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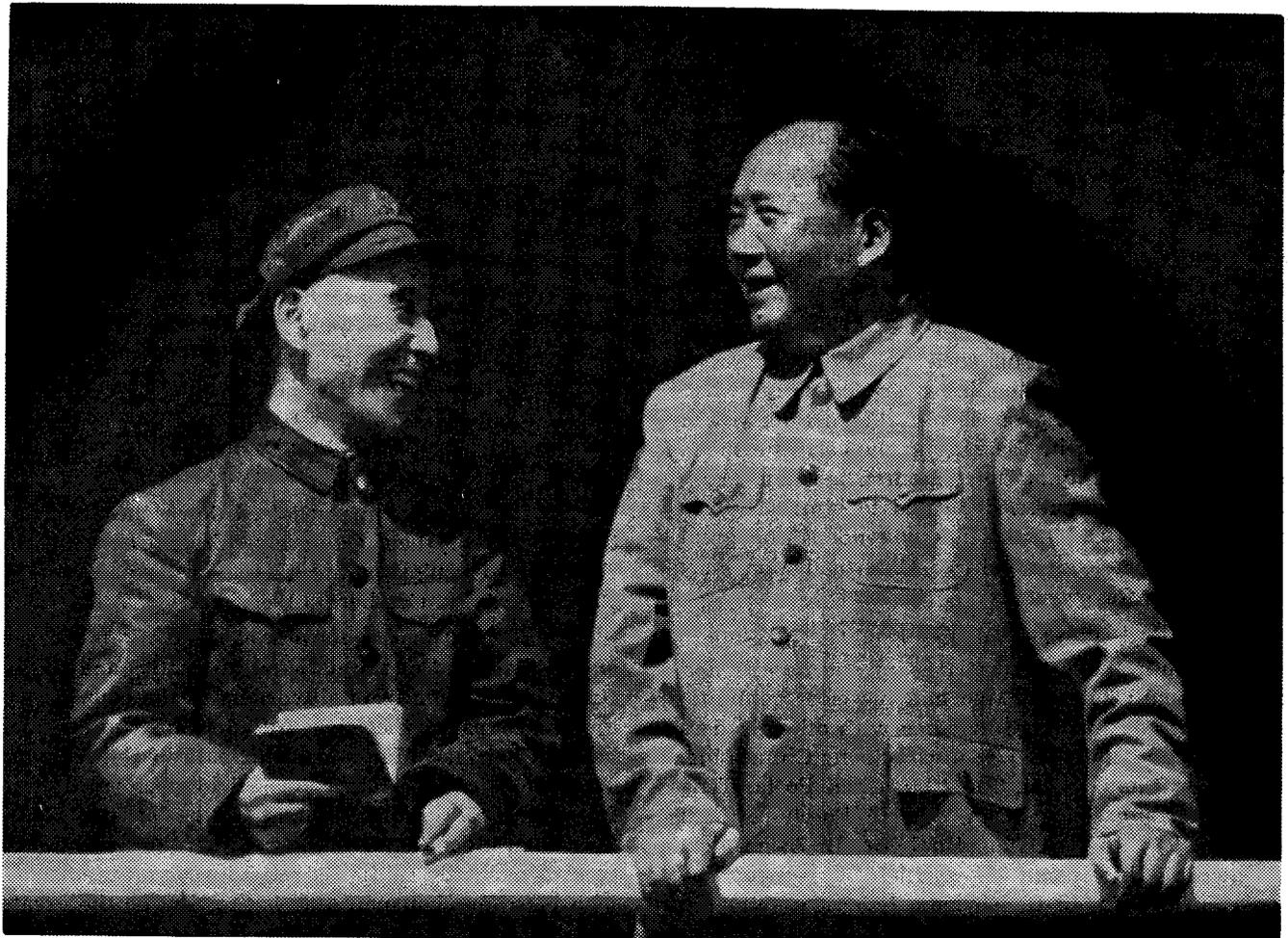
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41

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Front cover: Our great teacher, great leader, great
supreme commander and great helmsman Chair-
man Mao Tse-tung reviews the mammoth National
Day parade from the Tien An Men rostrum



Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao with Comrade Lin Piao, his close comrade-in-arms, on the Tien An Men rostrum

Chairman Mao Reviews a Mammoth March-Past of One and a Half Million Paraders

— In the High Tide of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the People's Republic of China Joyously Celebrates the 17th Anniversary of Its Founding

ONE and a half million revolutionary people from the capital and from all parts of our great motherland gathered on October 1, 1966, in Peking's Tien An Men Square for an unprecedentedly big mass rally and parade to mark the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This took place in the new high tide of the unparalleled, great proletarian cultural revolution of our country and at a time when there was an excellent revolutionary situation at home and abroad.

Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, and other leaders of the Party and Government attended this festive occasion and reviewed the mass parade. For more than six hours starting from the morning and continuing into the afternoon, Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao, both in excellent health and full of vigour, were with the crowds all the time. When the parade ended, Chairman Mao came down from the rostrum and walked

across Chinshui Bridge and into the thick crowds. He warmly greeted them all. The crowds, waving their dazzling red copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, cheered and jumped with joy. Times without number they shouted "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live, long live Chairman Mao!" Overjoyed, many gave free rein to their exaltation: "We are happy beyond words! Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao are in such good health. They have such great energy. This is great happiness for the people of China and the whole world!"

When the morning sun shed its shimmering rays over the city, throngs extending over dozens of *li* had already been converging on Tien An Men Square and the boulevard east of it. Basking in the early sunshine, the crowds recited quotations from Chairman Mao's works and read the paean dedicated to him: The red sun rises before us. Its splendour reddens the great earth. Our great leader, beloved Chairman Mao, may you be with us for ever.

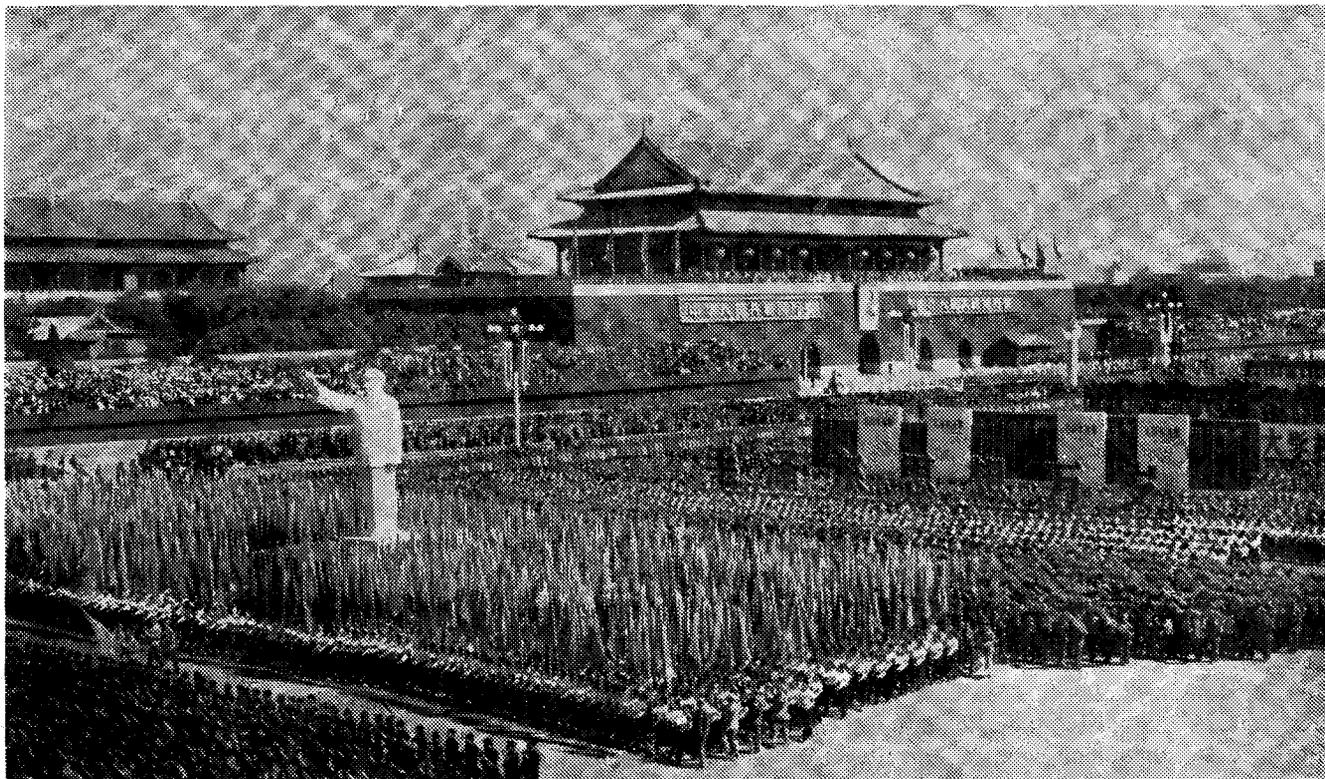
The happiest of moments has come! The Square was astir, the military band struck up *The East Is Red* and then came Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, together with other leaders of the Party and state: Liu Shao-chi, Soong Ching Ling, Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Tao Chu, Chen Po-ta, Teng Hsiao-ping, Kang Sheng, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yun, Chen Yi, Liu Po-cheng, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Ulanfu, Li Hsueh-feng, Hsieh Fu-chih, Liu

Ning-i, Hsiao Hua, Yang Cheng-wu and Chiang Ching. They mounted the Tien An Men rostrum.

Red balloons which trailed big streamers with slogans slowly floated in the red sunshine and hovered above the Red Guards and Young Pioneers massed in the Square. Then big characters "Long live Chairman Mao!" formed by bouquets of flowers in the hands of more than a hundred thousand people appeared on the south side of the Square. The Square glowed with thousands upon thousands of hands waving their *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. The people thronged Tien An Men Square, which is 400,000 square metres in area, as well as the wide street east of it and the Square became a roaring ocean of red. The shouting of slogans mingling with cheers sounded like spring thunders, unceasing and deafening.

At this moment many jotted down these words in the fly-leaf of their *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* to commemorate this moment of great joy: 10 a.m. exactly, October 1, 1966.

Some 3,000 representatives of the workers, peasants and soldiers and of the national minorities and the Red Guards who came from all corners of the country went up in groups to the Tien An Men rostrum to stand beside Chairman Mao and participate in the festivities. They have each in their own field performed heroic feats and they were jubilant to be at the side of Chairman Mao. These heroes and heroines and the Red Guards excitedly said: By receiving us on the Tien An Men rostrum Chairman Mao is showing us the greatest



The advance guard at the head of the parade marches past Tien An Men Square with a huge statue of Chairman Mao in military uniform



Our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao and Comrade Chou En-lai sit on Chinshui Bridge in front of the Tien An Men Gate to watch the festival fireworks together with the masses on the night of National Day

solicitude and encouragement. We must see that Mao Tse-tung's thought take still firmer root in us. We must always work for the revolution and remain loyal from generation to generation.

Friends from more than 70 countries and regions of the five continents who were here to take part in the National Day celebrations brought with them the friendship for the Chinese people extended by the anti-imperialist revolutionary fighters and the people the world over. With copies of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in hand and speaking different languages, they joined with the revolutionary masses of our country in wishing Chairman Mao a very, very long life.

At 10:05, Comrade Wu Teh, Acting Mayor of Peking, declared the celebration rally open. The army band struck up the national anthem and 28 salvos were fired. A huge national emblem was formed of bouquets held by more than 100,000 of the revolutionary masses in the centre of the Square before the Monument to the People's Heroes. Flanking the emblem were

the huge figures "1949" and "1966" signifying the historical progress.

Then Comrade Lin Piao began his speech amid stormy applause from the entire rally. (For full text see page 10.)

Comrade Lin Piao's speech was punctuated time and again with plaudits and cheers from the 1,500,000 revolutionary masses who shouted revolutionary slogans — a manifestation of their resolute response to the fighting call to the people of the whole country made by Comrade Lin Piao on behalf of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee.

Respectively representing the workers, peasants, the People's Liberation Army, revolutionary teachers and students, and national minorities of the whole country, Wang Yu-fa, a worker of the heroic No. 32111 Oil Drilling Team; Chen Yung-kang, national model agricultural worker; Kuo Hsiao-szu, Deputy Company Leader of a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army under the Peking command; Nieh Meng-min, Vice-Chairman of the Cultural Revolutionary Com-

mittee of Peking University; and Pazang, an emancipated Tibetan serf, came to the side of Chairman Mao one after another and spoke at the rally (For full texts see pages 18-21). Their speeches gave expression to the common revolutionary will of the hundreds of millions of the workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary masses of all nationalities in the entire country and were greeted with continuous and stormy applause from the rally.

Then, Ta Thi Kieu, combat heroine of south Vietnam; E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist); da Cruz, fighter of the Angolan National Liberation Movement; Hisao Kuroda, Vice-Chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association; and Robert Williams, noted American Negro leader, were warmly welcomed by the 1.5 million revolutionary masses when they made speeches which were full of revolutionary friendship for the Chinese people. (For full texts see pages 22-25.)

At 11:15 the mass parade started to the strains of *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. Waving copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, loudly singing revolutionary songs and shouting revolutionary slogans, the 1,500,000 revolutionary masses of various nationalities marched past Tien An Men Square in high spirits to be reviewed by the great leader Chairman Mao. High in the centre of the red wall of the magnificent Tien An Men Gate hung a huge portrait of Chairman Mao. In front of the green pines and cypresses on the east and west sides of the Square stood the portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Before the Monument to the People's Heroes in the south side of the Square was erected the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Red stars on the tops of the tall slogan pylons on the right and left sides of the reviewing stands were a symbol that Mao Tse-tung's thought casts its illuminating rays everywhere.

At the head of the whole contingent of marchers was a huge statue of Chairman Mao. He was clad in military uniform, with a huge hand stretching forward and pointing the way of our victorious advance.

Gallant and majestic, the advance guard composed of more than 20,000 P.L.A. men, militiamen and Red Guards marched in the van of the contingent of mass paraders. The valiant and high-spirited P.L.A. men who guarded the national flag and national emblem carried with them sub-machine guns, and every one held aloft the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. Marching with firm steps they kept on shouting in a rhythm: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" The Chinese People's Liberation Army created by Chairman Mao himself is for ever loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the Party and to the people. Close behind the P.L.A. were the militiamen and the Red Guards who provide a powerful backing for the P.L.A. The armed militiamen who never forget Chairman Mao's earnest teachings concerning the formation of militia divisions in a big way entered Tien An Men Square with their heads raised up and in giant steps and there they received the review by Chairman Mao,

the great leader. The Red Guards, the brave young fighters, who are the shock brigade in the great proletarian cultural revolution, were exceedingly elated and overjoyed, carrying with them a huge oil painting "Chairman Mao with the Red Guards." On and below the Tien An Men rostrum, all acclaimed the all-powerful and all-conquering iron current of the people. People remarked that if the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices dared to impose a war on the Chinese people, they would certainly be drowned in the vast sea of people's war.

The big parade of workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, revolutionary cadres, and revolutionary teachers and students of Peking and from other parts of the country, marched 140 abreast. The procession was dozens of kilometres long and merged into a great revolutionary current with the columns marching mightily forward. When the contingent of the workers and peasants came before Tien An Men, people cheered the news of the excellent situation on the industrial and agricultural fronts throughout the country and warmly clapped to salute the masses of workers and peasants who have made tremendous contributions to the work of socialist revolution and construction.

