

PEKING REVIEW

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October 14, 1966

Carry the Mass Movement for Creative Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Works to a New Stage

Comrade Lin Piao's call to the People's
Liberation Army.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Victorious Banner For Scaling the Heights of National Defence Science and Technology

Expose the Big Conspiracy of "Inducement To Peace Talks by a Suspension of Bombings"

Renmin Ribao editorial condemns U.S.-Soviet "peace talks"
swindle on Vietnam question in the current U.N. General Assembly
session.

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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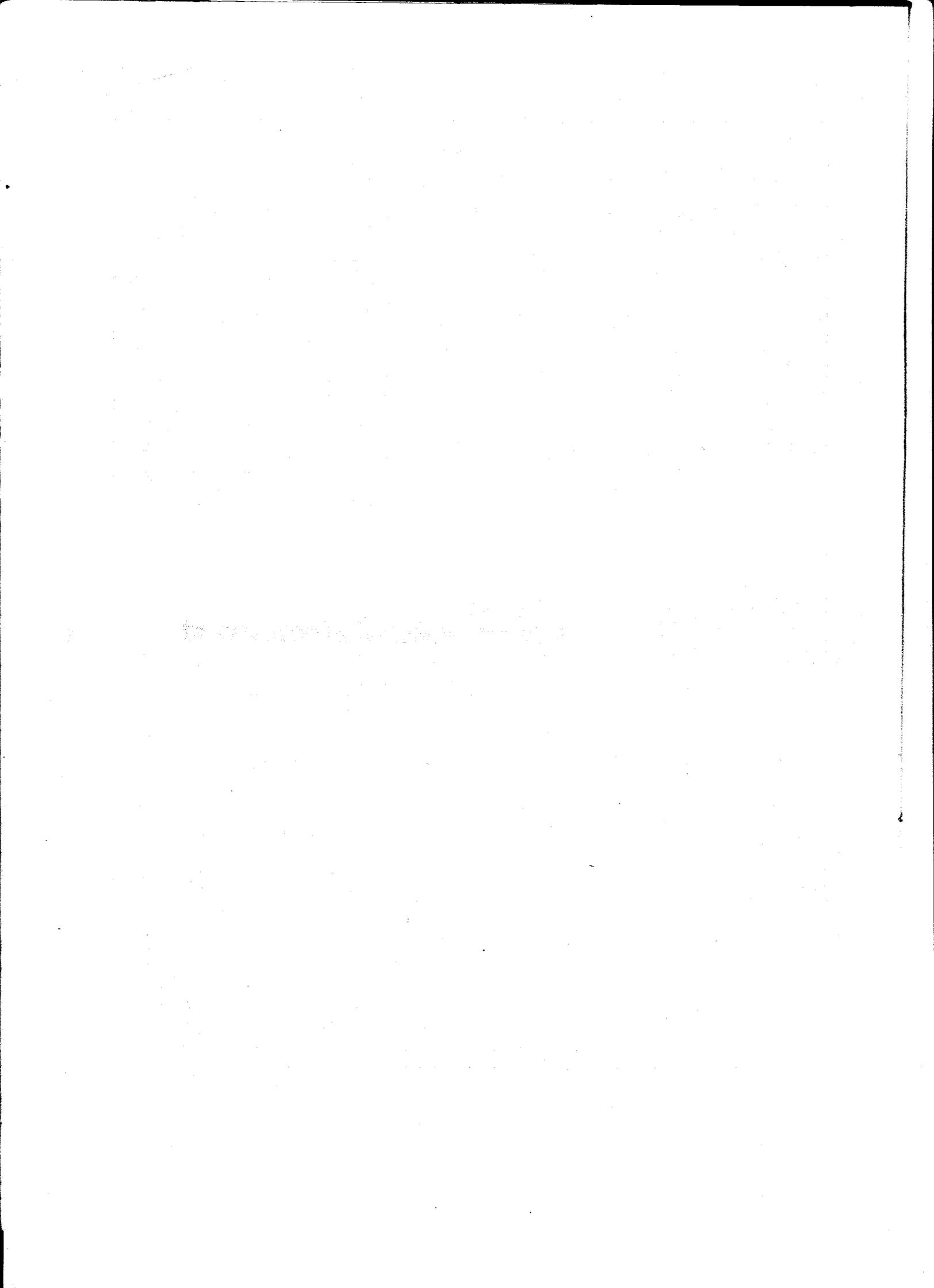
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On October 1, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao Tse-tung reviews the marching columns of the National Day parade from the Tien An Men rostrum





Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao with Comrade Lin Piao, his close comrade-in-arms

Comrade Lin Piao's Call to the Chinese People's Liberation Army

Carry the Mass Movement for the Creative Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Works to a New Stage

Comrade Lin Piao points out: Mao Tse-tung's thought is the unified programme of action for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. A new situation has appeared in the study of Chairman Mao's works by the whole Party and the whole nation. Every comrade in the army must raise higher than ever before the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, get a still firmer grip on the study of Chairman Mao's works and put it on a still more solid footing, bring about a new order of things and raise the study to a new level. Every comrade must do his utmost truly to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought and truly master it.

Comrade Hsiao Hua has communicated Comrade Lin Piao's instructions at a meeting of the Air Force cadres. He said: Comrade Lin Piao has always implemented Mao Tse-tung's thought and carried out his correct line most faithfully, firmly and thoroughly. He is Chairman Mao's closest comrade-in-arms, his best student and the best example in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. We must all learn from Comrade Lin Piao.

COMRADE LIN PIAO has recently given extremely important directions on the study of Chairman Mao's works in the Chinese People's Liberation Army, calling on the entire army to carry forward to a new stage the mass drive for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Comrade Lin Piao's directions were communicated to a recent meeting of cadres of the Air Force by Comrade Hsiao Hua, Director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army.

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

Comrade Lin Piao said: The great proletarian cultural revolution is now being carried out throughout the country, and a new situation and a new order of things have appeared in the study of Chairman Mao's works by the whole Party and the whole nation. The army must adapt itself to this situation and carry the mass movement for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works to a new stage. The army must truly become a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought must be raised higher than ever. We must get a still firmer grip on the study of Chairman Mao's works and put it on a still more solid footing, we must bring about a new order of things and raise our study to a new level. Every comrade must do his utmost truly to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, truly to master it.

At the meeting of the Air Force cadres, Comrade Hsiao Hua urged all comrades in the army to respond resolutely and energetically to Comrade Lin Piao's call. He said that Comrade Lin Piao's extremely important and timely directions placed still greater demands on the army, and gave a new and powerful impetus to the mass drive for the study of Chairman Mao's works which was developing in depth, and they would have profound and far-reaching influence on the building of the P.L.A. into a still more revolutionized army.

Comrade Hsiao Hua said: Why has our army work developed so rapidly and scored such great achievements in the few years since Comrade Lin Piao took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party? There may be thousands of reasons but they can be summed up in this single point — the holding aloft of the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the study and application of Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, the placing of politics in the forefront. Practice has proved that tremendous changes will take place in the ideology and work of a unit when it holds aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, studies and applies Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, puts politics in the forefront, persists in the "four firsts"* and makes a great effort to revolutionize people's thinking.

In fighting a war, our armed forces have always relied on the men's political consciousness, on their courage, on the political factor, on the "four firsts." The fighting strength of a unit is dependent on political work, on political education, on the education in Mao Tse-tung's thought. People armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the most courageous, the most intelligent and the most revolutionary. An army that is equipped with Mao Tse-tung's thought has the greatest fighting power and is an army that will be ever-victorious and invincible in the world. We must equip and educate the armed forces with Mao Tse-tung's thought. When the work of education in Mao Tse-tung's thought is done successfully and the men's proletarian consciousness is raised, the result is courage, creativeness, a sense of organization and discipline, a capacity to stand up to hardship and a revolutionary spirit. And like mushrooms after rain, there will emerge heroes of the type of Lei Feng, Ouyang Hai, Wang Chieh, Mai Hsien-teh and Liu Ying-chun.

Comrade Lin Piao has pointed out that although, as far as the work of the whole army is con-

* Four firsts: 1) As between man and weapons, giving first place to man; 2) as between political and other work, giving first place to political work; 3) as between ideological and routine tasks in political work, giving first place to ideological work; and 4) in ideological work as between ideas in books and living ideas currently in people's minds, giving first place to living ideas currently in people's minds. — Tr.

cerned, it is very complicated and circumstances differ, yet in this particular respect the situation is at once both complicated and yet not so complicated, there are differences and yet there are no differences. That is to say, everything must be unified through Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since the work of the army as a whole is so complicated, what is it that must be taken hold of? The most fundamental thing is to take hold of education in Mao Tse-tung's thought, the placing of politics in the forefront. When this is done well, all kinds of work will receive an impetus and can be done well. If you don't take hold of this, you will never get results and inevitably you will lose your bearings however hard you strive and sweat on other matters. Out of all the thousands of things they must do, the Party Committees, the political organs and the leading cadres at all levels must have a firm grasp of the study of Chairman Mao's works, put politics in the forefront, stress the revolutionization of people's thinking and turn the army into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Here lies the fundamental thing, the core and soul, in our army building.

