early mornings when temperatures were relatively low. This provided good enough conditions for collecting the necessary data and the chemical grout was finally successfully developed.



Members of the Dongfeng People's Commune in Pih sien County, Szechuan Province, winnowing, sunning and bagging their rich harvest of rice to sell to the state

Crevices in concrete structures are often thinner than 0.3 millimetres and the grout cannot be got into them without a special pump. The task of developing such a pump was assigned by the Party committee of a water conservancy project to its repair plant. This was small and poorly equipped, but its workers, technical personnel and cadres taking part in the venture studied Chairman Mao's writings and emancipated their minds. After more than a hundred experiments they produced China's first chemical grout pump in three weeks. This made it possible for the new chemical grout to be used widely in production in good time.

Wide Use of New-Type Walking Ploughs in Tibet

AFTER gathering in their eighth successive bumper harvest this year, the emancipated peasants of Tibet are extending their efforts to reform their old-type farm tools. New types of walking ploughs were used on 80 per cent of Tibet's farmland this autumn. This marks a big change in Tibet's farm production.

Tibetan farmers as a general rule used primitive ploughs made entirely of wood. Ploughing was slow work and results were poor. Since liberation the Communist Party and the government have been supplying Tibet with large numbers of new-type walking ploughs every year. With such ploughs being used this past autumn on an area more than 30 per cent larger than the past year, the ploughing was done far better and much more speedily.

Briefs

The Peking Taojanting Electrostatic Equipment Plant has produced an electrostatic paint spray-gun which on a given surface uses 30 to 50 per cent less paint than an ordinary manual sprayer. The paint furthermore is more evenly spread and more firmly bonded on.

* * *

Shenyang has made a new-type fire-proofing material which, if applied as a thin coating only a hair's

breadth thick to inflammable material, protects it from burning even when subjected for up to 15 minutes to a heat of 700° C. If the coating is made three or four times thicker it will give 15 minutes protection against a heat of 900-1,000° C. The new fire-proofing material was made by a small chemical engineering group of the Tungsheng People's Commune.

* * *

The Tatung Colliery in Shansi Province, north China, recently commissioned another pair of large modern shafts with a designed annual capacity of 900,000 tons of coal. De-

signed and built by Chinese workers and technical personnel, and equipped with Chinese-made machinery, the new mine is fairly highly mechanized.

* * *

A big electric pumping station was recently completed and commissioned at Tengkou on the north bank of the Yellow River in Inner Mongolia. It will use its 34 big pumps to raise water from the Yellow River to irrigate 550,000 *mu* of farmland in Tumochuan, a grain-growing area of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, and Paotow's suburban farms.

Watch Returned to Japanese Owner After China Tour

THIS story recently went the rounds in Japan:

In June this year commune members of the No. 1 Production Team of Luchia Village in the Mayu People's Commune in Chihnsien County, Hopei Province, north China, bought a batch of chemical fertilizer from the local supply and marketing co-op. Opening one of the bags they found a woman's wrist watch lying between the brown paper cover and the inner plastic envelope. The markings on the bag showed that the fertilizer came from Japan and they guessed that the owner of the watch must be in Japan. The first thing that struck the commune members of New China was: "How anxious the owner of the watch must be!" They immediately sent both watch and fertilizer bag to the Party committee of the commune with the suggestion that an attempt be made to return the watch to the owner.

From the commune Party committee the watch went to the county and so on up to the provincial government and then to the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Co-ops which established that the fertilizer arrived from Japan in

March this year. The watch was forwarded to the Tokyo Liaison Office of the Liao Cheng-chih's Office and enquiries made through Japan-China export and import authorities finally found the owner, Shizue Matsunaga, a packer at a nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Wube, Japan. She had lost the watch as she was packing fertilizer and after looking fruitlessly everywhere had given it up for lost. Little did she think it would come back to her after a "tour" of China! Much moved by the thoughtfulness of her Chinese friends she wrote an enthusiastic letter thanking the Mayu People's Commune, warmly commending the fine spirit of the commune members and wishing the commune every success.

All this was reported in the Japanese press under the headlines: "It Really Happened! Watch Mixed in Ammonium Sulphate Comes Back After Tour of China" and "Watch Returns From China Tour."

This story is a little song of praise to the communist spirit of the Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to the profound friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people.

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CHINA PICTORIAL

CHINA PICTORIAL, founded in 1950, is a large comprehensive illustrated magazine published every month. Its main tasks are: by raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and through the medium of lively pictures and interesting articles, to report China's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction; to cover the fight of the Chinese people and the people of various countries against U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries, and the Chinese people's support of the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations all over the world; and to enhance the friendship between the people of various countries and the Chinese people.

CHINA PICTORIAL now has Chinese, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Chuang, Korean, Russian, English, French, German, Japanese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Hindi, Spanish, Swedish, Arabic, Swahili and Italian language editions. It is distributed all over the world.

Each issue has at least 44 pages, including 12 to 16 in colour.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS is a popular, illustrated monthly for the general reader. It is published in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian by the China Welfare Institute founded by Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

Through lively, factual reports, the magazine aims to explain to the people of the world how the Chinese people, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, are scoring achievements in all fields in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. It also reflects their spiritual outlook. It thus promotes people's understanding of and friendship for our country the world over.

Each issue carries articles covering new developments in China's political, economic, cultural and social life and on international events. It includes many special columns. Half of the space is devoted to illustrations and two pages are in colour. Special supplements appear at irregular intervals. Readers receive these free with their copy of the magazine.

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