Contingents of Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students from all parts of the country formed a cultural revolutionary army which made up the greatest part of those who participated in our capital's National Day parade. They marched shoulder to shoulder with Peking's workers, revolutionary teachers and students and revolutionary cadres. In this army, there were sons and daughters of emancipated serfs from the Tibetan plateau, revolutionary youngsters from Chairman Mao's native village, and revolutionary sons and daughters from Yen-an, Ching-kang Mountains, Tsunyi, and other revered revolutionary places in China. Entrusted by hundreds of millions of the revolutionary youth throughout the country, they came to march in review before the great leader Chairman Mao, and to pledge to him their resolute determination to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

When all the contingents of paraders had marched past Tien An Men Square, the more than 100,000 Young Pioneers, Red Guards, revolutionary teachers and students, workers and cadres, who had filled up the open space on the south side of the Square, jubilantly surged towards Tien An Men. They waved garlands, bouquets, and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* to cheer Chairman Mao with all their hearts. The Square resounded with fireworks; countless numbers of red balloons flew skyward. Then, friends from more than 70 countries and regions of the world, representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and all the fraternal nationalities, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, who filled the 16 reviewing stands alongside Chinshui Bridge, shouted in one voice "Long live Chairman Mao!" Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and other Party and state leaders waved to the cheering crowds frequently. On the Tien An Men rostrum and below,

great jubilation reigned supreme, fully expressing the great unity of the Chinese people and the people of the whole world.

Reviewing the parade on the rostrum were noted revolutionary fighters against imperialism from the five continents, and other foreign friends. They included: Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein, head of the Somali parliamentary friendship delegation and President of the Somali National Assembly; Abdul Monem Khan, head of the Pakistan friendship delegation; S.J. Kitundu, head of the Tanzanian friendship delegation; Nagalingam Sanmugathasan, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ceylon; Nguyen Minh Phuong, Acting Head of the Permanent Mission in China of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation; Jusuf Adjitorop, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party; Rathe Deshapriya Senanayake, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, and his wife; Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, and his wife; Leng Ngeth, head of the delegation of the Cambodia-China Friendship Association; Claude Antoine Da Costa, head of the government economic delegation of Congo (Brazzaville); Ahmed Mohammed Kheir, Sudanese peace champion; Aubert Lounda, Member of the Political Bureau of the National Revolutionary Movement of Congo (Brazzaville); and Zenel Hamiti, head of the Albanian petroleum delegation.

Among those on the Tien An Men rostrum were:

Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress: Kuo Mo-jo, Yang Mingsuan, Cheng Chien, Saifudin, Chang Chih-chung. Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen; Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee: Ma Chun-ku, Wang Kun-lun, Wang Wei-chou, Pei Shih-chang, Teng Chumin, Teng Ying-chao, Kung Yuan, Lu Han, Shuai Mengchi, Yeh Chu-pei, Shih Liang, Liu Ya-hsiung, Liu Lanpo, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hsu Kuang-ping, Chu Liang-tsai, Hua Lo-keng, Yen Chi-tzu, Yang Chih-hua, Yang Chih-cheng, Yang Yun-yu, Wu Yu-hsun, Chang Yun-yi, Chang Ching-wu, Chang Chun, Chen Shao-min, Chen Shaohsien, Chen Chi-yu, Chen Chi-yuan, Chen Chi-han, Chen Yuan, Shao Li-tzu, Fan Wen-lan, Mao Yi-sheng, Lin Lan-ying, Lin Chiao-chih, Lo Shu-chang, Lo Chiung, Chi Fang, Chou Shu-tao, Meng Chi-mao, Shih Fu-liang, Chao Chiu-chang, Chao Chung-yao, Chao Yi-min, Nan Han-chen, Hu Tzu-ang, Hu Chueh-wen, Hu Yu-chih, Chien Ying, Hsu Li-ching, Hsu Ping, Hsu Teh-li, Chang Shih-chao, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Mei Kung-pin, Tsao Meng-chun, Tung Ti-chou, Tseng Chih, Hsieh Fu-min, Hsieh Nan-kuang, Peng Shao-hui, Han Kuang, Su Yu, Tsai Ting-kai, Tsai Chang and Hsiung Ke-wu;

Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council: Fu Tso-yi;

The Supreme People's Court: President Yang Hsiufeng; and Vice-Presidents Chang Chih-jang and Wang Wei-kang;

The Supreme People's Procuratorate: Chief Procurator Chang Ting-cheng; and Deputy Chief Procurator Huang Huo-hsing;

Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: Kao Chung-min, Teng Tzu-hui, Li Ssu-kuang, Hsieh Chueh-tsai, Shen Yen-ping, Li Chu-chen, Hsu Teh-heng and Li Teh-chuan;

Mr. Li Tsung-jen;

Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Liao Cheng-chih, Liu Hsiao, Wu Hsiu-chuan, Hsu Kuang-ta, Wang Chen, Tseng Shan, Hsu Hai-tung, Chao Erh-lu, Lu Cheng-tsao, Wang Shu-sheng, Lo Kuei-po, Pan Tzu-li, Yang Yung, Chang Tsung-hsun, Li Tao, Chen Man-yuan, Li Chih-min, Su Chen-hua, Chu Teh-hai, Liao Han-sheng, Chang Yun, Liao Lu-yen, Sung Shih-lun, Chung Chi-kuang, Chen Cheng-jen, Wang Jen-chung, Tao Lu-chia, Liu Chien-hsun, Fang Yi, Chang Ching-fu, Chang Ai-ping and Yao Yi-lin;

Leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Liu Chih-chien, Yuan Tzu-chin, Fu Chung, Chiu Hui-tso, Chang Chih-ming, Wu Fa-hsien, Yu Li-chin, Chou Shih-ti, Fu Chiu-tao, Chung Chih-ping, Lo Shun-chu, Wang Hung-kun, Wu Ke-hua, Chen Jen-chi, Huang Chih-yung, Chen Shih-chu, Tan Fu-jen, Li Shou-hsuan, Tsui Tien-min, Chiang Wen, Huang Wen-ming, Li Chen, Li Tien-huan, Tsai Shun-li, Kung Shih-chuan, Cheng Wei-shan, Tan Hsi-lin, Han Wei, Lo Yuan-fa, Teng Hai-ching, Wu Hsien-en, Fu Chung-pi, Hsiao Wen-chiu, Chang Nansheng, Wang Tzu-feng, Chen Hsien-jui, Huang Chentang, Huang Tso-chen, Tan Kuan-san, Kuo Tien-min and Tung Chi-wu;

Members of the group in charge of the cultural revolution under the Central Committee of the Party: Chang Chun-chiao, Hsieh Tang-chung, Wang Li, Kuan Feng, Chi Pen-yu, Mu Hsin and Yao Wen-yuan;

Leading members of various departments and commissions under the Party's Central Committee and the State Council: Wang Tung-hsing, Tseng Ti, Hsiung Fu, Chou Jung-hsin, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu, Chi Peng-fei, Yang Chi-ching, Chiang Yi-chen, Liu Wen-hui, Lu Tung, Hsu Chin-chiang, Tuan Chun-yi, Liu Chieh, Wu Jung-feng, Wang Cheng, Chiu Chuang-cheng, Fang Chiang, Wang Ping-chang, Chung Tzu-yun, Kang Shih-en, Ho Chang-kung, Liu Yu-min, Lai Chi-fa, Chiang Kuang-nai, Chien Chih-kuang, Hsu Yun-pei, Sun Ta-kuang, Chu Hsueh-fan, Yuan Pao-hua, Wu Po, Sha Chien-li, Chen Kuo-tung, Wang Lei, Lin Hai-yun, Hsiao Wang-tung, Ho Wei, Chien Hsin-chung, Jung Kao-tang, Chang Hsi-jo, Chu Tu-nan, Lin Yi-hsin, Hu Li-chiao, Hsueh Mu-chiao, Chung Min, Hsieh Yu-fa, Wang Ping, Tang Ping-chu and Wang Tao-yi;

Leading members of the North China Bureau of the Party's Central Committee: Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Su Chien-yi and Chih Pi-ching;

Leading members of the Peking Municipal Party Committee: Yung Wen-tao, Kao Yang-wen and Ma Li.

Also present on the Tien An Men rostrum were scientists and technicians who have made contributions to the country's economic construction and national defence.

Chairman Mao Celebrates National Day Evening With a Million People

In the evening, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our most respected and beloved leader, returned to the jubilant mass scene on Tien An Men Square for an affectionate meeting with the revolutionary masses and joined them in the evening celebrations.

Round after round of zooming festive fireworks lit up the sky.

Chairman Mao arrived by car in front of Tien An Men at 9:30 p.m. Wearing an olive green military uniform and in high spirits, Chairman Mao walked firmly across the Chinshui Bridge to join the masses on the Square. The Red Guards celebrating near the bridge cheered loudly at the sight of the Chairman: "Here comes Chairman Mao! Here comes Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao, smiling, waved cordially to the crowd. Waving their bright red copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, people cheered with excitement: "Long live Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!" and sang in unison *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* again and again.

The cheering and singing grew louder and louder but still the people felt they could not express their infinite love for Chairman Mao to the full. The hearts of the revolutionary masses and Chairman Mao were joined as one. Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai and other leading comrades then sat on the ground and joined the people in their celebrations.

Leaving the central bridge, Chairman Mao went to another bridge to the west to meet revolutionary masses there. As he later left the Square, he warmly shook hands with Red Guards and men of the People's Liberation Army around him.

Chairman Mao then ascended the red flag-bedecked Tien An Men rostrum to join the principal Party and state leaders Comrades Liu Shao-chi, Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Tao Chu, Kang Sheng, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Tan Chen-lin, Yeh Chien-ying, Ulanfu, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu, Chiang Ching and other lead-

ing members of the departments concerned, and anti-imperialist revolutionary fighters from the five continents together with other foreign friends to watch the fireworks display.

At this moment, joyful cheers filled the Square as the crowd of close to a million people looked up to the Tien An Men rostrum and greeted Chairman Mao heartily. They said:

"Look, how healthy our Chairman Mao is, Chairman Mao spent six hours or so in the day-time to celebrate National Day with the revolutionary masses and now he is with us again. His being so fit and well is the greatest happiness for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world!"

"Chairman Mao is in our midst and he sits among us. Chairman Mao is a specially great and yet ordinary man. We are infinitely honoured and filled with boundless happiness to have such a leader!"

"Chairman Mao has the greatest confidence in the masses and he maintains the closest contacts with them. He likes most to meet the masses and he gives the fullest backing to their revolutionary actions. Chairman Mao has given us inspiration as well as strength. We will always follow Chairman Mao in making revolution!"

More than one and a half million people took part in the capital's evening festivities which centred around Tien An Men Square but were also held at the Peking Workers' Stadium, Tsinghua University and Taojanting Park. Everywhere revolutionary teachers and students from other parts of China, brimming with revolutionary zeal, joined the vast throngs in the capital to sing songs in praise of the great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought. Countless songs gave expression to the boundless love of the revolutionary people for Chairman Mao—the reddest, reddest sun in our hearts!

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Reception

Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai gave a grand reception on the evening of September 30 in celebration of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among the Party and state leaders who attended the reception were: Comrades Tao Chu, Chen Po-ta, Teng Hsiac-ping, Kang Sheng, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsueh-feng, Hsieh Fu-chih, Liu Ning-I, Hsiao Hua, Yang Cheng-wu and Chiang Ching.

The grand reception was held in the magnificent Great Hall of the People. At six p.m. Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders entered the reception hall to-

gether with representatives of China's workers, peasants and soldiers, the national minorities and the revolutionary masses of all circles, visiting overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, and anti-imperialist revolutionary fighters and friends from the five continents. At the start of the reception, the over 4,000 Chinese and foreign guests present stood up and cheered the Chinese people's glorious holiday with continuous, thunderous applause, while the band spiritedly played *We Are Marching on the Broad Road*.

The hall presented a moving scene of universal rejoicing. The representatives of the various circles in China and foreign friends, with great fervour, made

repeated toasts to the triumphant progress of China's unparalleled great proletarian cultural revolution, to the tremendous achievements China has made in socialist revolution and socialist construction, to the fighting unity of the Chinese people and the world's revolutionary peoples, to the long, long life of our great leader Chairman Mao, the red sun in the hearts of the people of the whole world.

Premier Chou En-lai made a speech at the reception which was time and again interrupted by the hearty applause of the Chinese and foreign guests (See full text of speech on p. 11).

Prior to the reception, over 350 young Red Guards had mounted the rostrum and stood in line under a huge portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao. With infinite revolutionary feeling, they had read in unison two quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism" and "In the fight for complete liberation the oppressed people rely first of all on their own struggle and then, and only then, on international assistance. The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty."

Then one of the Red Guards came in front and saluted the entire body of Chinese and foreign guests present on behalf of the Red Guards of the capital. The girl said proudly: "The fire of the revolutionary cauldron gives off the reddest glow; the era of Mao Tse-tung yields heroes! We are the young red soldiers of Chairman Mao, and he is the reddest, reddest sun in our

hearts. He is our supreme commander, the greatest red commander."

She went on to say: "Under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao and nurtured in Mao Tse-tung's thought, we are tempering ourselves and maturing in the winds and waves of class struggle. We follow Chairman Mao closely. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we wrathfully swing the massive cudgel to rebel against the old world. We are critics of the old world and builders and defenders of the new world." "We Red Guards," she continued, "love most to read Chairman Mao's writings and follow his teachings. We will certainly act according to his instructions to unite closely with revolutionary people of the whole world, fight shoulder to shoulder with them to overthrow U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries!"

Expressing their infinite love for, faith in and veneration for the great leader Chairman Mao, the alert and militant young Red Guards sang in succession *The East Is Red*, *The Song of the Revolutionary Rebels*, *We Are Marching on the Broad Road* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. Their vital singing won warm, prolonged applause from the hall. The Red Guards then held high overhead bright red copies of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and, with the greatest enthusiasm, resoundingly cheered "Long live Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!" while the entire hall vibrated with the sound of clapping and rejoicing.

The hour-long reception was characterized by strong revolutionary militancy from beginning to end. It closed to the prolonged stormy applause of the Chinese and foreign guests while the band played the lively strains of *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*.

Nationwide Rejoicing

As in Peking, the people in other cities throughout the land also staged celebrations with boundless revolutionary zeal.

Countless red flags were flown and revolutionary songs sung in Shanghai, the birthplace of the Chinese Communist Party, and the cities of Kwangchow, Shenyang, Sian and Chengtu, as well as the capitals of the five autonomous regions of national minorities, Huhhot (Inner Mongolia), Urumchi (Sinkiang), Lhasa (Tibet), Nanning (Kwangsi) and Yinchuan (Ningsia). In each of these and other cities, from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people held mammoth rallies and parades.

In the celebrations, workers and rural people's commune members, who have made great contributions to China's socialist revolution and construction, commanders and fighters of the heroic People's Liberation Army, Red Guards, who are the shock force and path-breakers of the great proletarian cultural revolution to which they have made immortal contributions, and other revolutionary people demonstrated their boundless love for, faith in and veneration for their most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought.

Rising like the ocean waves were joyous shouts of "Long live the People's Republic of China," "Long live the Chinese Communist Party," "Long live Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought" and "Long live Chairman Mao, the great teacher, the great leader, the great supreme commander and the great helmsman." The songs *The East Is Red* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* echoed and re-echoed everywhere like thunder.