Comrade Hsiao Hua said: The aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution is utterly to destroy bourgeois ideology and vigorously establish the supremacy of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The whole country is now engaged in vigorous study of the works of Chairman Mao. Our army must do better than before in studying Chairman Mao's works and bring about a new order of things, reach a new level and achieve new results. We must study better and better every year. We must not stand still but must continue to forge ahead. We must not become complacent but must raise our level, must develop, must make creative contributions and sum up our new experiences. Otherwise we may lag behind, lag behind the situation and behind the people throughout the country.

The great masses of cadres and fighters of our army are infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao and have unbounded love for him. They are infinitely loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought and have unbounded love for it. When the news reached the army of Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtse River, and of the several occasions when he received the revolutionary teachers and students, the knowledge that Chairman Mao was very fit and well was a matter of the greatest happiness and inspiration to the commanders and fighters throughout the army. They all said that Chairman Mao's good health was the greatest happiness for the whole Party, the whole army and the whole nation. There were resounding acclamations of long life to Chairman Mao throughout barracks and camps. The masses of cadres and fighters have extremely profound class feeling for our great leader Chairman Mao. Only with deep and rich

proletarian feeling can we study Chairman Mao's works well.

The method of study should still follow Comrade Lin Piao's instructions, that is: they should be studied with problems in mind, they should be studied and applied in a creative way, study should be combined with practice, one should study first what is urgently needed so as to get quicker results and one should try hard to apply what one studies. Practice has proved that this is the best method of studying Chairman Mao's works and solving problems. **Comrade Lin Piao has said: The question now is not whether we do or do not study but whether we can truly grasp and apply what we study. To grasp and apply truly, we must combine study with reality. Only by linking it with reality can we understand it, fix it in our minds and apply it. Without linking it with reality, we cannot understand it, fix it in our minds and apply it.** We must link up with reality and carry out repeated education, dissemination, study and practice. We should not regard the army as still the same old one, as if nothing has changed. Actually things are changing every day. Don't be afraid of repetition. Link up with reality, link up with ideology and link up with work, and we will no longer be repetitive.

Comrade Hsiao Hua said: **Comrade Lin Piao has instructed us that the army must implement the thought of Mao Tse-tung in order to resist revisionist ideology and all sorts of exploiting class ideology, to strengthen revolutionization, to elevate our class consciousness, to raise our understanding of policy and improve our way of thinking. Comrade Lin Piao has stressed that not only the fighters but also the cadres must study the "three standing articles" ["Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains"]. It is very easy to read the "three standing articles." But to apply them truly is not so easy. We must study these three articles as maxims. These must be studied at all levels. We must apply what we study so as to revolutionize our thinking.** These instructions of Comrade Lin Piao must be implemented with great earnestness.

Comrade Hsiao Hua said: **Comrade Lin Piao has always implemented Mao Tse-tung's thought and carried out his correct line most faithfully, firmly and thoroughly. At every crucial turn in the history of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Lin Piao has resolutely taken his stand on the side of Chairman Mao and carried out uncompromising struggle against every kind of "Left" and Right erroneous line and has courageously safeguarded Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since he took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the**

Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Lin Piao has held the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought on high, creatively applied Mao Tse-tung's thought and put forward a series of important measures for the strengthening of the revolutionization of the army. He has called on the whole army to launch a mass movement for the study of the works of Chairman Mao and has also pushed forward throughout the country a vigorous mass drive among workers, peasants and soldiers for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Comrade Lin Piao is Chairman Mao's closest comrade-in-arms, his best student and the best example

in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. The comrades of our whole army should learn from Comrade Lin Piao and follow his example in holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, and consistently and unswervingly disseminating and safeguarding Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Comrade Hsiao Hua spoke about the tremendous significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country and its great successes. He also gave important directions concerning the work in the Air Force.

Long Live Chairman Mao! Long Life, Long, Long Life to Him!

— The Great Leader Celebrates National Day With the
Revolutionary Masses

ON October 1, the red sun rose in the East.

Our great leader Chairman Mao, glowing with health and in excellent spirits, walked firmly up the steps of the Tien An Men rostrum. He was accompanied by his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and other leading comrades of the Party's Central Committee. One and a half million revolutionary people broke into tumultuous cheers. The band played the majestic strains of *The East Is Red*.

High above Tien An Men Square floated five enormous red balloons carrying the words "Long live Chairman Mao!" in glittering golden characters.

In the centre of the square, 100,000 revolutionary people held multicoloured garlands to form the five huge characters: "Long live Chairman Mao!" They expressed the boundless love of 700 million people for their great leader.

The vast contingent of paraders — workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary teachers, students and cadres of Peking and other parts of the country — waved bright red copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. They formed a sea of red. Over this surging sea rolled the mighty cry shaking the earth: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long life, long, long life to him!"

The Hearts of Hundreds of Millions Are Turned to Chairman Mao

As they caught sight of Chairman Mao, worker, peasant and soldier representatives invited to the celebrations and standing on the two wings of the rostrum shouted aloud in an exuberance of joy.

A young girl worker, her face flushed with excitement, cheered again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!" She was Sun Wei-chen, a "Five-Good Woman Worker" of the Yentai City Lock-Making Plant in Shantung Province, an activist in studying Chairman Mao's works. She told the people around her: "The morning I left for Peking, my work-mates made me promise that when I saw Chairman Mao, I would cry 'Long live Chairman Mao!' 403 times — once for each of the workers in our plant."

Many were the revolutionary people in the Tien An Men Square who, as they left for Peking, were urged on all sides to "Give our greetings to Chairman Mao when you see him in Peking!"

Chang Pu-wen of Yen-an, the Party Secretary of the Date Garden Production Brigade, brought with him to the capital some dried Yen-an pulse and peppers. They were sent by the old poor peasant Kao Tung-yu, who had taken a meal with Chairman Mao in the old days, Han Kuei-ying, the Head of the Women's Association there at that time, and Li Hsing-fa, the former local Administration Chairman. Indeed, Chang Pu-wen had brought with him the hearts of all the Date Garden people, which have been with Chairman Mao night and day ever since. He himself brought two *jin* of millet for Chairman Mao. He said: In those days, with Chairman Mao to lead us, we beat the Japanese imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries with the help of millet plus rifles. Today, with Mao Tse-tung's thought our weapon still, and carrying on the revolutionary traditions, we will certainly crush all our enemies!

As Chang Pu-wen gazed at Chairman Mao, tears ran down his cheeks. He recalled the time when he had seen Chairman Mao in Yen-an, and now it's twenty years later! But the Chairman is still ruddy and robust, and in the best of health. He couldn't help murmuring to himself: "Yes, this is what I will tell the people back home. This is what they want most to know."

The people have the deepest love for Chairman Mao, and Chairman Mao has the deepest love for the people. Up on the Tien An Men, Chairman Mao waved again and again to the animated and cheering crowds on the wings of the rostrum, on the reviewing stands below, and on the vast square.

The poor-peasant woman Chu Hsiu-lan, mother of the P.L.A. hero Liu Ying-chun, was also up on the rostrum. When she saw Chairman Mao waving in her direction, she cheered even louder than before: "Long live Chairman Mao!" Her boy was what Chairman Mao had made him, and the mother has immeasurable love for the Chairman. On her way to Peking, hundreds of people had sought for her autograph. Instead of signing her own name, Mother Liu has always signed: "Long live Chairman Mao!" Today, she had spent more than an hour near Chairman Mao; it was the happiest hour in her life.

Pazang, the emancipated Tibetan woman serf, was on the rostrum to speak for all China's minority nationalities. She is now deputy head of a county in Tibet. She walked up to the microphones and started her speech: "We, members of the Minority Nationalities Delegation, have come 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—" Abruptly, she broke off, choked with hot tears.

Chairman Mao turned slightly towards her and looked at her kindly, encouraging her to calm down. From the bottom of Pazang's heart came the words: "Chairman Mao! You are the great saviour of the working people of all our nationalities! You are the red sun in our hearts!"

When she had finished her speech, the ex-serf went up to Chairman Mao and grasped his hands. On her way to the capital, Pazang had fixed it in her mind that she would say three things to Chairman Mao:

"Chairman Mao, it was you who led us to emancipation!"

"Chairman Mao, we will always, always follow you!"



Holding high their bright-red copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, revolutionary youth pass in review before the great leader Chairman Mao

"Chairman Mao, we wish you eternal life!"