Representatives of workers, peasants, P.L.A. men and young Red Guards made speeches at the celebration rallies, singing the warmest praises of the great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought. They said they would make further contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland, and raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Leading members of the Bureaux under the Party Central Committee, of the Party and government organizations of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and of local army units attended the rallies.

Comrade Lin Piao's Speech

— At the Rally Celebrating the 17th Anniversary of
the Founding of the People's Republic of China

Comrades and Friends,

Today is the great festival of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China, I most warmly salute the workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary teachers and students, the revolutionary Red Guards and other militant youth organizations, the revolutionary people of all nationalities and the revolutionary cadres throughout the country, and extend a hearty welcome to our friends from different countries of the world!

The 17 years that have elapsed since the founding of the People's Republic of China have been no ordinary years. They are years which have witnessed earth-shaking changes in China. They are years which have witnessed earth-shaking changes in the world as well.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung led the Chinese people in carrying out the revolution, and they traversed a tortuous path beset with all kinds of hardships. Our domestic and foreign enemies were strong, but in the end they were overthrown and driven out by the Chinese people. The imperialists headed by the United States, all the reactionaries and the modern revisionists—all these paper tigers have been punctured by the Chinese people and all the revolutionary people of the world.

In the short space of 17 years, the Chinese people have completely changed the face of old China. This is a highly meritorious deed performed by the masses of the Chinese people under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. We are convinced that all the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world will take their own paths in the light of their own countries' conditions and seize final victory as the Chinese people did.

Today, we are celebrating this great festival amidst the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This revolution is a great revolution, an entirely new and creative revolution, carried out after the seizure of political power by the proletariat. It is to overthrow through struggle the small handful of persons within the Party who have been in authority and have taken the capitalist road, to sweep away all ghosts and monsters in our society, and to break the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes and foster the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat,

with a view to further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing the socialist system. The historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world teaches us that if we fail to do so, the rule of revisionism will come about and the restoration of capitalism will take place. Should this come to pass in our country, China would go back to its former colonial and semi-colonial, feudal and semi-feudal road, and the imperialists and reactionaries would again ride roughshod over the people. The importance of our great cultural revolution is therefore perfectly clear.

At present, hundreds of millions of people have been aroused. The revolutionary people feel proud and elated, while the reactionary bourgeoisie has been completely discredited. We are forging ahead. We have already laid the corner-stone of great victory.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is promoting the revolutionization of people's minds and has thus become a powerful motive force for the development of socialist production in our country. This year is the first year of our Third Five-Year Plan. The plan for this year's industrial production is expected to be overfulfilled, and as for agriculture another good harvest is to be reaped. New heights are being scaled in China's science and technology. Our great motherland has never been so prosperous and so full of vigour. Our national defence has never been so strong.

Chairman Mao long ago pointed out that the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the roads of socialism and capitalism exist throughout the historical period of socialism. The great proletarian cultural revolution constitutes a new stage in the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads. In the course of this revolution, the struggle is still going on between the revolutionary proletarian line represented by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois line of opposing revolution. Those who cling to the erroneous line are only a small handful of persons, who divorce themselves from the people, oppose the people and oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought, and this spells their certain failure.

Comrades and friends! At present, an excellent situation prevails in the world. The great upheavals of the past few years in the world show that the days of imperialism headed by the United

States, modern revisionism and all reaction are numbered.

U.S. imperialism is trying hard to find a way out by launching a world war. We must take this seriously. The focal point of the present struggle lies in Vietnam. We have made every preparation. Not flinching from maximum national sacrifices, we are determined to give firm support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. Imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as its centre are colluding and actively plotting peace talk swindles for the purpose of stamping out the raging flames of the Vietnamese people's national revolutionary war against U.S. aggression, of the national revolutionary struggles in Asian, African and Latin American countries and of the world revolution. They will not succeed in their schemes so long as the people of the whole world keep their eyes wide open. Twenty years ago, Chairman Mao said that the people of the whole world must form a united front against U.S. imperialism so as to defeat it. The revolutionary people of all countries are now advancing along this road.

Chairman Mao has said, "People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed." Such is the inevitable future of the world.

The Chinese people will continue to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner

of proletarian internationalism and, together with the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world and the revolutionary people of all countries, carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and the struggle against modern revisionism with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as its centre through to the end!

Comrades and friends!

All our achievements and successes have been scored under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and represent the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify the thinking of the whole Party and the thinking of the people of the whole country. We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and further unfold the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works throughout the country. We must turn the whole country into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must build our great motherland into a still more powerful and prosperous country. This is the demand of the Chinese people as well as the hope placed in us by the people of all countries.

Long live the people of all the nationalities in China!

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

— At the Reception Celebrating the 17th Anniversary
of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

Dear Guests, Comrades and Friends,

We are most happy and overjoyed to be with you at this jubilant gathering to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China amidst the upsurge of our great proletarian cultural revolution. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, I would like here to extend our warm greetings to the broad masses of our workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary teachers and students, revolutionary Red Guards and youth and revolutionary cadres, to the representatives of the revolutionary people of all our nationalities, and to the representatives of the overseas Chinese and

of our compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, and express our warm welcome and thanks to our friends from the five continents!

Our great proletarian cultural revolution was initiated and has been led by the great leader of our people Chairman Mao himself. Chairman Mao raised the question after summing up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and class struggle both at home and abroad. The historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat teaches us that without a proletarian cultural revolution the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated and that to consolidate this dictatorship it is imperative energetically to foster proletarian ideol-

ogy and eradicate bourgeois ideology, thoroughly dig out the ideological roots of revisionism and firmly implant Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Our great proletarian cultural revolution has manifested infinitely great power. It has deflated the arrogance of the reactionary bourgeoisie and is cleaning up all the muck left over by the old society; it has broken the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes, fostered the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat, and vigorously promoted the revolutionization of people's minds. A high tide of enthusiastic study of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works is now rising throughout the Party and the country. Our 700 million people have taken on an entirely new mental complexion.

Our great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist education movement in the cities and the rural areas have given a powerful impetus to our socialist construction. Our industries have witnessed tremendous developments both in output and in quality. In agriculture, bumper harvests have been reaped in succession. The level of science and technology has been vastly raised. The strength of our national defence is steadily growing. We are now in the first year of our Third Five-Year Plan. Industrial and agricultural production targets are expected to be overfulfilled. A situation of a new all-round leap forward is emerging.

Every success achieved by our people in the mental or material realm is a great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. The Chinese people are exceedingly happy and honoured to have such a great leader. We are deeply convinced that so long as we hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and pass it on from generation to generation, we shall certainly succeed in building up our great motherland and in making it an impregnable proletarian state that will never change its colour.

Our great proletarian cultural revolution is acclaimed and warmly praised by all the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the world and immensely fortifies their revolutionary fighting will and confidence in victory. The handful of imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries in various countries are hurling vicious abuse at us precisely because our great cultural revolution has dug out the roots of their subversive activities and their attempts at "peaceful evolution" in China and has thus hit them where it hurts most. Their abuse only proves that we have done the right thing and serves further to expose their reactionary features, their hostility towards the Chinese people and the cause of human progress.

Our great proletarian cultural revolution is a new thing without any historical precedent. We hope that our foreign friends will make use of their stay in China to take a good look, and we welcome their valuable comments which will be helpful to our great cultural revolution.

Comrades and friends! The present international situation is excellent and is favourable to the revolutionary people. The days of U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries are numbered. The modern revisionists, too, are finding life increasingly difficult. The ranks of Marxist-Leninists are expanding steadily. The revolutionary movements of the people of the world, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America, are surging vigorously forward. Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people are marching from victory to victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In collusion with modern revisionism, U.S. imperialism, which is at the end of its tether, is using the United Nations to hatch new peace talk plots. The United Nations has no right whatsoever to meddle with the Vietnam question. The heroic Vietnamese people will never yield. All the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism are doomed to failure.

Armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are determined, no matter at what price and sacrifice, to firmly support the Vietnamese people in fighting through to the end till the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Vietnam, firmly support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world.

Our great proletarian cultural revolution is of most profound and far-reaching significance for ensuring China's adherence to proletarian internationalism.

We must unite with all the people of the world opposing imperialism and colonialism and carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys through to the end!

Together with all revolutionary Marxist-Leninists in the world, we must carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end and advance the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat and the people of the world!

Now may I propose a toast

to the great unity of the people of all the nationalities in our country,

to the great unity of the people of the whole world,

to the great progress of the cause of liberation of the people of all countries,

to the health of Chairman Mao, our great leader,
great teacher, great supreme commander and great
helmsman,

to the health of our friends from different coun-
tries, and
to the health of all our compatriots and com-
rades present here!

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Arm the 700 Million People With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— In Celebration of the 17th Anniversary of the Founding of the
People's Republic of China

FOUNDED by our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself, the People's Republic of China is now 17 years old.

Seventeen years in the history of mankind pass in a flash. But in this land of China earth-shaking changes have taken place during that time. A large country of 700 million people, a backward country which was subjected to insults of all kinds and carved up by others, has in one leap become a great advanced socialist state which is standing upright like a giant in the world's East. Under the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought, New China has become the centre towards which the hearts of the revolutionary people of the world are turned.

In the past 17 years, under the brilliant leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the people of our country by leaps and bounds have won victories on the various fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Launched and led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung himself, the great proletarian cultural revolution has carried the socialist revolution in our country forward to a new stage. The great storm of the cultural revolution is sweeping the entire country and shaking the whole world.

In hundreds of millions, the masses with the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres as their main forces have launched a full-phased, vigorous attack on the handful of people in authority who have wormed themselves into the Party and taken the capitalist road, on the ghosts and monsters in society, and on the stubborn bastions of the bourgeoisie. A short while ago these bourgeois Rightist overlords were acting high and mighty. In what a short space of time, one by one they have been brought into the light by the revolutionary masses, and their former arrogance has been shattered.

Moving out from the schools and into the streets, the valiant revolutionary Red Guards have been destroying the "four olds" of the exploiting classes and establishing the "four news" of the proletariat, and they have been doing so on a grand scale. They have smashed the large amounts of dross and remnant evil, outdated conventions and rotten customs, all left over from the old society, to pieces.

In this great proletarian cultural revolution the revolutionary masses are studying Chairman Mao's works on a vast scale. Everywhere the red ocean of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* is to be seen: everywhere the ringing voice of the people reading Chairman Mao's works is to be heard. The people are studying and applying what they study in the course of the struggle, and they see the cultural revolution as the best classroom for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

The great thought of Mao Tse-tung has enabled the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness, lying dormant in hundreds of millions of people, to burst forth like atomic energy. Daring to think, daring to speak out, daring to break through, daring to act and daring to rise up in revolution — this has become the style of our times. The younger generation of our country is being tempered and maturing rapidly in the great storms and waves of revolution.

The revolutionary upsurge has pushed forward the upsurge in production and construction. In the cultural revolution, a new all-round leap forward situation is coming into being in our national economy.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is taking further gigantic strides forward along the road of achieving thorough proletarian revolutionization and militancy. The power of our national defence is invincible.

The people of our country have honourably fulfilled their proletarian internationalist duties in the struggle against imperialism headed by the United

States and against modern revisionism with the Soviet Communist Party leadership as its centre, and in support to the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and to the revolutionary struggle against imperialism waged by the people of the world.

Never before have the Chinese people been in such high spirits as they are today. Never before has our beloved motherland been so prosperous and thriving as today.

"Wonders can be worked once there is a grip on the class struggle." All our achievements and victories are evidence of the incomparable correctness of this brilliant thesis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago that the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between two roads, the socialist and the capitalist, exist throughout the historical period of socialism. The overthrown bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes are not reconciled to their defeat. By means of the handful of people in power who have wormed their way into the Communist Party, and are taking the capitalist road, and by taking advantage of their old positions in the ideological and cultural fields, they vainly attempt to stage a counter-revolutionary capitalist restoration. The great cultural revolution launched and led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is aiming to seize the positions occupied by the exploiting classes in the ideological and cultural fields, smash the plots to stage a counter-revolutionary capitalist restoration, and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat still further, thus enabling China to march forward along the road of socialism and communism in conformity with the law of history.

Because the great proletarian cultural revolution is directed at digging up the roots of all exploiting systems and of capitalism and revisionism, it inevitably is meeting with desperate opposition from the class enemy and is encountering resistance from various quarters.

The enemies of the proletariat are continuing to try in every way to counter the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are even waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag, so as to deceive and mislead part of the masses in a vain attempt to attack proletarian revolutionaries and to "bombard" the headquarters of our proletarian revolution. We must heighten our vigilance against this and see through them, and we must rely on and trust the masses more fully and arouse them more boldly so that, as the broad masses become more and more awakened, the plots of the enemy can never succeed.

Some other people so far have had a very poor understanding of the revolutionary line of the proletariat represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and they still put "fear" above everything else towards the mass movement. They talk about the 16-point decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution, but in their actions they depart from it. They

practise factionalism consciously or unconsciously, and, exploiting the infinite love of the masses for the Party and Chairman Mao, set some workers and peasants against the revolutionary students, resulting in certain cases in which the masses struggle against the masses and students struggle against students. Their actions precisely make it possible for the enemy of the proletariat to capitalize on this to fish in troubled waters. We have expressed the hope, with the best of intentions, that these people will correct their mistakes. If they persist in refusing to correct themselves, they will be divorced from the people, with the inevitable result that they will slip on to the capitalist road.

The 11th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party called on the whole Party and the entire country to undertake the study of the writings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung on a grand scale. The communique of the session points out: "The most reliable and fundamental guarantee against revisionism and the restoration of capitalism and for victory of our socialist and communist cause is to arm the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and cadres with Mao Tse-tung's thought and to promote the revolutionizing of people's ideology."

Resolutely responding to the call of the Party's Central Committee, in this great cultural revolution we will hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, give prominence to proletarian politics and push the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works forward to a new high tide. With great consciousness we will master Mao Tse-tung's thought, the most powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat, and use it to answer and solve the diverse problems arising in the cultural revolution. We will resolutely defend and carry out Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directives, defend and carry out the Decision of the Party's Central Committee Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, that is, the 16-point decision, and defend and carry out the revolutionary line of the proletariat.

Today, the imperialists headed by the United States, the modern revisionists with the Soviet Communist Party leadership as the centre and the reactionaries of all countries are having fits of hysteria. They are doing their very utmost against the great proletarian cultural revolution in China, slandering it, distorting it, inciting against it and defaming it. They are screaming themselves hoarse and competing to see who in the anti-China chorus can howl the loudest. Actually, the desperate howling of these overlords cannot hide the fear in their hearts.

Gentlemen, haven't you placed your hopes for "peaceful evolution" on our younger generation? It is a pity that you miscalculated! It is precisely this great cultural revolution that is tempering and bringing up tens of millions of our younger generation into the staunchest fighters against imperialism and revisionism. And you — the garbage of history — will inevitably be swept off the face of the earth by the revolutionary people of the whole world.

That the Communist Party of China has had the daring to carry out this great proletarian cultural revolution shows our strength, our might and the faith we have in ourselves. Messrs. imperialists and revisionists, haven't you been bragging about your so-called democracy and freedom? Why then can't you also let the masses have a full and frank airing of views and opinions, put up big-character posters and hold great debates? Have you the guts to do this?

We warn the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices—watch your step. If you act recklessly and rush in headlong to impose war on us, you will find awaiting you the highly awakened Chinese people, the several million strong heroic People's Liberation Army, which is skilled in fighting, and the powerful supporters of the People's Liberation Army, the several hundred million strong militia and the Red Guards!

The Chinese people will continue to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and, together with the people of the whole

world, form an irresistible broad united front against U.S. imperialism, and give powerful support to the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

We firmly support the revolutions of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and all countries of the world. Together with all Marxist-Leninists and all the revolutionary people of the whole world, we will carry through to the very end the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and against modern revisionism, at the core of which is the Soviet Communist Party leadership.

The 700 million people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are ever victorious!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

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

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 1, 1966.)

红旗
HONGQI

Forward Along the High Road of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

WE celebrate our great National Day this year at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution is in high tide and when our country's socialist revolution has developed to a new, deeper and more extensive stage. This is a most unusual festival, a festival that brims with high revolutionary spirit as never before and a festival that gives the greatest cause for rejoicing.

The 17 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China have been 17 years in which the people of the whole country have forged triumphantly ahead by holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Extremely brilliant achievements have been registered in these 17 years in the fields of politics, economics, military affairs and culture. Our achievements have won enthusiastic praise from revolutionary people all over the world and have made the imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries tremble with fear. New socialist China stands high and firm in the East, bringing about tremendous changes in the revolutionary struggles of the whole world.

How were our great successes over the 17 years achieved? Our basic experiences may be summed up

in one, that is, as Chairman Mao has said, to keep a firm hold on the key link—the struggle between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and the struggle between the two roads, the road of socialism and the road of capitalism. Our victories are victories of the proletariat in its struggle against the bourgeoisie, victories of the socialist road in its struggle against the capitalist road.

In his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held in March 1949, Chairman Mao pointed out that after the countrywide victory of the Chinese revolution and the solution of the land problem, the basic contradiction in the country would be the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie. This means that the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie runs right through the entire historical course of socialism and right through all sectors of socialist society.

The historical experience of the 17 years proves that once the key link—the struggle between the two classes and the two roads—is grasped, our proletarian revolutionary cause develops, forges ahead and flourishes with great liveliness. If any place or department

relinquishes this key link, an ill wind will blow up there, and that place or department will lose its bearings and suffer setbacks.

At the National Working Conference called by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in January 1965, Comrade Mao Tse-tung told us:

Throughout the period of transition there exist class contradictions, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism. If we forget this fundamental theory and fundamental practice of our Party of the past ten years and more, we will go astray.

The proletarian cultural revolution marks a new stage in the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads.

The present great cultural revolution has a very wide scope. We are out to sweep away all ghosts and monsters and, in the realm of ideology and on a grand scale, to eradicate the "four olds" [old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits] of the exploiting classes and foster the "four news" [new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits] of the proletariat. Inevitably, this touches the political and economic life of society. This great cultural revolution is directed at striking down a handful of bourgeois Rightists, striking down those within the Party who are in authority and who are taking the capitalist road.

The struggle between the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals on the one hand and a handful of people within the Party who are in authority and who are taking the capitalist road on the other is a concentrated expression of the present stage of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism.

How is it possible that a handful of people who are in power and who are taking the capitalist road could emerge within the Party? This is decided by the law of class struggle. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the overthrown exploiting classes invariably try in every possible way to corrupt cadres of the Communist Party and find agents within our Party. At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party, Chairman Mao counselled us that we must guard against the "sugar-coated bullet attacks" of the bourgeoisie. This was a warning to all members of the Communist Party. The great majority of them have stood the test. But, there are a handful of people who have been hit by the bourgeoisie's sugar-coated bullets. They are no longer the representatives of the proletariat but of the bourgeoisie.

The people within the Party who are in authority and who are taking the capitalist road are a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists. They have been waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag. They are

men of the Khrushchov type. Whenever they have an opportunity, they will plot to usurp the leadership of the Party, the army and the government. They are our most dangerous and our main enemy. The overthrown exploiting classes place their hopes of a come-back chiefly on them. The exploiting classes carry out activities for a come-back mainly through them or under their protection. Therefore, only by striking down those people within the Party who are in authority and who are taking the capitalist road can we smash the plots of the exploiting classes for a come-back, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and promote the development of the socialist cause.

The Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, or the 16 Points, drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, is a product of the struggle between two lines, a product of the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line, represented by Chairman Mao, over the bourgeois reactionary line. The promulgation of the 16-point decision has won the enthusiastic support of the broad masses of revolutionary people and advanced the great proletarian cultural revolution to a new high. The entire revolutionary situation is very fine and it is getting still finer every day.

But the struggle between the two lines has not yet come to an end. In some places and units, the struggle is still very acute and complicated. There are a very small number of people who adopt new forms to deceive the masses and act against the 16-point decision, they stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line and, to attain their own ends, do their utmost to use the form of inciting the masses to struggle against each other.

The bourgeois reactionary line must be thoroughly criticized and repudiated. Only by thoroughly criticizing and repudiating it and sweeping away all its influence can the 16-point decision of the proletariat be carried through and implemented; only then can the struggles [against those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road], criticisms and repudiations [of the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes] and transformations [of education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base] be carried out in society, schools and colleges and other cultural departments; only then can there be a clear-cut idea of what to struggle against, what to criticize and what to transform; only then can there be a clear-cut idea of whom to rely on in waging the struggles, carrying out the criticisms and the transformations; only then can the task of struggle, of criticism and repudiation and of transformation be successfully fulfilled. If the erroneous line of the past is continued, or the error of suppressing the masses is repeated, or the inciting of students to struggle against each other

goes on, or the revolutionary masses who were dealt blows in the past are not liberated, and so on — all this constitutes acting against and undermining the 16-point decision. In those circumstances, how could the struggles, the criticisms and repudiations and the transformations be carried out correctly?

To criticize and repudiate or not to criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line — this is the pivot on which hinges the question whether or not the 16-point decision on the cultural revolution can be carried through and implemented, whether or not the struggles, criticisms and repudiations, and transformations can be carried out correctly and extensively. Here, to resort to eclecticism will not do.

The struggle between the two lines in the great proletarian cultural revolution is a reflection of the class struggle inside the Party. We must approach this question from the viewpoint of materialist dialectics, not from the viewpoint of metaphysics or that of a philistine.

Chairman Mao has said: "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end."

Chairman Mao has also said: In the circumstances in which a non-antagonistic contradiction between correct and incorrect ideas occurs in the Communist Party, "if the people who have committed errors persist in them and aggravate them, there is the possibility that this contradiction will develop into antagonism."

The Party's Central Committee holds that comrades who have committed errors on matters of orientation or errors of line in the great proletarian cultural revolution, should face up to their errors, rectify them and return to the correct stand and correct line, instead of going so far as to act against the Party.

Those who persist in the erroneous line are only a handful. They are divorced from the people, opposed to the people and to Mao Tse-tung's thought. So they are bound to fail. Those masses who are for a time hoodwinked and deceived by them will certainly wake up and draw a line of demarcation between them and themselves and oppose them.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Comrade Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, has called for the development of a mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. This movement, spreading from the People's Liberation Army to the masses of the people throughout the country, has achieved great results. The movement is putting Mao Tse-tung's thought deeper into the hearts of the peo-

ple. When hundreds of millions of people are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they constitute the most reliable guarantee for the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The forward leap in the mental outlook of the masses of the people will inevitably be transformed into a tremendous material force.

Over the past 17 years, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always firmly grasped the development of the basic contradiction within socialist society, posing the problems and solving them. Now that socialist society in China has developed to its present stage, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has advanced the theory and line for the great proletarian cultural revolution; this is a great development of Marxism-Leninism and a great creation in the history of the communist movement.

The historical experience of the international proletariat, and particularly the historical lesson of the emergence of revisionist rule in the Soviet Union, teaches us that only by waging a great proletarian cultural revolution, by thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the ideology of all exploiting classes, by criticizing and repudiating the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities," by transforming education, art and literature, and everything in the superstructure that does not correspond to the socialist economic base, by uprooting the bourgeois agents hidden in the Party and by destroying bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology on a grand scale — only by so doing can we consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent the emergence of revisionist rule, prevent the restoration of capitalism and ensure the victorious advance of our cause in the direction of socialism and communism.

Day in and day out, the revisionist leading group of the Soviet Communist Party and other traitors and scabs are madly cursing our great proletarian cultural revolution. Why these curses of theirs? It is because they realize that the influence of China's great proletarian cultural revolution cannot be held in check. It will inevitably awaken proletarian revolutionaries in their countries and arouse the masses of revolutionary people to rise up in opposition to them. Their throne is tottering.

The law of history is unalterable. All reactionaries at home and abroad can never evade the punishment that will be meted out to them by history. They will all be buried by their grave diggers, the revolutionary masses.

No matter how the enemy curses or how he attacks, the great Chinese people, with big strides and heads erect, will always march along their own road, the road of triumph, the road of Mao Tse-tung's thought; they will carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and will carry forward every undertaking in socialist revolution and socialist construction from victory to victory.

(*"Hongqi" editorial, No. 13, 1966.*)

Speeches at the Rally Celebrating the 17th Anniversary of the Founding of The People's Republic of China

**Make the Study of Chairman Mao's Works the First
Necessity in Our Life, Make the Carrying Out of
Chairman Mao's Instructions Our Conscious Action**

— Speech by workers' representative Wang Yu-fa, worker of the No. 32111 Drilling Team



**Our most, most respected and
beloved Chairman Mao,**

Dear Comrades,

It is our life-long honour and happiness today to see our great leader Chairman Mao, the red sun in our hearts, and to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China at Chairman Mao's side.

On behalf of the workers of the whole country, I extend greetings and pay tribute to Chairman Mao.

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, we of the No. 32111 Drilling Team have sunk a high-yield natural gas well and discovered a huge gas field at top speed in the midst of the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Just when this gas well was about to be completed, a big fierce fire broke out all of a sudden. In the face of the raging flames, it was Mao Tse-tung's thought that gave us boundless courage and strength, and it was Mao Tse-tung's thought that directed our battle. Without flinching from sacrifice, all the workers and staff members of our team fought valiantly in the sea of flames, with one group stepping into the breach as another fell. We succeeded in putting out the blazing flames within only thirty minutes. The raging fire may smelt steel and iron, but it can never destroy the red hearts of our working class, our loyalty to the Party and Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao and we are linked heart to heart. We love Chairman Mao the most, we love to study Chairman Mao's works the most, and we follow Chair-

man Mao's teachings most closely. We must engrave Chairman Mao's instructions on our minds, infuse them into our blood and put them into action. In firm response to Comrade Lin Piao's call, we will learn from the example of the People's Liberation Army, enthusiastically study Chairman Mao's works, establish the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and exert our utmost to apply what is studied. We must make the study of Chairman Mao's works the first necessity of our life, make Mao Tse-tung's thought our very souls, make it our conscious action to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions, and put the revolutionary interests above everything else.

We firmly support the revolutionary actions of the young revolutionary Red Guards and will, together with the people of the whole country, carry the proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

We must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's call to take firm hold of both revolution and production and accomplish the tasks both of cultural revolution and of production and construction. We must learn from the revolutionary spirit of the people of Taching Oilfield, go all out, aim high and work hard to fulfil the Third Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building our country into a powerful socialist state!

Long live the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!

We Must Turn Our People's Communes Into Great Schools Of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— Speech by peasants' representative Chen Yung-kang, national model worker in agriculture



Our most respected and beloved
Chairman Mao,

Dear Comrades and Friends,

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I extend greetings to our great leader Chairman Mao on behalf of my peasant brothers of the

whole country. We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!

We are now in the first year of our country's Third Five-Year Plan for socialist construction. Under the impact of the socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution, an excellent situation of an all-round leap forward in industrial and agricultural production is emerging throughout the country. On the agricultural front, another good harvest is to be reaped this year following good harvests for four years in succession. We wish here to report the good news to Chairman Mao and to the people of the whole country.

Chairman Mao is the red sun in our hearts. We must respond to Comrade Lin Piao's call and, like the People's Liberation Army, study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions, and we must turn all our rural people's communes into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

We must learn from Tachai's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and take firm hold of the revolution and promote production to ensure a bumper harvest this year and another bumper harvest next year.

In firm response to the call of Chairman Mao, we warmly support the revolutionary actions of the revolutionary youth and will carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Let the U.S. imperialists, the modern revisionists and the reactionaries of all countries tremble before our victories!

Long live the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!

Have Boundless Love for Chairman Mao, Follow Him Closely For Ever; Wherever Chairman Mao Points, We Go There and Fight

— Speech by the Chinese People's Liberation Army representative Kuo Hsiao-szu, deputy
company leader of an army unit under the Peking command



Our most, most respected and
beloved Chairman Mao,

Comrades, Students and Friends,

We feel extremely glad, honoured and happy to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China together with Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great

leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, at a time when a new all-round leap forward situation is emerging throughout the country amidst the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution which was initiated and has been led by our supreme commander Chairman Mao himself is vigorously surging forward throughout the length and breadth of our country, and great victory has already been achieved. All the comrades in our Army warmly hail this great victory! Together with the masses of workers and peasants and revolutionary teachers and students of the whole country, we are determined to take an active part in this great revolution, give it firm support and defend it with our very lives.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army has grown up through hard battles under the personal leadership

and command of Chairman Mao. All the comrades in our Army have boundless love for Chairman Mao, firmly support him, place implicit faith in him and follow him closely for ever. Where Chairman Mao points to, there we go and fight. We befriend all who support Chairman Mao and we fight to the finish all who oppose Chairman Mao. This is the pledge of all the comrades of our Army!

The ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism at the highest level. It is the source of our lives, the steering wheel guiding our victorious advance and our most powerful weapon for vanquishing all enemies and overcoming all difficulties. In warm response to Comrade Lin Piao's call, all the comrades in our Army will carry further the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and exert our utmost to apply what is studied so as to push to a new stage the mass movement for studying Chairman Mao's works in our Army. We must make our Army a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chairman Mao has said, "The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force." We have always

borne in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao's and have not forgotten for a moment the fact that U.S. imperialism and its accomplices are wildly expanding the war of aggression against Vietnam and stepping up rabid war provocations against our country. We are keeping high combat readiness at all times, and are ready at any time to fight for the liberation of Taiwan, for the defence of our motherland and in support of the fraternal Vietnamese people. The moment Chairman Mao gives the order, we will immediately go into action to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, totally and completely U.S. imperialism and its accomplices who should dare to invade us!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!

Clean Up All the Muck Left Over by the Old World, Create a Red New World of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— Speech by students' representative Nieh Meng-min, Vice-Chairman of the
Cultural Revolutionary Committee of Peking University



Our most, most, most respected
and beloved Chairman Mao,

Comrades, Fellow Students and
Friends,

On this happy occasion of our glorious National Day amidst the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we revolutionary students converging in

the capital from all parts of the country are jubilantly assembled here in the presence of the great leader, our most, most beloved Chairman Mao. This is the supreme happiness that none of us will ever forget as long as we live.

Dear Chairman Mao! You are the reddest, reddest sun in our hearts. How we have been longing for this day! Now, at last, this day is here and our heart's desire has come true!

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! The great proletarian cultural revolution that you initiated and

have been leading personally is surging forward in mounting tides like the rushing torrents of mighty rivers. Dear Chairman Mao! We will follow you, hold high the great banner of proletarian revolutionary rebellion, make daring charges and march forward unflinchingly in a fierce onslaught against the bourgeois ideology, the old customs and the old force of habit! We will thoroughly topple and overthrow the counter-revolutionary revisionists, bourgeois Rightists and reactionary bourgeois academic authorities, puncture their arrogance and never allow them to rise again! The workers, peasants and soldiers are supporting us, so are all the revolutionary people. The situation of the revolution is excellent!