Now with Chairman Mao's hand in hers and a warm rush of feelings surging through her veins, she had forgotten every word!

What Pazang had wanted to say is what all the one million emancipated Tibetan serfs want to say, what all the 700 million Chinese people want to say.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is Victory

Standing alert and martial on the reviewing stands were the courageous No. 32111 Drilling Team who had heroically pitted their lives against a big gas-well conflagration and put it out. They carried a red silk banner and all wore their shining aluminium safety helmets.

Wang Yu-fa, a member of the team, spoke on behalf of all the workers of the nation. When he walked up, Chairman Mao warmly grasped the hand that had helped to put out the blazing fire. Wang Yu-fa's heart was bursting with joy. He had so much to say that he did not know where to begin.

Chairman Mao gently patted him on the shoulder, and pointing to the microphones, indicated that he should take his time.

Wang Yu-fa spoke with great feeling, expressing the boundless love the nation's working class has for Chairman Mao and its firm determination to follow Chairman Mao forward for ever.

After he had spoken he held Chairman Mao's hand in a firm grasp and said fervently: "We wish you good health and eternal life!"

"Were you hurt?" asked Chairman Mao solicitously.

"No," replied Wang Yu-fa. "I had a wet quilt around me when I threw myself over the well-head to put out the fire."

"Very good," said Chairman Mao approvingly.

This was the highest praise the heroes of Drilling Team 32111 could have. This heroic collective was nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought. Their famous motto to "Imprint Chairman Mao's instructions in our minds; infuse them in our blood; express them in our actions" is stimulating more and more people to diligently and creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's writings.

Ku Ah-tao, an old poor-peasant woman of Taichang County, Kiangsu Province, is a devoted student of Chairman Mao's works. (See p. 17.) Up on the rostrum, she presented Chairman Mao with three letters of greetings written by the commune members in her locality and a big pumpkin engraved with the words: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Study diligently and make progress every day." The words were carved on the pumpkin by her youngest son when it was still growing. She also showed Chairman Mao a set of simple pictures which she had asked someone to draw for her as the outline for a talk she gave on her experiences in studying Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao smiled and said: "Good! Good!" and later had a picture taken with her.

Elated, Ku Ah-tao told everyone: "In the old society, we poor and lower-middle peasants were less than nothing. But in the new society, Chairman Mao sets great store by us. Before, an old woman like me could see no further than the stove in my house. Since I began to study Chairman Mao's works, I have been able to see the whole country before me and keep the whole world in my mind."

When Chairman Mao had a photo taken on the rostrum together with the invited P.L.A. representatives — the brilliant models for the whole country in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works — Wang Yu-chang, an exemplary cadre in looking after the fighters and a quartermaster of an air force unit, shouted again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

It was the great thought of Mao Tse-tung which had enabled Wang Yu-chang in critical moments to step forward five times to protect the lives of his comrades-in-arms; it was the great thought of Mao Tse-tung which enabled him to wage a stubborn struggle against pain and be fitted with an artificial leg so as to stand up again and continue to serve the people. Wang Yu-chang said with great emotion: "I will spend the rest of my life following Chairman Mao in making revolution and always be a most faithful soldier of Chairman Mao."

As the columns of paraders marched past the Tien An Men, Comrade Lin Piao, standing at the side of Chairman Mao, waved his red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* to the revolutionary masses. Comrade Lin Piao is Chairman Mao's best student and provides the best example in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. It was he who called on the whole P.L.A. to launch a mass movement to study Chairman Mao's works and helped to promote this movement on a nationwide scale.

Mao Tse-tung's great thought shines over the whole nation, spreading its light throughout the whole world. A new high tide, a new situation, of several hundred million people creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works is emerging.

Following Chairman Mao Forward Through the Waves and Storms!

Among the paraders were the capital's university and middle-school students and Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students from all parts of the country. Hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, like a mighty torrent several dozen li long, they streamed through the Tien An Men Square to be reviewed by Chairman Mao. From the bottom of their hearts they exclaimed: "Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao! You are the great supreme commander of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the highest commander of us Red Guards!"

Peng Yun, the son of the revolutionary martyr Comrade Chiang Chu-yun, was also on the rostrum. Over a month ago, the Red Guards were founded in the Harbin Engineering Institute where he is studying. The 16-point decision drawn up under the personal direction of Chairman Mao was made public and the news came that Chairman Mao had reviewed the Red Guards. Chairman Mao's warm support for the initiative of the revolutionary masses inspired him; the revolutionary predecessors' spirit of upholding the truth even at the cost of their lives encouraged him. Today he saw Chairman Mao. He said with spirit: "With our great supreme commander Chairman Mao leading us, we dare to scale a mountain of swords and brave a sea of raging fire. No one can stop us in our triumphant advance!"

Standing on the reviewing stands, veteran Red Armyman Li Yu-heng saw the red waves of revolution rolling on and on. This recalled to his mind the thirty years and more since he became a Red Army fighter, followed Chairman Mao across mountains and rivers on the 25,000-li Long March and then fought battles in the north and south under the leadership of Chairman Mao. He saw clearly that in the course of the revolution, each forward step was the outcome of Chairman Mao's correct leadership and was a brilliant victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. Today the great proletarian cultural revolution launched and led by Chairman Mao personally has made it possible for China's revolutionary youth to temper themselves and mature. This veteran Red Armyman could not help saying: "Our younger generation is a red generation. It is sheer daydreaming for the imperialists and modern revisionists to hope that it will change colour."

The Red Sun in the Hearts of the World's Revolutionary People

Cherishing boundless love for Chairman Mao and infinite faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought and bringing with them the revolutionary friendship of the people the world over, many foreign friends who had travelled

a long way were here by the side of the great leader Mao Tse-tung. On this glorious red-letter day, they cheered with the Chinese people in one voice: "Long live Mao Tse-tung's ever-victorious thought! Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people all over the world!"

Shoulder to shoulder with Chairman Mao on the Tien An Men rostrum, Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), reviewed the paraders. He asked Chairman Mao to autograph his copy of the English edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

Comrade N. Sanmugathasan, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ceylon, and other foreign friends also took out their copies of the *Quotations* for Chairman Mao to sign.

Combat heroine Ta Thi Kieu from south Vietnam, the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, warmly took Chairman Mao's hands in hers, saying: "I wish Chairman Mao good health and eternal life!" Then, beside herself, she shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao cordially told her: "I wish you victory and I wish President Ho Chi Minh long life!"

Ta Thi Kieu then turned to Comrade Lin Piao who stood by the side of Chairman Mao, and said: "I wish Comrade Lin Piao good health. I wish the Chinese People's Liberation Army great success!"

Comrade Lin Piao warmly shook hands with her and said: "I wish you victory. Please convey my greetings to President Ho Chi Minh!"

On the reviewing stands for foreign guests, many foreign friends, the *Quotations* in hand, enthusiastically read from it in different tongues together with the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students. Members of the Japanese Women's Congress Delegation learnt the song *The East Is Red* and sang it over and over again. When a giant statue of Chairman Mao appeared carried by the paraders, a group of young Ecuadorian students burst into jubilant applause and rhythmically cheered in Chinese: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long life, long, long life to him!"

Foreign friends were warm in their praise of the tremendous world significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by Chairman Mao. They heartily acclaimed the courageous and fearless revolutionary rebel spirit of the Red Guards. Comrades of the New Zealand Communist Party Delegation said that China's cultural revolution was a great event in the world proletarian revolution. The Chinese Red Guards had left the deepest impression on them. The Red Guards' boundless vigour and enthusiasm and diligent study of Chairman Mao's works, they said, had been a great inspiration to them.

Masao Shimizu, head of the Matsuyama Ballet Troupe of Japan, said: "As a cultural body, we have



On majestic Tien An Men Square, over 1,600 friends from more than 70 countries and regions of the five continents enthusiastically celebrate with the Chinese people the 17th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China

learnt a great many things from China's great cultural revolution. When we get back to Japan, we will publicize this widely among the Japanese people so that they learn from the Chinese Red Guards, learn from their revolutionary spirit."

When Chairman Mao walked out on to the two wings of the rostrum to wave salutations, the friends from abroad burst into shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao!" Many were moved to tears. They cheered him continuously, rejoicing that the reddest, reddest sun has risen in their hearts and is lighting up the hearts of all the world's revolutionary people.

Chairman Mao's Heart Is at One With the Masses

Our great leader Chairman Mao has the greatest confidence in and concern for the masses; he is most eager to go among them. On this great occasion, Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao spent over six joyous hours with one and a half million of the revolutionary masses.