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, the growth of everything depends on the sun, fields of grain thrive on the rain and the dew, and making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." Mao Tse-tung's thought has illuminated our forward path. We will for ever hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, unreservedly carry out the 16-point decision and hold fast to the main orientation

in the struggle. We must dare to make revolution and be good at making revolution; we must dare to struggle and be good at waging struggles. We must be the first to charge and fight in violent storms of revolution, and we must modestly learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers, unite with them and pledge ourselves to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

Beloved Chairman Mao! You have told us that China's future belongs to us and that the future of the world belongs to us! We pledge ourselves to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. On the foundation laid by our revolutionary predecessors we will build an impregnable state in our generation. Keeping the interests of the motherland and the world always in mind, we will carry through the struggle to advance the cause of world revolution! The seas may run dry and rocks may pulverize but our red hearts will never change!

We declare to the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries: All your illusions are shattered! The new generation of New China have tougher back-bones and redder hearts. You are only day-dreaming in pin-

ning your fond hope about a "peaceful evolution" on us third and fourth generations of New China!

On this day of nationwide celebration of the 17th anniversary of our National Day, we pledge to you, Chairman Mao: We shall for ever remain loyal to you, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the Party and to the people. We pledge to be the critics of the old world and builders of the new world. We will clean up all the muck left over by the old world and create a red new world of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Together with all the revolutionary people of China and the whole world, we will hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and see to it that this banner flies high for ever.

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the great ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the great leader Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!

Chairman Mao Is the Great Saviour of All Our Nationalities; Chairman Mao Is the Red Sun in Our Hearts

— Speech by Pazang, representative of minority nationalities and a liberated Tibetan serf



Chairman Mao, the most respected and beloved leader of the revolutionary people of all our nationalities,

Comrades, Students and Friends,

We, members of the Minority Nationalities Delegation, have come from various parts of the country and from remote border areas to the capital of our motherland, Peking, which we have been longing for day and night, and we have come to the side of our most, most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao to celebrate this great festival of the people of all nationalities. Every one of us feels exceedingly honoured and happy! We have brought with us the boundless respect and love of tens of millions of the people of minority nationalities for Chairman Mao. On behalf of the people of all nationalities, I wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!

We the working people of over fifty minority nationalities throughout the country all have a miserable

past of our own. Before liberation, we were subjected to all kinds of ruthless oppression, exploitation and enslavement by the Kuomintang reactionaries, feudal lords and slave-owners. It was under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao that we won complete emancipation. The serfs and slaves of the past have now become masters of the country. Chairman Mao! You are the great saviour of the working people of all our nationalities! You are the red sun in our hearts!

We firmly follow the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and resolutely respond to Comrade Lin Piao's call: Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions. We shall carry on the study and apply what is studied all our life; we shall follow Chairman Mao in making revolution all our life, and pass on Mao Tse-tung's thought from generation to generation.

Just as in all other parts of the country, the great proletarian cultural revolution is vigorously surging forward in all the regions of the minority nationalities. This great revolutionary movement is very fine indeed.

We must pay still closer attention to state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Moreover, we must pay attention to world affairs. We firmly oppose U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries! We firmly support the Vietnamese people in fighting through to the end, firmly support the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world!

We people of all the nationalities must closely rally ourselves around Chairman Mao, make great efforts to learn from the People's Liberation Army, the Taching Oilfield workers and the Tachai Production Brigade, and take firm hold of the revolution and stimulate production. We must work hard, rely on our own

efforts, strengthen the solidarity of all nationalities, consolidate our country's unity, defend the borders of our motherland, and work for the building of a prosperous and strong socialist country.

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great unity of the people of all the nationalities!

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

Long live the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the great leader of the people of all the nationalities Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!

The Warmest Salute of Militant Unity to the Chinese People

— Speech by Ta Thi Kieu, heroine of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao,

Respected and beloved Party and state leaders,

Comrades and Friends,

I am overjoyed today to attend this grand rally in celebration of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Allow me to extend to our friends and all those present at this rally and to the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army the warmest salute of militant unity from the 14 million people of southern Vietnam and its Liberation Armed Forces.

In the past 17 years, under the leadership of the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao, the fraternal Chinese people have given full play to the spirit of self-reliance, courageously surmounted all difficulties and built China into a powerful socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern national defence and advanced science and technology. We the south Vietnamese people infinitely rejoice at these tremendous achievements scored by the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army. We wish the fraternal Chinese people still more successes in the cause of building their great motherland.



Friends,

The Vietnamese nation is confronting the most barbarous war of aggression in history. In southern Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is employing almost every conceivable lethal weapon to massacre the patriots, destroying and burning all property of the people. Faced with national subjugation and the destruction of our homes, we the south Vietnamese people are left with no alternative but to dry our tears, wipe off the blood and take up the guns in a determined fight to defeat the U.S. aggressor bandits, liberate the south, defend the north and reunify our fatherland. In response to the call of President Ho Chi Minh and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, we the south Vietnamese people pledge ourselves to defeat the U.S. gangsters, however long the period—whether it be five, ten or twenty years, or even a longer time—and whatever the hardships and sacrifices, until every single one of the aggressors is driven out of our country.

The army and people of southern Vietnam, fired with burning hatred, rose and defeated U.S. imperialism's "special warfare" and have, moreover, routed in the last dry season the U.S. aggressor troops which served as advanced units for fighting a local war. In all war theatres, the army and people of southern Vietnam are now launching successive offensives against the enemy on both the military and the political fronts, thus placing the enemy in dire straits. The army and people of northern Vietnam on their part have downed 1,460 U.S. pirate planes and have thus made due con-

tributions to the common victory of the Vietnamese nation as a whole.

U.S. imperialism is perpetrating aggression against Vietnam and is wildly expanding this war of aggression. We will never relinquish our arms so long as U.S. imperialism refuses to give up its policy of aggression against our territory and refuses to withdraw its troops from southern Vietnam. This stand of ours is absolutely unequivocal. No brutal force or intrigues of U.S. imperialism can possibly shake the fighting will of our people.

Friends!

In their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the south Vietnamese people have received resolute, boundless and effective sympathy and support from the Chinese people and Government and the Chinese Communist Party headed by respected and beloved Chairman Mao. In his Statement of August 29, 1963, Chairman Mao clearly expressed the rock-firm stand to support the Vietnamese people in carrying on their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. Let us take this op-

portunity to express here the sincere thanks of the people and Liberation Armed Forces of southern Vietnam to the Chinese people and Government and the Chinese Communist Party headed by respected and beloved Chairman Mao. At the same time, please allow us also to express our sincere thanks to the socialist countries, the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the peace-loving people of the world who have given energetic support to the just and victorious struggle of the Vietnamese people.

We are firmly convinced that led by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, inspired by the spirit of unity of the people of southern and northern Vietnam for battle and enjoying the sympathy and support of the people of socialist countries and of the whole world, the south Vietnamese people are sure to win final victory, and Vietnam will certainly achieve true reunification, independence and freedom.

The Vietnamese people are sure to win!

U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated!

Long live the unity and militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples!

China's Great Cultural Revolution Strikes Terror Into U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism

— Speech by Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)



Comrades,

Australian Marxist-Leninists greet China's National Day. China's liberation was achieved only in protracted struggle led by the Chinese Communist Party guided by the thought of Mao Tse-tung. It directly continued the Great October Revolution led by Lenin now so shamefully betrayed by

Khrushchov and his successors. The great proletarian cultural revolution carries China's revolution forward. China's socialist revolution strikes terror into reactionaries particularly U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by the leading group of the C.P.S.U. The U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists see China as their mortal enemy just because China is the firmest upholder of socialism. Precisely because the Soviet revisionists have betrayed Lenin and the October Revolution, they fume and plot against the Chinese people. They do not scruple against entering into an unholy alliance with U.S. imperialism to try to subvert China from within and attack her from without. They despicably co-ordinate their anti-China,

anti-revolutionary, anti-national liberation plans. Their attempt to strangle the heroic Vietnamese people and the firm Chinese support for them is the shameful carrying out of their foul counter-revolutionary plot. The notorious "joint socialist action" will deceive no serious person. The Vietnamese people will be victorious. All the U.S.-Soviet plans have failed and will fail. Isolation of China and defeat of the Vietnamese people are dreams of paper tigers. China will never be isolated no matter how hard U.S. imperialism-Soviet revisionism try. The Chinese people armed with the immortal thought of Mao Tse-tung are indestructible. Their cause and the cause of all the world's toiling people are inseparable. Today's celebration is a celebration for all the world's people against the puny enemies U.S. imperialism-Soviet revisionism. October 1 is indeed an international celebration.

Long live the victory of the Chinese revolution.

Long live proletarian internationalism.

Long live the Communist Party of China.

Long live the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Long live Chairman Mao.

October 7, 1966

Long Life to Chairman Mao, the Leader of Revolutionary People

— Speech by da Cruz, fighter of the Angolan National Liberation Movement



Allow me, first of all, to extend the militant salute of the revolutionary people of Angola to the great revolutionary Chinese people as well as the Red Guards who, together with the masses of Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers, are contributing to the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution which will play a great role in world revolution.

The Chinese people regard the victories of the African people as their own. In their turn, the brilliant victories of the Chinese revolution are invaluable contributions to the struggles which the African peoples have been waging courageously against colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the winning and safeguarding of national independence.

Relying on its own strength, the Chinese revolution has been advancing in giant strides, wave upon wave and without intermission. The present great proletarian cultural revolution is yet another shining proof of the firmness, tenacity and thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people.

The People's Republic of China enjoys an ever-higher prestige among the peoples of the world. Growing stronger and stronger materially and spiritually, she is now the impregnable bastion of the peoples who are fighting both barbarous U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of mankind, and modern revisionism, its No. 1 accomplice.

Comrades and friends!

It is clear and incontrovertible that the guidance of the great invincible thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the key to the constant victorious advance of the Chinese people.

The practice proves that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the highest expression of living Marxism-Leninism.

Being grasped more and more by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Mao Tse-tung's thought is defeating, through the struggles of the peoples; the biggest reactionary alliance known in history — that between U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism.

Just as the revolutionary Chinese people are the vanguard of world revolution, so Mao Tse-tung's thought is the powerful beacon light guiding that revolution.

Comrades and friends!

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people will surely achieve still more prodigious successes in all fields of work. Consequently, the Chinese people will give even stronger support to the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and particularly to the heroic and victorious struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression.

Comrades and friends!

The Soviet revisionists are seeking to dominate the world together with U.S. imperialism. That is why they are trying hard to restore capitalism in the socialist countries and, by means of double-faced tactics, to perpetuate colonialism and imperialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This also explains why they are trying to impose on the Vietnamese people the so-called "peace talks" solely designed to let U.S. imperialism remain in Vietnam in one way or another.

Comrades and friends!

U.S. imperialism will not vanish unless the peoples of the world carry on struggles against it till its complete defeat. In order to win complete victory over U.S. imperialism, it is necessary for the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world constantly to broaden and strengthen the international united front against U.S. imperialism, the main prop of world reaction. It is obvious that the flunkies of U.S. imperialism, principally the Soviet revisionist group, cannot be included in this united front.

The international united front headed by the Chinese people who are armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung will certainly defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and sweep colonialism and neo-colonialism off the face of the earth.

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the great Chinese people!

Long live the revolutionary peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the whole world!

Long live the complete victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the beacon light of world revolution!

Long live to the great revolutionary leader Mao Tse-tung, the immortal glory of the revolutionary people!

I Rejoice at the Feats Achieved by the Red Guards

— Speech by Hisao Kuroda, Vice-Chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association



The Red Guards assembled in Peking from all parts of China, Workers, Peasants, Soldiers, Red Guards and Friends from all walks of life and social strata in Peking,

I extend hearty thanks to you in the name of the Japanese who have been invited to Peking to attend your National Day celebrations.

I extend hearty greetings to you on behalf of the Japanese who have brought with them to Peking the friendly feelings which the majority of the Japanese people cherish for you.

Allow me to pay sincere regards and tribute to you for your successful carrying out of tremendous socialist construction and of the great proletarian socialist cultural revolution under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The great proletarian socialist cultural revolution is the indispensable way for the advance of socialism. Unless this great revolution is carried out thoroughly, socialism is bound to degenerate, and the result is modern revisionism. It is the imperialists, the reactionaries and the modern revisionists who dread this great revolution most. **The Red Guards have been born in this great revolution. I rejoice at the feats the creative Red Guards have so far performed under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.**

Not only is China the strong bastion of the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism and for liberation, she herself is now engaged in resolute fight against the nuclear threat of U.S. imperialism and

has become the rear area of the Vietnamese people. Together with the Vietnamese people, China is carrying on the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese people who ardently love independence and peace are carrying on struggles to oppose the war in Vietnam, prevent the Japanese Government from helping the war of aggression, secure the return of Okinawa, the biggest base, and liquidate military bases on Japanese territory.

It is the common task of the Japanese and Chinese peoples to fight against U.S. imperialism and its followers. For the sake of augmenting our strength in the struggle against the common enemy — U.S. imperialism, let us further enhance the militant friendship between the peoples of our two countries!

The 17th anniversary of China's National Day is being celebrated amidst the great proletarian socialist cultural revolution, and hence it is of particularly great significance.

Long live the 17th anniversary of China's National Day!

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese revolution!

Long live the great proletarian socialist cultural revolution!

Long live the Chinese people who are waging a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism!

Long live the growing militant friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples who are fighting against the common enemy — U.S. imperialism!

Long live the great unity of the people of the whole world!

The Great Thought of Mao Tse-tung Is Transforming The Whole World

— Speech by American Negro leader Robert Williams

Comrades, Revolutionaries and Friends:

In the name of all the revolutionary American people, and especially in the name of the brutally oppressed and victimized Afro-American freedom fighters, I salute our glorious Chinese brothers and the mighty Chinese People's Republic on this historical 17th anniversary. To salute our glorious Chinese brothers and the mighty Chinese People's Republic is to pay tribute to its great architect, liberator, helms-

man and universal leader and teacher, whose thought is transforming the whole world. On this great National Day, revolutionaries throughout the world realize more than ever how much we are indebted to the architect of people's warfare, the immortal leader and teacher, Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

This mighty assemblage here today is a vivid testimony of the people's determination to make and sustain revolution. It is symbolic of the growing unity



and solidarity of the struggling peoples of the world. It reflects the fraternal ties of we who labor and struggle in a common front against a common enemy, U.S. imperialism. On this glorious 17th anniversary, I am convinced that from People's China shall flow the spirit and inspiration that shall inspire patriots every-

where to resolutely struggle to build a people's world.

Only in a people's republic would a refugee from racist "free world" tyranny, grandson of chattel slaves robbed from Africa, one imprisoned on his own native soil for sitting on a public seat reserved for "white people only," one fanatically and violently pursued by the fascist U.S. Government for demanding human rights, social justice and stressing the right of armed self-defense, be extended the honor of representing his oppressed people as I am accorded here today. We brutally oppressed Afro-Americans, the nearly exterminated American Indians, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans and other oppressed U.S. minorities know the true nature of the savage Yankee. We know what he truly means when he so piously and hypocritically proposes to bring peace and democracy to Vietnam and the world. He is a jingoist, a cold-blooded murderer and plunderer who respects the rights of colored peoples less than those of common street dogs. We revolutionary Afro-Americans know the true nature of the peace he offers and we prefer the rigors and sacrifices of redemptive people's struggle.