When the flow of paraders had finally ceased, the buoyant throng of 100,000 and more revolutionary people concentrated in the centre of the square surged forward towards the Tien An Men. Chairman Mao faced them and clapped warmly. The square rang with exultant cheers; up and down the Tien An Men, jubilation reigned. Comrade Chou En-lai, waving his red-covered *Quotations*, led the people in singing: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; the growth of everything needs the sun..."

Their song reverberated across the length and breadth of Peking and swelled up into the infinite skies.

The great leader waved to the revolutionary masses again and again. And they in their turn reached up higher and higher, waving their *Quotations*. Their hearts had already flown up to the Tien An Men rostrum.

The great leader has the deepest understanding of the masses. Chairman Mao steadily descended the one

hundred steps leading down from the rostrum, crossed the Chinshui Bridge with vigorous steps, came into the midst of the masses and cordially extended his holiday greetings to one and all. With one voice, the people shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long life, long, long life to him!" "Eternal life to Chairman Mao!"

The entire square was in a tumult of joy and happiness that surged to a new peak.

解放軍報

JIEFANGJUN BAO

In Resolute Response to Comrade Lin Piao's Call, Carry To a New Stage the Mass Drive for Creatively Studying and Applying Chairman Mao's Works

COMRADE LIN PIAO recently called on us to carry forward to a new stage our army's mass drive for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in order to meet the new situation of the country's great proletarian cultural revolution and of the vigorous study of Chairman Mao's works by the whole Party and the whole nation.

He has said: The army must truly become a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought must be raised higher than ever. It is imperative for us to get a still firmer grip on the study of Chairman Mao's works and put it on a still more solid footing. We must bring about a new order of things and raise our study to a new level. Every comrade must do his utmost truly to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, truly to master it.

Comrade Lin Piao's directive places still greater demands on the army in the mass drive, now developing in depth, for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. It points out at the right moment the direction for us to continue advancing along the road of building a still more revolutionized army. We must warmly and resolutely respond to Comrade Lin Piao's call.

We are now in a new era of world revolution and a new stage of the country's socialist revolution. Changes are constantly taking place in the conditions of class struggle at home and abroad. In order to bring our thinking in line with the new conditions and to fulfil the mission history has given us, we must study and grasp the thought of Mao Tse-tung. We must study Chairman Mao's works better year after year. We must not stand still and be complacent, but must continue to forge ahead, raise our level, develop, sum up new experience, create new things and achieve new results.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the science of revolution, it is proletarian truth which has stood the test of protracted revolutionary struggles, it is Marxism-Leninism developed to the highest level of our time, it is Marxism-Leninism conforming closest to reality, it is the unified programme of action for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. We must rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought to oppose imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries; we must rely on it to build socialism and to build a mighty revolutionary army of the proletariat. However complex the work in our army and however varied things in different units, this point is neither complex nor varying — i.e., it is necessary, without exception, to get a firm grip on the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, for this is the foundation, the core, the soul; it is necessary to unify the thinking and actions of all with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The mass drive for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works has been going on in our army for some years. As far as the majority of the units and comrades are concerned, the principal question now is not whether study has been undertaken or not, but whether Chairman Mao's works have really been grasped and applied to good effect. A good grasp and effective application are the goal towards which we should strive still more seriously.

The sole purpose of our study of Mao Tse-tung's thought is application and the key to mastery of Mao Tse-tung's thought also lies in application. Ability to apply it is proof that you have mastered it. We should try hard to apply what we study.

Application means linking with reality, with one's thinking and work, that is to say, using Mao Tse-tung's

thought to raise the class consciousness of the cadres and fighters, to raise their level of understanding of policies, to improve their way of thinking, and to direct and stimulate the revolutionization of the thinking and work of our army.

One is able to understand, remember and apply what one studies only by linking it up with reality.

One need not fear repetition, nor will there be repetition, if one links one's study with reality, if one studies again and again and repeatedly applies what one studies. One will only acquire an ever more profound understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought and become ever more skilful in application.

Provided great effort is made to apply what is studied by linking it with reality, one will achieve new results, create new things, make new advances and attain a new level.

Comrade Lin Piao has always implemented Mao Tse-tung's thought and carried out Chairman Mao's correct line most faithfully, firmly and thoroughly. At every crucial turn in the history of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Lin Piao has resolutely taken his stand on the side of Chairman Mao and carried out uncompromising struggle against every kind of "Left" and Right erroneous line and has courageously safeguarded Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since he took charge of the work

of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Lin Piao has held the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought on high, creatively applied Mao Tse-tung's thought and put forward a series of important measures for strengthening the revolutionization of our army. He called on our army to launch a mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. This has produced tremendous results and aroused mass enthusiasm for the study of Chairman Mao's works among the workers, peasants and soldiers throughout the country. He is the closest comrade-in-arms and the best student of Chairman Mao and the best example of the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

All comrades in our army should follow Comrade Lin Piao's example in consistently and unswervingly studying, carrying out, spreading and defending Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Let us hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry forward to a new stage the mass drive for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and win still greater victories in building up our army as a revolutionized and militant army of the proletariat.

("Jiefangjun Bao" editorial, October 11.)

New Upsurge in the Creative Study And Application of Chairman Mao's Works in the Liberation Army

UNDER the personal leadership and continuous guidance of Comrade Lin Piao, and surrounded by his profound concern, the cadres and fighters of the whole army, in the course of struggle, study and apply what they study, and, in particular, make the utmost effort in application. Making ideological remoulding and the transformation of their world outlook the key link, they have raised their proletarian consciousness to an unprecedented level. Countless good people and good deeds have come to the fore; heroes and model persons keep on emerging. Greater successes have been scored in all kinds of work.

IN the nationwide mass movement to energetically study Chairman Mao's works, the Chinese People's Liberation Army which has always marched in the front of the movement, has in recent years made new and greater advances in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. With boundless love for Chairman Mao and infinite faith in Mao Tse-tung's

thought, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have given special attention to stressing "application" in their study of Chairman Mao's works. A new situation has emerged throughout the army, from the top level to the grass roots, in which commanders and fighters study and apply what they study in the course of struggle and practice, and make great efforts to remould their world outlook. The fact that everyone is firmly determined to really master Mao Tse-tung's thought in the storms of class struggle has caused another new upsurge in this great mass movement.

The mass movement in the People's Liberation Army to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works has developed since Comrade Lin Piao took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and under his personal leadership. Following the directives issued by Comrade Lin Piao over recent years, the movement has developed in depth, and like a big torrent, it surges forward vigorously, with one wave towering high above another. Last year, in accordance with the

development of the movement, Comrade Lin Piao issued the very timely call to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and put special emphasis on "application," and to make Chairman Mao's works the supreme directive for all kinds of work in the whole army. This call was immediately relayed to all, and everyone has very quickly learnt to understand its significance. The broad masses of commanders and fighters unanimously hold that Comrade Lin Piao's call is the best generalization of the experience of the army in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works over the past years; it is also a fundamental principle for their future study. One and all they say: **"Whether or not one puts special emphasis on 'application' in the study of Chairman Mao's works and whether or not one translates his teachings into action is a yardstick to show whether one is loyal or not to Mao Tse-tung's thought, a fundamental criterion differentiating real study from false study."**

In the past year, in accordance with the directive of Comrade Lin Piao, the broad masses of commanders and fighters, firmly determined to really master Mao Tse-tung's thought, have diligently studied and resolutely applied what they have studied in the struggle against the enemy, in political movements, and in all kinds of work, as well as in the great proletarian cultural revolution which is unprecedented in history. Because commanders and fighters have put special stress on "application," they have achieved substantial results in study and acquired still richer experience; more and more advanced units and people have come to the fore. In the past year, study by the whole army has been unprecedented in scope, in its level of consciousness, in achievement and in the rich experience so gained.

Many armed units, after a year of practice, have accumulated some experience as to where and how to apply, and who should lead the broad masses in their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works while paying special attention to application. They say: **There are thousands of things concerning "application," but the first thing is the transformation of one's world outlook. Only by firmly grasping the transformation of one's world outlook, can one be considered to have "grasped the key link."** There are also thousands of ways as to how "to apply," but the most important is to apply in the course of struggle and practice. Leading cadres, as leaders in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, must study and apply what they study before the others do so. **Only by so doing can they assume real leadership.**

During the past year, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have made in the remoulding of their world outlook achievements still more remarkable than those made in any previous year. In implementing Comrade Lin Piao's directive on giving prominence to politics and in the course of the class struggle, they have gained a still better understanding that remoulding one's ideology and improving one's work are interrelated, promote each other and are inseparable,

and that so are the remoulding of the subjective world and the transformation of the objective world. But in comparing one with the other, first place must be given to the remoulding of ideology. Thinking precedes action, and the remoulding of ideology is the prerequisite for improvements in work. If Mao Tse-tung's thought is not in command in one's mind, it will be impossible to give prominence to Mao Tse-tung's thought in actual work. Therefore, **in studying Chairman Mao's works, one must take firm hold of the ideological revolutionization of people and take ideological remoulding and the remoulding of world outlook as the key link.**

How are we to take firm hold of the remoulding of one's world outlook? The common experience gained by commanders and fighters is that one must first of all take the three articles "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" as one's guide and use them as sharp weapons for the remoulding of one's world outlook.

How is one to apply these three articles successfully? The consensus is that one must have a militant spirit, the spirit to revolutionize oneself. They say: **the nucleus of the remoulding of world outlook is to destroy selfishness and establish the spirit of working for the common good and to destroy the old and establish the new. The struggle between the bourgeois and proletarian world outlooks is a life-and-death struggle. One cannot gain proletarian consciousness without going through the pain of ideological struggle, and it is impossible for Mao Tse-tung's thought to take deep roots without digging out bourgeois ideas in places where it hurts.** The experience summed up at a conference of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works called by one unit is that if one wishes to engage in struggle, one must reveal one's thoughts in a conscious and thoroughgoing way, that is, one must not only reveal those thoughts already known to others, but also those innermost thoughts unknown to others, not only past thoughts but present ones, not only questions of style of thinking but also questions of ideology; one must not only dare to reveal one's inner thoughts to a few but also to many people, not only to people of the same rank but also to one's superiors and subordinates.

Revealing the problem is only the beginning of its solution. To solve the problem thoroughly, one must use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, persist in studying Chairman Mao's works every day and in checking one's words and deeds against these works every day. It is only through criticism and struggle that one can resolutely annihilate the ideological "enemies." In the course of struggle, one must also follow **Chairman Mao's teaching that "in war, battles can only be fought one by one and the enemy forces can only be destroyed one by one."** If one does not destroy the petty "self" in every specific question, it will be impossible gradually to establish the "great spirit of working for the common good."

Chairman Mao has said: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." In the past year, commanders and fighters, following Chairman Mao's instructions, went among the masses to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought; they went to industrial and mining enterprises and rural people's communes to take part in the socialist education movement; and they went to places where the class struggle was acute to carry out what is known as "political camping" and other activities. In this way, they acquired the living thought of Mao Tse-tung, further strengthened their class feeling in their study of Chairman Mao's works and heightened their consciousness in making great efforts to apply what they study. In this way, they were most profoundly and practically educated in classes and the class struggle, knew still better whom to love and whom to hate, and held their guns still more firmly. In this way, they received most profound and practical education of the people's army and further strengthened their ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people. In this way, they were profoundly educated in the idea of people's war and strengthened their confidence in certain victory.

With the deepening development of the great proletarian cultural revolution, commanders and fighters have taken part in struggle while studying, and they have increased their understanding of the arduous and complex character of class struggle in the ideological field. **Chairman Mao has pointed out: To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary, first of all, to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class.** Many commanders and fighters said: "Though we heard this teaching of Chairman Mao's, we did not really understand it. Now we really understand that to make revolution and seize and consolidate political power, it is necessary to grasp both the gun and the pen." Therefore, they seized hold of the pen in this struggle and wrote large numbers of articles criticizing the bourgeoisie and all sorts of ghosts and monsters. They have creatively studied and firmly remembered Chairman Mao's theses on class struggle, they are more capable of viewing things in the light of class struggle, and of taking a firmer stand.

That leading cadres should take the lead in study and application is the key to promoting the deepening development of the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works. During the past year, diligent study and resolute application by leading cadres at all levels has constituted an important factor in ensuring that this great mass movement of the army has entered on a new upsurge.

How can the leading cadres take the lead in study and application, and in making great efforts in applying what they study? Many leading cadres

reached the conclusion that they must, first of all, free their minds from blind complacency. Following Chairman Mao's teaching of integrating theory with practice, many units have rectified the style of study among the leadership on a fairly extensive basis.

Putting their study on a more conscious basis, leading cadres at all levels have, by setting examples through their actions and by the "voiceless order" of consciously making revolution, led the masses in making great efforts to apply what they study. In the course of their study, they have continued to set higher standards for, and made rigorous demands on, themselves and they have been bold enough to link themselves with the study. Thus, together with the masses they bring out the problems in their minds, study viewpoints, put what they have studied into practice and discuss their gains in study.

With the deepening development of the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works in the past year, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have raised their proletarian consciousness to an unprecedented level: the proletarian world outlook of not working for fame or material gain, fearing neither hardship nor death and working wholeheartedly for the people and the revolution has gradually taken root in the minds of the broad masses of cadres and soldiers. Good people, good deeds, heroes and model persons have appeared one after another in the army. Following in the footsteps of Chairman Mao's good soldiers Lei Feng, Ouyang Hai, Wang Chieh, Mai Hsien-teh and others, large numbers of other such good soldiers of Chairman Mao as Liu Ying-chun, Chang Chun-yu, Wang Yu-chang and Ho Hsiang-kuei have appeared this year. Tens of thousands of older cadres who have taken part in the revolution for dozens of years refuse to bow to their age. They are determined to "work as long as they live and stop only when they die," make it their life-long task to carry on the revolution, study Chairman Mao's works and remould their ideology throughout their life, and always preserve their proletarian revolutionary integrity to the end of their days.

The communique of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party pointed out: "Comrade Lin Piao's call on the People's Liberation Army to launch a mass movement in the army to study Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works has set a brilliant example for the whole Party and the whole nation." All commanders and fighters are determined not to disappoint the expectations of the Party and the people. To cope with the new situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they will raise the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works to a new stage, grip it more firmly and put it on a still better footing, always raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, always give prominence to proletarian politics, always maintain abounding revolutionary vigour, and really turn our army into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Victorious Banner for Scaling the Heights of National Defence Science and Technology

— Meeting of representatives of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works convened by the Scientific and Technological Commission for National Defence

NOT long ago, the Chinese People's Liberation Army Scientific and Technological Commission for National Defence called a meeting of representatives of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works from the various departments under it. Through countless facts gathered from their own experience, the delegates showed that **Mao Tse-tung's thought is the basis for building a people's army and is also the soul of national defence scientific and technological work, that it is the victorious banner for scaling scientific and technological heights and the golden key to the treasure house of national defence science and technology.**

During the past few years, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, our national defence scientific and technological workers have fought indomitably against overwhelming odds, smashed the heavy blockade imposed by imperialism and modern revisionism and unravelled one difficult technical problem after another and reached the summit of national defence science and technology. Working under difficult conditions they have over a long period of time persisted in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings in order to remould their ideology and, having won a big victory on the spiritual front, they have thus been able to win splendid successes on the material front. Filled with revolutionary fervour, the delegates discussed what they had learnt and swapped experience; all acclaimed the great pioneering effort whereby the spiritual atomic bomb led to the explosion of the material atomic bomb. It was unanimously pointed out at the meeting that **the brilliant successes in our national defence science and technology are a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and that every result achieved in this field glitters with the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and demonstrates its immense power.**

By a mass of incontrovertible facts, the delegates vividly demonstrated that **Mao Tse-tung's thought is a universally applicable truth, and that it works wonders wherever it is used. Mao Tse-tung's thought commands**

technique and proves invincible everywhere. The delegates pointed out that, as in the combat forces, the ranks of the scientific and technological workers for national defence must give prominence to politics, take the road of building the army on a political basis and foster man's courage and fearlessness of death. Imbued with this spirit, he will be able to overcome all the hardships, dangers and obstacles and will pass all stiff tests of his skill with flying colours: This is the greatest possible fighting strength. The representatives unanimously agreed that in conducting research in the most up-to-date and least explored fields of science and technology the factor of man and of political ideology is likewise the primary among all factors. **Putting politics in command of technique means using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command the man who masters the technique so that his ideology may be revolutionized.** Only in this way can the material factor and the role of technique be brought into full play and technical and other work accomplished successfully. The delegates said: "When man follows Chairman Mao's teachings, the machine under his charge will work to his orders. Although Chairman Mao's writings do not deal specifically with the technique of machine operation, they can nevertheless point out to us the direction, emancipate our minds, give us wisdom and infinite strength." Others said: "Once Mao Tse-tung's thought strikes root in our minds we will possess the greatest courage in overcoming all difficulties and it will generate an enormous material force." The representatives held that **those who are engaged in scientific and technical work have a special need never to forget to give prominence to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to remember firmly the truth that politics is the commander and the soul.**

"You cannot make revolution without studying Chairman Mao's works, you cannot study Chairman Mao's works without transforming your world outlook and you cannot transform your world outlook without putting the utmost effort into it." This was the unanimous opinion voiced by all the representatives. That is why the meeting stressed that "Serve the People,"

"In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" should be taken as the maxim for transforming one's world outlook and bringing about ideological revolutionization. These three articles must be studied and applied over and over again. One must always use the two yardsticks of "completeness" and "thoroughness" to measure oneself. Only by so doing can one gradually foster the world outlook of serving the people wholeheartedly and be the servant of the people in all one's life.