We call upon our oppressed people to further intensify the battle and to coordinate their revolutionary activity with the liberation forces of Asia, Latin America, Africa and the justice and peace loving peoples of all races throughout the world. We do not

seek peace and fraternity with the devil and a favored lackey status in his hell. Instead, we seek his resolute and total destruction and the glorious heritage of a people's world. Contrary to what some cynics would have us believe, our vicious enemy is not invincible. Chairman Mao has said, he is "a paper tiger" and our people have come to realize this incontrovertible truth. And the thunder of BLACK POWER echoes throughout the land, while U.S. imperialist tyrants, armed with horrible death weapons, tremble from the terrifying shock of a confrontation with wretched and angry masses, armed with a common household match and a bottle of gasoline.

On this glorious 17th anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic, reliable base area of the world's peoples' struggle, we take great pride in the technical and scientific achievements of the glorious Chinese people which explode the U.S. imperialists' Hitlerite racist myth of the inferiority of non-Anglo-Saxon peoples. We are more confident than ever of the final triumph of our cause. In this mighty year of the Great Chinese Proletarian Cultural Revolution, racist and imperialist America sees her last big hope for world domination slipping fast away. We revolutionaries of the whole world shall intensify our revolutionary struggles, confident that our Chinese brothers and sisters in the Red Guard, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, are at their battle stations in a mighty base area of world revolution, being waged for the heritage of a people's world.

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the solidarity of the revolutionaries of the world!

Revolutionary People the World Over Love Studying Chairman Mao's Works

THE works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung are Marxist-Leninist classics of the highest level in our era and the sharpest and most powerful ideological weapon of all oppressed people fighting for liberation. Revolutionary people the world over love most to study Chairman Mao's works. Those who do not have these precious books are making every effort to get them; those who have them are earnestly reading them. Hundreds of millions of people are eagerly reading Chairman Mao's works, and many a moving story illustrating this happens every day. Following are a few which Hsin-

hua News Agency correspondents have recently seen or heard of in Africa:

At an Airport

An African airline passenger had a set of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* with him and was reading one of the volumes in a lounge at an international airport while on transit. An airport worker noticed this and kept close to him obviously with something in mind but not speaking. When the time came for boarding the plane, the passenger carefully put his

books away and walked towards the plane. Quite unexpectedly, the worker earnestly helped him carry his things. This unusual hospitality greatly puzzled the passenger who was wondering what was going to happen when the worker finally plucked up enough courage to say: "My friend, would you be so kind as to give me your *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*?" Seeing that the passenger was somewhat embarrassed, the worker explained that he had made great efforts to get a set of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* in his own town, but was unable to do so. "However, you will be able to get another set elsewhere, won't you?" pleaded the worker.

The passenger was rather unwilling to part with his precious treasure, but he was very moved by the stranger's strong desire to study Mao Tse-tung's works. So he took out the third volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and gave it to the worker. The latter was beyond himself with joy and thanked the kind passenger again and again.

The plane finally took off. The passenger on the plane and the worker on the ground who are of different nationalities and who do not even know each other's names are bound together by their common boundless respect for the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and their love for the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*.

"Marvellous!"

"Marvellous!" This was the first reaction of the African freedom-fighters when they saw the cover sheet of the daily *Hsinhua News Agency Release* carrying quotations from Chairman Mao. They said that the first thing they did when they went to the office in the morning was to pick up the day's *Hsinhua News Agency Release* and study the quotation from Chairman Mao.

Some declared that these quotations were most welcome because they were directly connected with problems of the world struggle against imperialism headed by the United States.

Some are already able to recite a number of quotations from Chairman Mao. One day, two Africans were having a chat. One began to recite: "All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful . . ." and while he paused for breath, his friend took over: "From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."

Since the *Hsinhua News Agency Release* began carrying the quotations from Chairman Mao, an African freedom-fighter has started a new and significant work by clipping them every day. He has decided to carry on this job so as to collect all the quotations published.

Cannot Be Banned

Recently, we met an African student who was unreasonably expelled by the revisionist leading clique of a certain East European country. The reason why he was disqualified from studying there and expelled was because of his "crime" of loving to read Chairman Mao's books.

Naturally, he was not the only victim.

He said that in his homeland which was not yet liberated, Chairman Mao's works were banned by the colonial authorities and reading Chairman Mao's works was an "offence against the law." But he had not expected that it would also be an "offence against the law" to read Chairman Mao's works in a country which called itself "socialist."

However, neither expulsion nor the label of "crimes" can prevent revolutionary people from being devoted to the study of Chairman Mao's works. This African student said: "If you are a revolutionary, you have to study Chairman Mao's works. If you are not a revolutionary, you don't want to read them. One must seriously study Chairman Mao's works if one wants to avoid failures in the struggle."

Tarim Institute of Land Reclamation

— A New Type of School in Sinkiang

Sinkiang's Tarim Institute of Land Reclamation is a good example of holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carrying on and developing the glorious tradition of "Kangta" [the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yen-an], and persisting in Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. In the course of building up the institute, there was a struggle between the educational line of Mao Tse-tung's thought and that of the bourgeoisie. All kinds of attacks and slander against the institute by a handful of bourgeois representatives served, by negative example, to teach the revolutionary teachers and students that, in order to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line thoroughly, it is necessary to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against these bourgeois representatives.

In the storms of class struggle, the revolutionary teachers and students of the Tarim Institute of Land Reclamation have creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works,

stood up straight, dealt shattering blows to the bourgeois "authorities" and vigorously fostered Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have followed the right path.

The road taken by the Tarim Institute has caused us to profoundly understand that all our schools must make Chairman Mao's works the main course, arm the students with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and that we must turn our schools into red bases where successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are trained and cultivated and into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought in which students can take up agricultural or industrial work and can wield a pen as well as a gun or a pickaxe.

A REVOLUTIONARY college of the "Kangta" type attached to the Production and Construction Corps of the Sinkiang Military Area, the Tarim Institute of Land Reclamation was set up in the heart of the Tarim land reclamation area in 1958.

In the past eight years, by using Mao Tse-tung's thought, this school has trained nearly a thousand labourers of a new type, proletarian conscious men and women who can wield a pen as well as a gun or a pickaxe.

Here, the teachers, cadres and students, while doing physical labour, attend classes and study, getting themselves covered with mud and growing strong in the storms of class struggle.

Chairman Mao's Works Are a Required Course

In the initial stage of founding the school, some people in the institute, under the pretext that "the political course should give systematic lectures on the knowledge of the social sciences," opposed the study of Chairman Mao's works. This actually was a struggle against giving the students a class education and for abandoning the transformation of their world outlook.

In 1963, the institute's Party committee repudiated this fallacy which was divorced from proletarian politics and was said to be "purely academic." It decided to make Chairman Mao's works a required course for all teachers and students. Political instructors ate, lived, worked and studied together with the students, and linked the study of Chairman Mao's works with ideas in the students' minds. In 1964, Chairman Mao's works were also used as the basic textbooks in the Chinese language course. Quotations from Chairman Mao's works were posted in the classrooms, dormitories and dining-rooms, and were inscribed on posters in the fields. A mass movement was unfolded in which everyone, at all times and everywhere, studied Chairman Mao's works and applied them to whatever problems had to be tackled.

In the course of the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, the teachers and students of the school summed up the experience in the ideological remoulding of intellectuals: ideologically, they should struggle against "I"; in working style, they should struggle against "laziness"; in physical labour, they should struggle against "fear"; and in study, they should struggle against "difficulty." All this is for really devoting one's whole life to the rev-

olution, ideological remoulding, and service in the frontier regions.

Growing Up in the Course of Class Struggle

At one time a handful of representatives of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the institute maliciously smeared it as an "irregular institute," railing against the students trained here as "at the Tarim level." (Tarim is a basin and they meant that the students' level was low.) They raved that students' participation in political activities and productive labour brought on "an extra burden" in schooling. They adopted a "policy of non-recognition" of this revolutionary institute of the proletariat, and the result was that for a period of time, the institute was beset with difficulties including recruiting new students.

Is the institute really an "irregular institute"? The revolutionary teachers and students hold that any school run in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought is regular and has a promising future, hence their support for it. They hold that schools which the bourgeois elements considered as "regular" are bound to decline, and so they must do away with them.

Revolutionary teachers and students used irrefutable facts to severely condemn the so-called "Tarim level" assertion. In 1964, an "authority" specializing in growing mulberry trees came to Tarim where, without changing, he spread his experience in growing these trees on alkaline land in Hopei's Chengteh to the alkaline land in the Tarim reclamation area which is located thousands of miles away. In his first attempt, not a single bud appeared; the second time, the mulberry saplings were as bare as a "bald-headed man" and he ended in failure. At precisely the same time, the institute's teachers and students in the sericulture faculty succeeded in setting a new record of achieving a high output on a vast area of alkaline land, growing over 40,000 mulberry trees per *mu*.

Practice is the best proof. The former is the "level" the bourgeois "authority" boasted about, while the latter is the real "Tarim level." The fighters in this army land reclamation area proudly said, "The Tarim level is very high and very good!"

Chairman Mao has said: "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education, to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a well-educated worker imbued with socialist consciousness." Certain representatives of the bourgeoisie slandered the organized students' participation

in political activities and productive labour as causing "an extra burden." Their aim was to groom successors for the bourgeoisie and revisionists, and thus prepare the cadres for a capitalist restoration. This challenge, which was designed to change the direction of running the institute, has been thoroughly exposed and repudiated by the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students. The institute has persisted in giving prominence to politics, in arming the teachers and students' minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought and in undertaking productive labour. The Tarim Institute of Land Reclamation has been acknowledged by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They have praised the students as the "three-able" students: able to endure hardships and work hard, identify themselves with the workers and peasants and solve practical problems arising in production. The revolutionary teachers and students ardently love this institute and praise it as a "personification of 'Kangta'" and a "revolutionary crucible."

The institute pays particular attention to regularly giving class education to its teachers and students. Political movements take place every year. In past years, the school has launched political and ideological movements such as the "two recalls and four check-ups," "denouncing U.S.-Chiang crimes," "recalling past bitterness and thinking about the happiness of today," "ideological rectification," etc. The present great proletarian cultural revolution particularly has greatly raised the level of class consciousness of the institute's teachers and students. After undergoing class education in many forms, many students say: On entering this institute, one gets a deeper understanding of never forgetting class bitterness and class struggle than of planting mulberry trees and raising silkworms or growing maize and cotton.

Creating Everything With One's Own Hands

When the Institute of Land Reclamation was first set up, teachers and students relied on their own two hands and three treasures (the carrying pole, the basket and the pick) to open up wasteland which had been untouched since time immemorial, fought the sand dunes and treated the alkali soil, felled trees and made bricks, and put up one building after another. They lived in dugouts with the sky as their ceiling and the ground their beds. Their classrooms then were the groves of poplar trees. Today, their institute is like Yen-an's "Kangta" of the past.

In the first year after its founding, the school reached self-sufficiency in grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables. To date, the teachers and students have reclaimed more than 5,000 *mu* of wasteland for cultivation and produced more than 4 million *jin* of grain and 450,000 *jin* of ginned cotton. With their own hands, they have built school buildings containing a floor-space of 14,000 square metres, opened up land for growing fruit and mulberry trees, set up farms for



Students of the Tarim Institute of Land Reclamation at summer harvest

breeding pedigree sheep, built factories for processing subsidiary products, and cultivated plots for scientific experiment as well as establishing bases for specialized production and scientific research. Since last year, the school has, through production, become self-sufficient in providing the students with stipends. A responsible comrade of the school optimistically said: In a few years, our institute will be able to rely entirely on itself for all the funds it needs.

During the years when our country encountered temporary economic difficulties, there were both in the school and outside clamours against self-support through production. Some bourgeois intellectuals said categorically: The workers work, the peasants till the land, while the students study books. This has been the "social division of labour" since antiquity. Schools have always been "consumer units." And it is natural that workers and peasants should supply the schools with rice, flour, vegetables and meat. The purpose of these bourgeois intellectuals was to safeguard their privileges and oppose any attempt to reduce the three big differences—differences between workers and peasants, between mental and manual labour and between town and countryside. They opposed Chairman Mao's call to use our own hands to attain the objective of ample food and clothing, and they were opposed to the school undertaking production for self-support. But the revolutionary teachers and students firmly withstood the onslaught of this evil wind and defended Chairman Mao's great thought of our relying on our-

selves through hard and bitter struggle. The masses of revolutionary teachers and students said: Not to undertake production for self-support means discarding the revolutionary spirit of "Kangta" and of Nanniwan and discarding the glorious tradition of the People's Liberation Army. Because our school is a communist labour college of the "Kangta" type, we must keep firmly to the revolutionary road and to communist orientation.

Writing Authoritative Theses While Doing Physical Labour

Breaking through the foreign taboos and stereotypes found in the original teaching material, the revolutionary teachers and students of the institute have gradually groped their way and accumulated experience. They have begun to establish a new teaching system in accordance with the policy of integrating education with productive labour and in the light of the characteristics of the Tarim land reclamation area.

Those who study at this institute are simultaneously students and peasants and workers; they learn in the course of production. Those who teach are simultaneously teachers and peasants and workers; they are putting into practice what they teach in the classroom. The various classes in the different specialties of the institute are both study and production units. A class is a production team which undertakes to grow several hundred *mu* of maize, cotton, wheat and paddy rice; the whole job, ranging from levelling the land to harvesting and husking, is done by the students and teachers of that class.

Since the teachers have taken part in productive labour, with their book learning being tested by practice, the vague and one-sided teaching material which does not tally with reality has been drastically curtailed, the period of schooling has been radically shortened and the quality of education has been raised. The students have acquired a comprehensive and firmly based knowledge. Summing up their experience in production, the students have written theses, such as "Fifty Points on Spring Irrigation," "Summing Up Threshing," which serve as a guide to production. They have also personally cultivated and set new high-yield records for maize, cotton and other crops. The maize, cotton and paddy rice grown and the sericulture and stock-breeding on the several thousand *mu* of Tarim Institute are all high-yield models in the area. These are authoritative proletarian theses jointly written by all the revolutionary teachers and students of the institute with their own sweat and industrious hands.

Carry on the Glorious "Kangta" Tradition

This great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought has fostered a generation of working people of a new type who have attained an all-round development. In recent years, its graduates were to be found everywhere on both sides of the Tarim River and in the valley of Kunlun Mountain. The greater part of them are sent to work in the P.L.A. production and construction

corps' companies (equivalent to production teams) as directors, instructors, company leaders, platoon leaders, technicians, accountants or agricultural workers. All of them are ordinary workers engaged in manual labour. This generation of new people, which is capable of doing technical jobs, is well versed in managerial affairs, and, above all, is capable of engaging in political and ideological work. Not long ago, students of Class 65 (1) of the agricultural school were sent to Victory Farm No. 14 with the aim of making it a model for the other farms to follow. As soon as they went down to the companies, the first thing they did was to set the example of putting politics in the fore. Together with the workers on the farm, they studied Chairman Mao's works, criticized the bourgeoisie and fostered the "three-eight" working style [which in Chinese is expressed in three phrases and eight characters. The three phrases are: a firm and correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics. The eight characters mean: unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.] The workers on the farm praised this work team from Tarim Institute for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought, spreading the "three-eight" working style and disseminating advanced techniques.