At the meeting many delegates spoke on the tempering and remoulding of scientific and technical personnel. They pointed out that Chairman Mao taught that all revolutionaries should face the world and brave the storm of struggle. It is impossible for them to grow up in a hothouse atmosphere; they must steel themselves in tempestuous storms. Our scientific and technical personnel for national defence must act according to Chairman Mao's teachings and plunge themselves into struggle and practice and go to the toughest places to temper and remould themselves. The delegates pointed out that the tasks of many of the units under the departments dealing with science and technology for national defence are complicated and they have to do their duties dispersed over wide areas and work under comparatively tough conditions. This is a trial and test for every scientific and technical worker. In fact, our national defence scientists and technicians regard a tough environment as a site for tempering themselves and have triumphantly stood the test of all kinds of inconceivable hardships. Together with the fighters, they live in tents, drink brackish water, and always work under the scorching sun or in sandstorms. By getting down into the dirt and mud, they have be-

come imbued with the same thoughts and feelings as the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the practice of struggle they have no fear of difficulties and evince boundless enthusiasm for work. They work out all data and trace every line on a blueprint in the spirit of being responsible to the people of all China and of the whole world. Filled with revolutionary fervour they say: "By studying Chairman Mao's books, one gets to understand why one carries out experiments for the revolution. Our purpose is simply to work and get results in the most up-to-date and least explored fields of national defence science and technology, however difficult the conditions." The delegates all made it clear that in future no matter what happens, they would never change their determination to temper and remould themselves in the practice of struggle. "We will stand as firm and robust as the tamarisk in the Gobi desert, and courageously and indomitably overcome all difficulties on our way of advance. We will work for the Party as methodically and steadily as camels making their foot prints on the desert. Like a fuse, we are prepared for the most dangerous work and, if necessary, to give our lives for the Party."

The meeting lasted eight days, during which Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen received all the delegates. Responsible comrades of the Scientific and Technological Commission for National Defence spoke at the meeting. In their speeches the delegates all **pledged their determination to respond resolutely to Comrade Lin Piao's call to carry out Chairman Mao's directives most faithfully, most staunchly and most thoroughly, and to make the utmost efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way so as to win even greater victories on both the spiritual and material fronts.**

Chairman Mao's Words Light Up My Heart

by KU AH-TAO

Comrade Ku Ah-tao, a 52-year-old poor-peasant woman commune member of the Hongjing Production Brigade of the Shaxi People's Commune in Taichang County, Kiangsu Province, is an activist in studying Chairman Mao's works. Interviewed not long ago by a number of comrades, she spoke with full revolutionary enthusiasm. She told them how she creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works, how, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, she overcame selfish thoughts and became a peasant of a new type, single-mindedly devoted to the collective and to the revolution. How did she compose her talk? She first prepared an outline, but being illiterate, she asked someone to draw dozens of simple sketches illustrating the points she wished to make. Each drawing showed a part of her history, or one of the changes in her ideology, or an experience in her creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. The whole talk sparkles with revolutionary thought. From this talk, readers can see what boundless love Comrade Ku Ah-tao has for our great leader Chairman Mao and how, with the warmest proletarian class sentiment, she studied and applied Chairman Mao's works. — *Ed.*

My father died when I was three and mother, when I was twelve. Then I became a child-bride.



I began to work when I was eight — at the Litai Textile Mill as a child-labourer. I had my full share of ill-treatment. Twelve hours' work a day for only 12 cents. Twenty days after my first baby was born, I was back at work. I did two night shifts, one after the other; my baby died of cold. I stayed on at the mill until I was twenty-four. Then, I couldn't live that way any more. I went back to the village.



On the land, I was ruthlessly exploited by the landlord. What we harvested from the land leased from him wasn't enough even to pay the rent and taxes. We borrowed 15 jin of rice from a usurer and had to pay back 45 jin of wheat. To get help from the landlord to plough our plot I had to plant out rice seedlings on two mu of his land for every mu of land ploughed. We couldn't make ends meet so I contracted to work on the landlord's fields. He gave me only 30 jin of rice for each mu I worked on, starting from the wheat harvest until the rice crop was brought in.



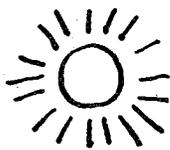
The landlords had fish and meat at the New Year festival while we didn't even have enough husks to eat.



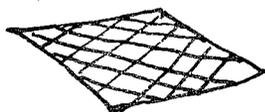
Then the Japanese came. They burnt, killed, plundered and raped. Life grew even worse.



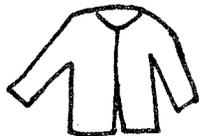
The Japanese burnt everything, killed everything and looted everything — that was their policy.



After liberation, the clouds rolled away and the sun came out. Because we had the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, we poor people stood up, came into our own. We got nine mu in the land reform. Without the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, there would be no Ku Ah-tao today, and that's a fact!



In the past, I had neither a cotton quilt for winter nor a mosquito net for summer. After liberation, life got better and better. We've got quilts now. New quilts and new sheets.



In the past, the whole family was in rags. Now we all have good clothes. I never thought I would ever have a woollen cardigan in this life. But I bought one;

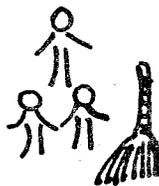
that was after the socialist education movement last year.



We're getting more and more food-grain every year and now we don't ever worry any more about starving. Our family got 2,700 jin of grain last year. I must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and not forget past sufferings, be thrifty and not ever waste grain.



I began studying Chairman Mao's works in the socialist education movement. I understand what Chairman Mao says in his books as soon as I hear it read to me. Every sentence goes straight to my heart. I ask my son to read it to me. I remember it carefully. I think I can study Chairman Mao's works well.



From Chairman Mao's books, I got to know three people [Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man] and a broom [combat liberalism] and learnt how to live right. I feel all excited and can't put my happiness into words; as if I had met Chairman Mao himself and had heard his instructions.



What Chairman Mao says lights up my heart.



I can't read or write so I try to listen a lot, ask a lot, think a lot and remember a lot.



I'm set on learning one character every three days. It has taken me only one month to learn the characters "serve the people" and "utter devotion to others without any thought of self."

完全

(Wholly)

I use what I learn from Chairman Mao's books. Chairman Mao teaches us to serve the people "wholly" and "entirely," so I must serve the people with all my heart. How can anyone call themselves poor or lower-middle peasants if they turn a deaf ear to Chairman Mao's words? So I have done these things:



In the past, when my chickens got into the neighbouring team's rice-fields and ate some of the rice, I didn't give it much thought. The rice outside my house did not belong to our No. 1 team but to the No. 9 team.

It didn't much matter to me whether they got a big harvest or a small harvest. Besides, what's a few grains of rice? It's like a buffalo losing a few hairs, that's all. But looking at it from the "serve the people" angle, I saw that what I thought and did then was not right, so I built a fence with my own rice straw to enclose the No. 9 team's rice outside my house.



Once, on being told we were to sell cotton the next day, our women's team leader told us not to worry about picking too carefully as we were in a hurry. I'd have agreed with her in the past, for it would mean a chance to pick up more work-points, but remembering that one must serve the people "wholly" and "entirely," I said to some of my team mates: "We're farming for the revolution, so we've got to pay attention to quality whatever we do. To gain time let's start right after lunch today, and an hour earlier than usual tomorrow, say, at six." Everyone agreed and by noon the next day we had finished the job and quality and quantity were both up to the mark. As the cotton was good it fetched a good price and so the team also benefited. The team leader said happily: "Now I see what is meant about spiritual things changing into material." The women's team leader said: "That's the factor of man coming first."



One day, on my way home from town, I saw a couple

of trusses of rice straw by the side of the road. In the past, I would never have bothered my head about it. Shared out among 90 or so members of the team, the straw I'd have got wouldn't even have warmed my cooking pot. But when I thought of the words "wholly" and "entirely," I remembered that we must look after everything that belongs to the collective, be it a single straw or a tree. Doesn't Chairman Mao teach us to run our communes with industry and thrift? How could I be so wasteful and careless? If all the hundreds of thousands of production teams in the country did the same, think of the waste! So I took the straw to the stacks.



Another time, I saw some cotton stalks still standing in the field. I'd never have bothered with them before. It was cold. But remembering that I was of poor and lower-middle peasant stock and must be wholly devoted to the collective and to the revolution, I began pulling them up. I pulled up two bundles of stalks.



Another time, when the production team sent me to spread straw down in the pig-sty of the foodstuff company's transit centre, I found rice ears still on the straw. Remembering Chairman Mao's instructions about getting prepared in case of war and natural calamities, I could not see good grain going to waste, so

I called four elderly women to help me pick out the ears.