This generation of new people is one which has both theory and practice. Fighters in this army land reclamation area say: Students from this institute have boundless energy. They carry burdens as heavy as ours, run as fast as we do and work with pickaxes as hard as we do. They don't have a bit of that nasty arrogant air peculiar to intellectuals.

Such a generation of new people is adept at both civilian and military affairs: when they pick up the pen, they can criticize the bourgeoisie; when they pick up the gun, they can be soldiers and fight a war and defend the nation's borders. Both the teachers and students of this institute take part in militia training and all physical training classes have been converted into military sports classes. Both the men and women students can throw hand-grenades and shoot.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is now developing vigorously in this revolutionary institute. A handful of bourgeois representatives there have been exposed by the masses of revolutionary teachers and students. Full of militant zeal, the students in many classes and grades have written to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao and asked for a top-to-bottom reform of all that is unreasonable in the old educational system. When Chairman Mao's recent great directive that the People's Liberation Army should be a great school was transmitted to the Tarim Institute of Land Reclamation, the entire teaching staff and student body declared with deep feeling that they were determined to take over and carry on the "Kangta" tradition and carry out without fail Chairman Mao's directive to completely bury the bourgeois educational system and make Tarim Institute "a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought" and temper themselves to become reliable successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

Colour Documentary "The Great Victory of Mao Tse-tung's Thought" Being Shown

— Hailing China's Three Successful Nuclear Tests —

A COLOUR documentary film entitled *The Great Victory of Mao Tse-tung's Thought*, which hails China's three successful nuclear tests, will be shown in all parts of the country after its October 1 opening in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other cities. It was produced by the August First Film Studio.

The film records the on-the-spot happenings when China's three nuclear test explosions went off at 15:00 hours on October 16, 1964, 10:00 hours on May 14, 1965 and 16:00 hours on May 9, 1966. This great and happy news which shook the world overwhelmed people with joy. Amid cheers of "Long live the great Chinese Communist Party" and "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao," the film's running commentary declares resolutely and with pride: Our country has fully succeeded in designing and making its own atom bombs. The first nuclear test by our country surpassed the levels attained in the initial tests of the United States, Britain and France! It took China just over a year to carry out a nuclear explosion containing thermo-nuclear material after successfully exploding its first atom bomb. This big-leap-forward speed fully proves that **the Chinese people, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, dare to break a path none before has walked and dare to scale peaks others have not climbed.**

China's three successful nuclear tests are the result of the great co-operation among commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, the masses of workers, engineering and technical personnel, scientific workers and all others concerned. Under the correct leadership of the Party's Central Committee, our great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, and Comrade Chou En-lai, they held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, gave prominence to politics, studied and applied Chairman Mao's works creatively, concentrated a superior force to wage a campaign of annihilation and worked together in close unity and effective co-ordination. The great success of China's three nuclear tests solemnly told the world that the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism are thoroughly bankrupt! China has completely smashed their criminal attempts at blockading our country and undermining the Chinese people's efforts to master nuclear weapons! **China has both the spiritual atom bomb that the enemy cannot**

possess and the material atom bomb. China can certainly beat any aggressors.

The victories of the three nuclear tests are great victories of Mao Tse-tung's thought, great victories of the general line, one triumphant song after another of Mao Tse-tung's thought, which soar to the skies. The film convincingly shows by a mass of facts that **once the masses grasp the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a mighty material force is generated and all kinds of wonders can be produced.**

The film also shows how commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, workers, engineering and technical personnel, scientific workers and all others, who took part in the nuclear tests, used Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guiding principle for all kinds of work. This includes scenes of their intensive training and preparing for the tests and especially how they held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and studied and applied Chairman Mao's works creatively. **The entire testing area was a great school of studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively, and there was a concentrated political atmosphere everywhere.**

There are scenes of scientific research activities at the testing area. The numerous shots taken on the spot are material evidence proving again and again that China's nuclear weapons are powerful and that it is entirely possible to build a defence against atomic weapons if great care is taken. These shots forcefully smash the nuclear blackmail with which the U.S. imperialists and the Khrushchov revisionists threaten the revolutionary people, and show that their nonsense that atom bombs would "destroy mankind and destroy everything" is nothing but a lie to fool people.

The film stresses that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As in the past, the Chinese people and Government will continue to carry on an unswerving struggle, together with all other peace-loving people and countries, for the noble aim of completely prohibiting and thoroughly destroying nuclear weapons.

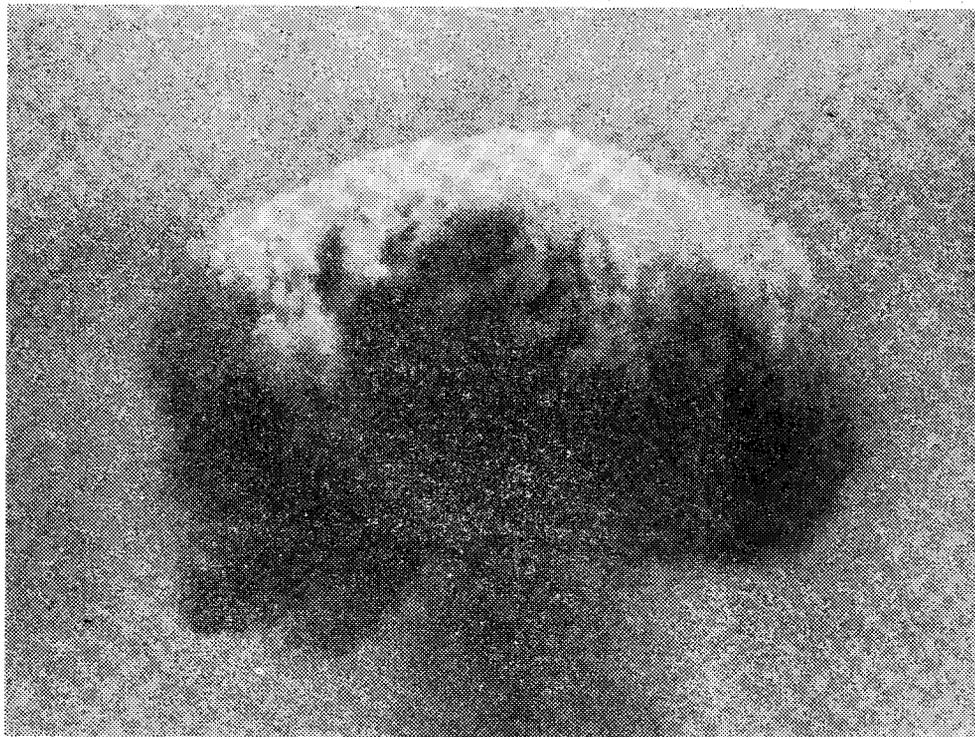
The mastery of nuclear weapons by the Chinese people has greatly boosted the morale of the revolutionary people of the world. It has deflated the arrogance of imperialism, modern revisionism, and the



China's first nuclear explosion, 15:00 hrs., Oct. 16, 1964



China's second nuclear explosion, 10:00 hrs., May 14, 1965



China's third nuclear explosion, 16:00 hrs., May 9, 1966

reactionaries of all countries. Newspapers carrying messages from many fraternal Parties, heads of state of friendly countries, people's organizations and prominent public figures of many countries greeting China's three successful nuclear tests are seen on the screen one after another. In their greetings they warmly acclaim: The nuclear weapons in the hands of the Chinese people are nuclear weapons in defence of world peace, nuclear weapons encouraging the revolutionary people of the world to fight against U.S. imperialism! They are a great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought!



Once the masses grasp Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought, a mighty material force is generated and all kinds of wonders can be produced. Photo shows P.L.A. commanders and fighters who took part in the nuclear tests holding a meeting to exchange experience in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively.

The World's Revolutionary People Hail China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

This is the second and concluding instalment of a round-up. The first instalment was published in our previous issue. — Ed.

Asia

Sinkapo Chounlamani, Representative of the Supreme Command of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, declared in a recent interview with Hsinhua in the **Xieng Khouang liberated area of Laos:** "The great socialist cultural revolution being made in China is an entirely new revolution. We are glad to see that it is a struggle to purify culture and ideology, and a struggle waged under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung." "Each of us has infinite faith in Chairman Mao Tse-tung. We see that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the crystallization of the truth," he added. "Since the enemy attacks us on four fronts—political, economic, military and cultural—we have to strike back on all four."

Mahabuddi, Representative of the Federation of Laotian Government Functionaries, speaking of his impressions of his recent China visit in an interview with Hsinhua in **Khang Khay,** warmly praised the great proletarian cultural revolution in China.

He said: "The great proletarian cultural revolution being carried out by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals of China, all of whom use Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, is of great historic significance. This is a great revolution to thoroughly wipe out the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of capitalism and feudalism so as to push socialism forward, and it is a great revolution to foster the ideology of the proletariat and to liquidate that of the bourgeoisie. China's great cultural revolution is not only a revolution for the Chinese people but also one for the world's people."

China's great cultural revolution, he said, is an enormous encouragement to the fighting spirit of all oppressed peoples in the world, and it deals a telling blow to imperialism and revisionism.

"Mao Tse-tung's thought is the beacon of the Marxism-Leninism of our times," said **Burmese writer Thakin Pe Than** in an interview with Hsinhua recently in **Rangoon.** "Just as Mao Tse-tung's thought had brought victory to all revolutionary struggles in China, I am deeply convinced that it will again certainly assure victory to the great socialist cultural revolution of today."

He said: "The great socialist cultural revolution now being launched in China is a revolution that concerns all of progressive mankind." He added that it is "the greatest event of the highest significance after the liberation of China."

He went on to say: "This great socialist cultural revolution is important not only for China but for the whole world too." He continued: "Only by winning victory in the socialist cultural revolution will China's socialist system be consolidated and the momentum of the socialist revolution be further enhanced. As much as socialism is consolidated and the momentum of the socialist revolution enhanced in China, the people's movements for liberation, peace and socialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America will grow in strength."

The Ceylon-China Friendship Association at its annual meeting held in **Colombo** on September 13 passed a resolution warmly hailing the great proletarian cultural revolution in China.

The resolution said: "We hail the great socialist cultural revolution now sweeping over China with gathering momentum. . . . It is a cultural revolution unprecedented in history, and it undoubtedly will have far-reaching effects on the consolidation and development of the political and economic revolution in China; and its influence on the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world will be immense and profound."

The resolution pointed out: "The imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries are hurling abuse and slander on this great movement of the awakened masses of the Chinese people precisely because it is bound to sweep away from the superstructure all the reactionary remnants of the old society on which they were pinning their hopes for the emergence of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism in China."

In an interview with Hsinhua on his departure from China, **Wen Ming Chyuan**, a delegate from **North Kalimantan** to the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting in Peking, declared that the great proletarian cultural revolution in China "has once again shown the brilliance and invincible truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is because the Soviet Union failed to carry out its ideological revolution that revisionism emerged and developed there. Today, the Soviet revisionists, as the political representatives of the new Soviet bourgeoisie, have taken hold of the entire state machinery." He said that China's great proletarian cultural revolution is one of the "great concrete results of the development by Mao Tse-tung of Marxism-Leninism to its highest peak. It is the newest development of the theory of classes and class struggle and the most powerful nuclear weapon to prevent the retrogression of the world revolution."

Kanejiro Tate, leader of a group of **Japanese Socialist Party Diet Members** who had concluded a visit to China, praised China's great proletarian cultural revolution in a statement to newsmen on their return to **Tokyo** on August 29.

Tate said: "The fundamental guide to China's great cultural revolution is Mao Tse-tung's thought. China

as a whole has become a great school for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. All of the Chinese people are diligently studying Chairman Mao's works. With Mao Tse-tung's thought, China will not depart from socialism." He added that China's great cultural revolution manifests the power of the Chinese Communist Party and the solidity of China's state power and its economic foundation.

During the current revolutionary movement, the Chinese people are courageously transforming old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits, Tate pointed out.

He refuted the slander that China's great cultural revolution is a "sectarian struggle" and other absurd charges.

Bon Shiraishi, Chairman of the **Japanese Liaison Committee of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference**, warmly praised Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great proletarian cultural revolution in China in an interview with Chinese journalists in **Tokyo**.

He considered that the great proletarian cultural revolution carried out by the Chinese people under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought is absolutely necessary for the building of a socialist state. He said: "To build socialism, it is essential to have old ideas rectified and to wipe out all remnants of the old era. Otherwise socialism cannot be built and society will regress."

Yuichi Kobayashi, Chairman of the **Japan Congress of Journalists**, in an interview with Chinese newsmen on June 22, said that the Chinese people have learnt a lesson from the emergence of revisionism and the revival of capitalism in the Soviet Union, and are carrying out the great socialist cultural revolution under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. To build socialism in a big country like China is an extremely arduous task. Only by carrying out socialist revolution to the end can communism be achieved, he said.

Anandalal Amatya, who recently returned to **Nepal** after treatment at the Afro-Asian Students' Sanatorium in Peking, said in an interview with Hsinhua that under Chairman Mao's leadership a great cultural revolution is being vigorously carried out in China today. This revolution is being praised fully by the awakening and revolutionary people of the world, because they cherish and praise China as the rain in the dry season and the sunshine in winter, he added.

"The victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a new victory of the great Mao Tse-tung's thought. It deals a severe blow to all imperialists and modern revisionists who cherish the illusion that modern revisionism may take root in socialist China," **Pakistan writer Shaukat Siddiqui** told Hsinhua in an interview in **Karachi** recently.

China's great cultural revolution led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, he said, will have a strong impact on the progressive art and literature of other Afro-Asian countries. Chairman Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary theory on literature and art will serve as an important guide to all progressive writers of Afro-Asian countries who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, he stressed.

China's great cultural revolution is a great revolution of the mind which will clean out all the evil and corrupt ideology left over by imperialist and feudal rule in the past centuries and establish a new standard of morals in society, said **Ibne Insha**, another **Pakistan** writer who visited China recently.

He said that with the cultural revolution in China, literature and art are no longer for the enjoyment of a few, but have become the common spiritual wealth of the masses of workers and peasants who draw inspiration and encouragement from art and literature to work hard for their revolutionary cause.

The great Chairman Mao Tse-tung set the goal and purpose of revolutionary art and literature, opened the way and led the Chinese people to reach this golden age of a new flourishing of culture which is really the pre-eminent and greatest period in China's history, he said.

The Chinese cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches the people to their very souls, said **Jaoudat Rikabi**, **Dean of the Faculty of Education of Damascus University**, in the **Syrian capital** on September 18. Of course it touches the interests of the imperialists. That is why they oppose and recklessly smear it, he added.

Refuting the slanders of the imperialists and their agents, he said: "There have been allegations that the Chinese cultural revolution opposes religion and has destroyed Moslem mosques. This is not true, because I have recently visited mosques in China. If some nuns have been driven out of China, it is because they carried out illegal actions which were beyond religion."

Africa

Auguste Mpassi-Muba, well-known **Congolese (B)** journalist, recently told a Hsinhua correspondent that the great Chinese cultural revolution "is inspiring all peoples fighting for complete independence and against the rule of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

He stressed: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the powerful weapon used in the cultural revolution. Mao Tse-tung's works and articles have always been a source of inspiration to the Chinese people."