Still another time, the manure from the sties we were scattering on to a wheat field was lumpy, and was damaging the young wheat. To break up all the lumps of pig's muck with my hands was a dirty job. What was to be done? Remembering Wang Chieh* not being afraid of hardship or of death, I crushed up the lumps with my hands so that the young wheat would not be harmed, and so did something to help get a bigger harvest in 1966.



When the chicks got into the rape-field and ate up some of the young shoots, team members were called on to repair the damage the day after New Year. Some members said that only those with chickens should do the job. But I thought: this is for the sake of the collective, for the state, and not because I or anyone else wanted to get more oil to use. I got some other members to help me to fill up the gaps together.



The production team's old sow was going to litter so straw was needed. The team was going to send someone to buy straw from Taichang, but Wang Ah-an and I noticed some straw by the river so we gathered it up and took it to the sty. Before, I would have said to myself: there's a pig

man to buy straw. It's none of my business. But, now, studying Chairman Mao's writings, I must do good deeds for the team.



Hearing about the revolutionary spirit of the people of Tachai I thought: Since they could get high yields from their high upland farm, we could get high yields too if we collected more manure. Our soil is rich. So I called Wang Ah-an and Su Chao-ti and the three of us went with small brooms to sweep up the litter from the ditches leading from the sties so that it would not be washed away in the rain but go for the wheat. Our backs hurt but our hearts sang.

After learning from Comrade Norman Bethune's "utter devotion to others without any thought of self,"** I have done these:



(Selflessness)

Very early one morning I heard the men going out to dig mud in the pond say that there was plenty of water still in it and it was slippery, so they wouldn't be getting much mud up. I remembered those words: "utter devotion to others without any thought of

*A squad leader of the P.L.A. who bravely sacrificed his own life to save others in an accident during training. See *Peking Review*, p. 32, No. 29, 1966.

** See "In Memory of Norman Bethune," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965, Vol. II, P. 337.

self" and although I wasn't very well at the time, I scrambled out of bed to help the mud diggers get more mud up. I must think of others' difficulties first, so I went along with them. That morning I helped bail all the water out of the pond.



Uncle Ping has a crippled foot. Once I saw him having trouble carrying a load of carrots on a shoulder pole. I offered to carry it but he refused as he saw that I wasn't very well. I took one basket and a bag from him and told him to wait while I carried them to his house. I called his wife out to help him with the rest. Another time on the streets I saw him carrying briquettes. I helped him carry 50 jin to his house. When he thanked me, I told him not to thank me but to thank Chairman Mao as it was he who had told me to help.



A woman in labour was having a difficult time. I saw she was not very strong so I sent her a jin of sugar and six eggs. Before, I'd have been sure to think of using the sugar to make cakes and the eggs for an egg pudding lunch. Now I understood that all peasants are of one family and should help each other.



When I visited another sick woman I brought

along with me five eggs, and a jin of buckwheat flour on my next visit.



Near New Year's Day, Wang Ah-an, the production team leader's mother, and three members of a work team and myself helped four families who were short of hands to wash their quilt covers. We sent the covers back that same afternoon after we had washed and re sewn them.



Once I saw Uncle Ping cutting grass from the green manure plot to give to his sheep. Before, I'd not have dared say anything. In fact, I would have cut some myself! But I felt that "to say nothing to people to their faces but to gossip behind their backs" and "to let things drift if they do not affect one personally" was liberalism. I could not be a "liberal" so I criticized him to his face. He took it in the proper spirit and did not even hold it against me.



My son Kun-yung is a member of the militia. When I heard that he refused to obey the orders of the militia leader, I said to him: "Not to obey orders but to give pride of place to one's own opinions. To demand special consideration from the organization but to reject its discipline. Is that the way you study Chairman Mao's writings?" That evening I called a family meeting. We all used what Chairman Mao

said to educate him. He really changed after that and corrected his mistakes and accepted discipline. Often he is well ahead of the others when they are called to muster.



Our whole family studies Chairman Mao's works. In the evenings we study around the table. On the walls we have hung up quotations from Chairman Mao's writings. We study a couple of these quotations during meal times and also before going to bed, and we apply what we study.



My husband also does good deeds after studying Chairman Mao's works. He cut down 25 of our bamboos and repaired the collective's chicken run with them.

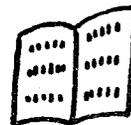


My eldest son Hsuehyung who works in a factory was among the first to jump in and fish out the bales of cotton which had fallen into the river.

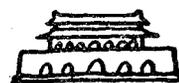


I'm also going to get the whole production team, men, women, old and young to study Chairman Mao's works. When everybody studies diligently the fields will be well tended and the "four ways of farming" [farming for the revolution, farming scientifically, farming democrati-

cally, and farming with thrift and diligence] will be realized and people will think of quality first and not work-points.



Prominence must be given to politics if Chairman Mao's writings are to be studied well, and if production is to be carried on well. Farming well means helping the People's Liberation Army, helping the areas stricken by natural calamities, and helping the people of Vietnam.



I must be able to see Tien An Men from my doorstep.



I must study till the end of my days, and also get our children to study well and be good at using Chairman Mao's works, and be worthy successors to the revolution.



I must also do the "five things" and be careful of the "four nots"—"Listen attentively, remember carefully, think patiently, ask modestly, do things determinedly" and "not let household work hold me back, not be put off because I cannot read, not to be crushed by a lot of work, and not trip up when things have to be done in a hurry."

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

Chairman Mao is the most outstanding leader of the proletariat and the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Chairman Mao 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.

Chairman Mao is the red sun in the hearts of the world's revolutionary people. They cherish boundless love for him. With the most sincere feelings they use the most glowing words to acclaim Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They eagerly study Chairman Mao's works and apply the great thought of Mao Tse-tung in their own struggles. They are determined to follow Mao Tse-tung for ever and take the path of the Chinese revolution.

Here are some vivid episodes reflecting the deep love the revolutionary people of the whole world have for Chairman Mao. — *Editor*

Mao Tse-tung Is in My Heart

In July this year the Peking Song and Dance Ensemble made a friendly tour of Albania. Once, after a performance in Durres, the audience, reluctant to leave, surrounded the Chinese artists, in a demonstration of deep friendship between the peoples of China and Albania. When the time came for parting, the Chinese comrades gave to the spectators as souvenirs a number of badges bearing the image of Chairman Mao. But, there were not enough badges to go round, and a fighter of the people's army was left without one. The Chinese comrades were filled with regret about this, but this fighter calmly placed his hand on his chest and smilingly said: "Never mind! **I have no badge, but Mao Tse-tung is in my heart!**"

With Chairman Mao Day and Night

When a correspondent of the Chinese People's Liberation Army's *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily) visited the South Vietnamese Liberation Army, a battalion commander took from his diary a portrait of Chairman Mao. He had taken this portrait with him when he left his home village and had carefully carried it on his person through hundreds of battles and through numerous blockade lines of the U.S.-puppet troops. He told the correspondent: "For more than five years, in the storm of revolutionary struggle and in the very front lines of the anti-U.S. fight, I have been with Chairman Mao day and night! **I shall always be with Chairman Mao; right to the day when our fatherland, Vietnam, is reunified, and the revolution has won a thorough victory!**"

Our Hearts For Ever Shout: Long Live Mao Tse-tung!

Despite increasingly vicious attacks and slanders launched by the Soviet revisionist leading clique against the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the Soviet people show an ever deeper love and respect for the great Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

A teacher from Moscow said: "Today, the teacher of world revolution is Mao Tse-tung." A student from Moscow said: "Lenin led the October Revolution and after his death Stalin led our socialist construction. Now we have no one else but Mao Tse-tung to rely on; we must study his works well." An old woman from Kharkov highly appreciated the policies put forward by Chairman Mao requiring cadres to participate in collective, productive labour and narrowing the gap between higher and lower wage groups. She said: "China has done right, for you have a genuine and living Lenin — Mao Tse-tung."

Once an old man at Moscow's Red Square gave the thumbs-up sign and shouted: "Mao Tse-tung! Mao Tse-tung!" as soon as he caught sight of some Chinese comrades. When a policeman dragged him aside to scold him, he kept on shouting "Mao Tse-tung!" Later he even went back and stood closely with the Chinese comrades and asked to have a photo taken with them as a souvenir.

A Georgian said: "The Georgian people will never change their minds about Mao Tse-tung. We place our hope on the Chinese people!" An old man in Moscow said: "We used to shout 'Long live Stalin!' and 'Long



A group of Yemeni working people are elated to get a copy of one of Chairman Mao's works

live Mao Tse-tung!" Although we are forbidden to do so now, we are shouting them in our hearts and will shout them for ever."