He pointed out that as a result of the revolutionary actions of the Red Guards in all parts of China, "we oppressed people admire still more People's China's contribution to the revolutionary movement of the world as a whole."

Ahmed Ebrahim, representative of the **Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa)**, issued a statement in **Cairo** recently in which he said: "The proletarian cultural revolution presently sweeping China under the sagacious leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung is an important event in the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and therefore will have far-reaching effects."

He said: "The great proletarian cultural revolution in China clearly proves that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought are well grounded in the

masses. The Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, are turning over the soil and digging up by the roots any ideology that serves the interests of the imperialists and their lackeys. The Chinese cultural revolution is therefore a great victory for the international proletarian revolution against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

He condemned the U.S. imperialists, who are colluding with the Soviet leading clique, for slandering the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. "Their anger and disappointment is quite understandable for the great cultural revolution does not aid imperialism, but rather it strengthens the genuine anti-imperialist forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America."

Mohamed Mudei Mohamed, who was a member of the **General Confederation of the Somali Labour delegation** which recently visited China, told a Hsinhua correspondent in **Mogadishu**: "The Chinese proletarian cultural revolution aims at eliminating bourgeois ideas and influences in all spheres so that Mao Tse-tung's thought may find its way deeper into the hearts of the people."

"The great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution is very fine," he stressed.

S.J. Zwane, chief representative of the **Ngwane National Liberatory Congress of Swaziland in Dar-es-Salaam**, said, the great proletarian cultural revolution in China will root out the possibility of a come-back by the capitalist system in China. This revolution is being carried on under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This revolution is of international significance and its success is "not only the success of the Chinese people but also our success."

Kandjou, acting representative of the **South West African National Union in Dar-es-Salaam**, praised the Chinese Red Guards as "shock brigades of the revolution without parallel in the history of the progressive world."

"All revolutionary people the world over are saluting you, young militant Red Guards of the great proletarian cultural revolution; your unswerving determination to uproot reactionary culture is an inspiration to the fighting people the world over," he declared.

These fearless and heroic young fighters under the guidance of the brilliant and correct thought of Chairman Mao have dared to wage resolute struggles against the people's enemies — U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and their yes-men. "Hence the actions of the Red Guards are not only being endorsed by the Chinese people, but by all the progressive people of the world."

A **Tanzanian** friend, who witnessed the Chinese cultural revolution in progress during his recent visit to China, told a Hsinhua correspondent in **Dar-es-Salaam**: "The current cultural revolution in China is a completely new contribution by Chairman Mao Tse-tung to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, because it is the greatest guarantee against the usurping of power by the revisionists and other counter-revolutionary elements at the expense of the interests of the masses of people."

He expressed the belief that this revolution will enable the Communist Party of China to remain always red.

Strongly condemning the revisionists and imperialists for their attacks and slanders against the Chinese cultural revolution, he said that the Soviet revisionist group would never dare allow its people to make such a revolution, because it would "absolutely sweep away the entire revisionist leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

"The vicious imperialists also are mad at this cultural revolution, because they have always hoped that the Communist Party of China would drop its red banner of revolution. The Red Guards have caught them completely unawares. The imperialists are day-dreaming. The Red Guards have assured the world that the East will remain red — certainly the imperialists are really furious!" he declared.

Latin America

China's great proletarian cultural revolution is "an unprecedented victory in the history of the international communist movement," and "a decisive contribution to the victory of world revolution," says an article printed recently in *No Transar*, organ of the **Argentine Communist Vanguard**.

The article states that, nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Communist Party of China is "the indisputable and invincible vanguard of world revolution."

It says that class contradictions and class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie exist during the whole period of socialist society. The bourgeoisie will never be reconciled to their loss of political and economic rights, and will continue to set themselves against the proletariat in the cultural field. Therefore, it is necessary to make a socialist revolution in the minds of the many millions of people, so as to consolidate the political and economic power of the proletariat and prevent the emergence of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism.

It is for these purposes, the article goes on, that the Chinese people are carrying out the proletarian cultural revolution under the guidance of the Communist Party of China and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The article points out that China's great proletarian cultural revolution is the Chinese people's revolutionary counter-attack against the constant aggression of U.S. imperialism and the treason of revisionism. It demonstrates the determination of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Mao Tse-tung to strengthen and safeguard China as the great centre of world revolution and the great centre of the uncompromising fight against imperialism and revisionism. The proletarian cultural revolution, whose aim is to root out revisionism from Chinese soil, is a necessity in the historical development of China's revolution and world revolution. It is a necessary step by China to resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and support still better and even more effectively the

oppressed nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the exploited throughout the world.

The article says that the revolutionary consciousness of the Chinese people is a mighty force which will make the atomic war criminals and the traitorous revisionists tremble.

Dr. Esther Chapa, President of the **Mexico-China Friendship Association** and a prominent woman social activist, told Hsinhua that the socialist cultural revolution in China is necessary and timely. The imperialists and revisionists and all reactionaries are afraid of this revolution and are cursing and vilifying it just because it is aiming its attack at them and will surely defeat them, she added.

Europe

Italian workers, students and people from all walks of life hailed China's great proletarian cultural revolution at a rally in **Rome** on September 9.

The rally was sponsored by the local "**Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin**" group.

The resolution adopted at the rally said that the Chinese Communists have rightly exposed the ideological and political resistance of the capitalist forces inside a socialist country, forces which are not reconciled to their doom. It added, "This is a teaching of historic importance for the world communist and working-class movement and a further development of Marxism-Leninism in our era."

The Chinese Communists are carrying the socialist revolution through to the end, the resolution emphasized. So, after the socialist transformation of the economic and social structure, they now turn on feudal and bourgeois ideas and culture as well as old customs and habits in the superstructure. This is a guarantee against the revival of capitalism. The resolution went on, "The proletarian cultural revolution in People's China is also a powerful rebuff to the attempts by revisionism to penetrate the Party, the state and the society, attempts which are favoured chiefly by the Soviet revisionist leaders."

Finnish visitors to the Chinese pavilion at the international trade fair in **Helsinki** warmly praised Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great proletarian cultural revolution in China.

From its opening on September 15, the Chinese pavilion was the centre which most attracted people during the entire fair. Many visitors indicated that after their visit to the Chinese pavilion they had a better understanding of the great significance and far-reaching effects of China's great cultural revolution. **T. Karjalainen** said: "The cultural revolution now going on in the People's Republic of China is a good thing. It will wipe out the remnants of bourgeois ideology in the people, defend the socialist ideology of Marxism-Leninism against the harm of revisionism and bring the revolution to final victory. Long live the great cultural revolution! Long live the Red Guards! Long live Comrade Mao Tse-tung!"

Third Anniversary of China-Japan Friendship Association

The China-Japan Friendship Association gave a reception on October 3 in the Great Hall of the People to celebrate the 3rd anniversary of its founding. Vice-Premier Chen Yi was among those who attended.

Speaking at the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi denounced U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries for colluding with one another in an anti-China chorus, and forming an anti-communist, anti-China "Holy Alliance." He pointed out that this fragmented "Holy Alliance" represented only a handful of people, and that these people were lifting a rock only to crush their own feet. Those who tried to isolate others would certainly isolate themselves.

The Vice-Premier said that Sino-Japanese friendship was a current of history which could not be held back. The friendship between the people of China and the rest of the world was also a current of history and could not be held back either. Whoever tried to do this would certainly be washed away in this great era by the revolutionary waves of the people of the world.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi refuted the handful of people abroad who daily raised an outcry about China being isolated. He stated that the 700 million Chinese people, under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, had achieved unprecedented solidarity and great unity in the political field. This in itself showed that China was not isolated.

"On the eve of National Day," he said, "the reception given by Sun Ping-hua, chief representative of the Tokyo Liaison Office of the Liao Cheng-chih Office, was attended by more than 2,400 Japanese friends. Today we are gathered here in Peking with several hundred Japanese friends. This also shows that China is not isolated. Thousands of anti-imperialist fighters and friends came

from the five continents to attend our National Day celebrations this year. And this shows that the Chinese people have friends all over the world."

Kuo Mo-jo, Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, in his speech said that the friendship between China and Japan was in the common interests of the people of the two countries, conformed to their common aspirations and was the inevitable current of history. Although there would be all kinds of obstacles and hidden shoals on the way forward, the Sino-Japanese friendship movement would, through the common efforts of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, continue to make headway amid the storms and waves.

Hisao Kuroda, Vice-President of the Japan-China Friendship Association, also spoke at the reception. He said that the movement for friendly interchange between Japan and China, which naturally included the activities of the Japan-China Friendship Association, now had enough strength to remove any obstacles. This national movement could not be obstructed by anyone. Whoever tried to obstruct it would end in ignominious failure.

Proposing a toast, Japanese peace champion Kinkazu Saionji said on behalf of the Japanese in Peking that he hoped that when the visitors returned to Japan, they would struggle against the forces obstructing Japan-China friendship and work actively to promote and develop this friendship. He said that Chairman Mao was not only the leader of the Chinese people but also the leader of the revolutionary people of the world. He proposed a toast to the health of Chairman Mao.

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih also spoke at the reception. He expressed regret that the Japanese youths who were invited to the China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival had been unable to join in China's National Day celebrations. "However," he said, "this does not matter. We are

prepared to welcome them whenever they come."

Chen Yi Replies to Vongvichit

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi sent a reply on October 2 to Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Neo Lao Haksat, Minister of Information, Publicity and Tourism of the Laotian Government of National Union and Member of the National Commission in Charge of the Application of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, expressing the firm support of the Chinese Government and people for the just stand taken by the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat in its August 29 statement.

In its statement, the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat sternly condemned U.S. imperialism for its crimes of aggression and intervention in Laos and its criminal scheme to expand its war of aggression against Indo-China; it exposed and condemned the illegal activities of the British Government and the International Commission in Laos in serving U.S. imperialism and slandering the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Neo Lao Haksat.

Chen Yi condemned U.S. imperialism for stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression against south Vietnam and plotting to spread the war against Vietnam step by step to Laos and the whole of Indo-China. In his reply he said: "It was obviously at the instigation of the United States that at this juncture the British Government and the International Commission in Laos renewed their slanders against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Neo Lao Haksat for the purpose of deluding world opinion and serving U.S. imperialism's scheme of expanding its war of aggression." Chen Yi pointed out that the International Commission in Laos had long become a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression. The Neo Lao Haksat had repeatedly demanded the cessation of the illegal activities of the International Commission. However, as Co-

Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, the British and the Soviet Governments had consistently taken an attitude of connivance and shielding towards the International Commission in Laos. What the British and the Soviet Governments had been doing fully revealed that they were accomplices of U.S. imperialism in its aggression. In conclusion, Chen Yi said in his letter:

"In the face of the heroic struggles of the Laotian people and the other Indo-Chinese peoples, U.S. imperialism has completely revealed its true features as a paper tiger. However desperately U.S. imperialism struggles, and however energetically its accomplices render service to it, they cannot escape their doom of ultimate defeat. This is just what Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again. . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."

Protest Against Ghanaian Authorities' Anti-Chinese Provocations

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Ghana handed a note to the Ghanaian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on October 1, lodging the most serious protest with the Ghanaian authorities against their anti-Chinese policy and the creation of an anti-Chinese incident. The note said:

"On September 23, 1966, B.A. Bentum, Secretary-General of the Ghana Trade Union Congress, went so far as to hold a press conference on the pretext of an affair in which the Chiang Kai-shek clique's 'Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs' Yang Hsi-kun and his aide who stopped over in transit at Accra airport rudely obstructed the correspondent of the Hsinhua News Agency of China from performing his normal function, and at the conference B.A. Bentum concocted a story with ulterior motives that the Chinese Embassy was 'harbouring' Red Guards and wildly attacked the great cultural revolution in China.

"The above-mentioned anti-Chinese incident constitutes yet another grave step of the Ghanaian authorities in pursuing their anti-Chinese policy. Since the Chinese people unfolded the great cultural revolution, the official press of Ghana has kept on making anti-Chinese outcries. In the period since August alone, the *Ghanaian Times*, the *Evening News* and the *Daily Graphic* have printed a dozen or more articles venomously vilifying the great cultural revolution in China, making incitement and interfering in China's internal affairs. In particular, it must be pointed out with all gravity that these papers have even launched unscrupulous attacks on Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the most respected and beloved great leader of the Chinese people. This is what the 700 million Chinese people absolutely will not tolerate. The Chinese Embassy hereby lodges the most serious protest with the Ghanaian authorities.

"In committing all these acts, the Ghanaian authorities are simply playing the role of a flunkey of imperialism. You will not gain any profit out of this practice. If you do not take effective measures to stop anti-Chinese activities, you will only eat the bitter fruits of your own making."

New High-Quality "Hongqi" Sedan

Workers and staff of the Changchun Motor Works in northeast China have turned out their second consignment of the new, higher-quality model "Hongqi" (Red Flag) six-seater, three-row sedan. Production time has been greatly reduced while quality has been improved.

This new "Hongqi" sedan incorporates several improvements in design, structure and technique compared with the earlier model of the same name still being produced at the plant. This fine sedan has dignified and uncluttered lines. It has more horsepower than its predecessor, rides much more smoothly and develops greater speed. The new "Hongqi" is rated to be up to the best world standards.

The creation of this new model is a victory for the great and invincible

thought of Mao Tse-tung. It is the result of the workers and staff of China's automobile industry creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, giving prominence to proletarian politics, daring to make revolution, daring to act in practice, completely casting aside bourgeois "authorities," and boldly breaking with foreign conventions.

As production of this new model called for a very high level of technology, beyond the capacity of the existing equipment and production processes in the plant, and the designing and building of hundreds of parts for large-scale models would take up much time, some people were cool to the idea from the very start. They suggested spending a year on preparations and starting production in small batches the following year. Others even proposed a "3-year plan," which would mean postponing production till 1967.

To arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff of the Changchun plant re-studied many articles of Chairman Mao's and firmly established in their minds the idea of giving first place to the human factor. They held discussions on the current situation and reviewed the political significance for opposing imperialism and revisionism of making a new, high-quality "Hongqi" six-seater model. These discussions sent their revolutionary drive soaring.

Once Mao Tse-tung's thought was grasped by the masses of workers and staff they were filled with courage and strength. They accomplished many things that they were formerly unable to do. To produce the new model, more than 1,500 blueprints were required for the car body alone. Previously, such a huge amount of work would have taken 14 experienced designers a year and a half to do. On this occasion, the young designers who were working on the project got together with the workers, working with them side by side on the spot, and at the same time learning from them. This mass way of carrying out the designing operation ensured the speedy completion of the blueprints.

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RADIO PEKING

Radio Peking welcomes its listeners to tune in for quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, reports on the Chinese people's creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works as well as reports on the ardent love cherished by the world's revolutionary people for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and in an all-round way, and has raised Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory.

Daily English Language Transmissions

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA					
Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands			
00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30,25,24	23:00-24:00	19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan) 20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	
01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30,25,24		20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan) 21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	41,30,25
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA			AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND		
Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	43,31,25	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25,19,16
04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos)	43,31,25	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25,19,16
SOUTHEAST ASIA			EUROPE		
Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	252,224 32,31,25,24,19	04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (G.M.T.) 21:30-22:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	45,42,31
21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	224,32 31,25,24,19	05:30-06:30	21:30-22:30 (G.M.T.) 22:30-23:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	45,42,31
SOUTH ASIA			NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)		
Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41,30,25	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19,16
			09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	25,19,16
			10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25,19,16
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)					
Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	31,25,19	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31,25,19