Wholeheartedly Believe in Mao Tse-tung's Thought

A young Japanese woman named Uchiyama who took part in the First China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival speaking with deep emotion told Chinese friends at a reception in honour of the Chinese Youth Delegation at Shizuoka recently: "I respect Chairman Mao with my whole heart. I also wholeheartedly believe in Mao Tse-tung's thought. Whatever difficulties and shoals there may be and whatever storms may arise, the sincere friendship between us will not change, and no force whatsoever can break it."

See Chairman Mao Every Day

Many Yemeni friends love Chairman Mao still more after reading his works. A Yemeni friend named Ali said with emotion after reading Chairman Mao's writings: "Chairman Mao's works are works to serve the people. Every sentence in his books is truth. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the greatest thought." After reading Chairman Mao's works another Yemeni friend, Abdulla, said: Chairman Mao is the greatest leader in the world. Chairman Mao is the great leader of the people.

Many Yemeni friends long to have a copy of Chairman Mao's writings. When an employee of the Sanaa Textile Factory got a copy of one of Chairman Mao's works, he enthusiastically told the Chinese experts working there: "Chairman Mao is your leader, and ours too." A Yemeni driver named Haidi carefully put up on the wall in his home a portrait of Chairman Mao he had obtained from a Chinese friend. He said: "Chairman Mao is the greatest leader. I want to put

his portrait up on my wall so that my friends and members of my family big and small can see him every day."

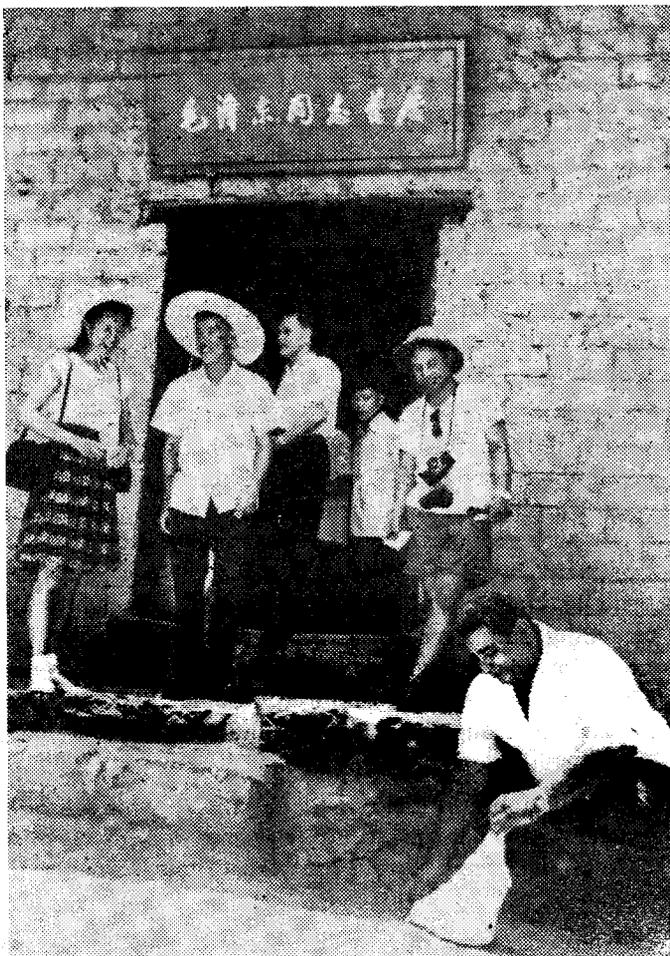
Carrying Precious Books to the Battlefield

The many African freedom-fighters gathered in Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, have boundless love for Chairman Mao's works. When they leave to return to the front lines, they take back with them great quantities of Chairman Mao's works for their close comrades-in-arms at the battle fronts in the bush, forests and mountains, even though they have to travel long distances, break through many enemy blockades and even risk their lives.

When the freedom-fighters come across difficult problems, they refer to Chairman Mao's works to get the correct answers. Once, when a group of freedom-fighters from southern Africa were planning their armed struggle against imperialism and its puppets, the question of what should be considered first was argued. One of them read aloud a quotation from Chairman Mao's *On Protracted War*: "Destruction of the enemy is the primary object of war and self-preservation the secondary, because only by destroying the enemy in large numbers can one effectively preserve oneself." Chairman Mao's words shed light on their thought and they saw clearly what had to be done. They said: **What Chairman Mao said is very right. Let us unite our thoughts and actions under the guidance of the thought of our great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung.**

Taking Back Earth From Chairman Mao's Birthplace

In July this year when he visited Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's birthplace, Mohamed Dahan from Somali



Mohamed Dahan, a friend from Somali Coast ("French"), carefully wraps in his handkerchief a handful of soil from the doorstep of Chairman Mao's former residence in Shaoshan

Coast ("French") ran excitedly towards the steps of the house where Chairman Mao once lived, picked up a handful of earth and carefully wrapped it up in a handkerchief. He said: "It is a great honour for us to visit Chairman Mao's birthplace. I have a sculptured portrait of Chairman Mao at home. I intend to place this earth from in front of his former residence beneath it as a mark of my veneration and respect for him. When they see this earth many people back in the Somali Coast who haven't had the opportunity to visit Shaoshan will feel as if they had come to Shaoshan in person."

Veteran Guerrilla Fighter Loves Studying Chairman Mao's Works

Algerian visitors to the Chinese Pavilion at the Third Algiers International Fair warmly welcomed the brilliant works of Chairman Mao and enthusiastically praised Chairman Mao.

A veteran guerrilla fighter who had more than 10 booklets of Chairman Mao's writings with him said that he had studied Chairman Mao's works for several years and that he was now studying Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction*. He said: "At night, I take one or two

hours from my sleep to study Chairman Mao's works. Mao Tse-tung serves the people wholeheartedly. Mao Tse-tung's thought is most powerful. In my opinion, China under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung represents genuine socialism while the Soviet Union does not."

The Happiest Moment

As soon as they set foot on Chinese soil in July this year, the scientists, from more than 30 countries on four continents, taking part in the Peking Physics Colloquium, made known their most ardent and urgent wish — to be able to see Chairman Mao.

Their wish was realized. When they saw the great leader they had longed to see they were all so moved that they did not know how to express their feelings. A scientist from Ecuador, Germanico Barragan Romero, was so moved that he shed tears and was still shedding them when he returned to his guest house by car. He and another Ecuadorian scientist, Gustavo Arroyo Moncayo, several times asked their Chinese interpreter to teach them to say "Long live Chairman Mao" in Chinese and said it again and again to learn how to say it well. On returning to the guest house, Gustavo Arroyo Moncayo told everyone he met: "Chairman Mao shook hands with me; I am so happy and honoured!"

Chairman Mao Belongs to All of Us

Chinese comrades in France often meet French workers whom they do not know in buses who smile at them, give the thumbs-up sign and say: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

In Lyons, a French worker asked a Chinese student for a badge with Chairman Mao's image on it. As the Chinese student did not have one with him, he expressed his regrets and said that he would give him another kind of badge. But the French worker said: "No, I only want a badge of Chairman Mao because I warmly love him."

One day in Paris, a Chinese youth was talking to some French workers about Chairman Mao and quite naturally said: "Our Chairman Mao. . . ." Immediately an old woman broke in and asked: "Why do you say Chairman Mao is yours? You ought to say, Chairman Mao who belongs to all of us."

Flying Over Oceans in Search of Truth

An American friend who flew from the United States to Hongkong, rushed to the bookstore immediately after he got off the plane and bought an English edition of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. He told the sales clerk that he had had no opportunity to read Chairman Mao's works in the United States because of the persecution of progressives by the Johnson Administration. He said that he would try to read as many of Chairman Mao's writings as he could during his three-day stay in Hongkong.

Persecuted Overseas Chinese From Indonesia Return to Homeland

ONE thousand and six patriotic overseas Chinese who had suffered merciless persecution at the hands of the Right-wing reactionary forces in Indonesia are now back in their great socialist homeland. The S.S. *Kuang Hua* which brought them home sailed into Chankiang, a south China port, on the morning of October 10. More than 4,000 workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary youth and Red Guards from many parts of China gave a rousing reception to these fine sons and daughters of the Chinese nation who proved dauntless and unyielding in the face of tyranny.

Chankiang port in the morning sun was turned into a sea of red flags and red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* waved by the crowds on the wharf. The revolutionary tunes of *The East Is Red* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* resounded along the seashore. At eight-twenty, the *Kuang Hua*, with the five-starred red flag fluttering at her masthead and displaying a huge portrait of Chairman Mao, started to dock. She was greeted with the beating of gongs and cymbals and thunderous bursts of cheers. Speeches of welcome came over the loudspeakers, conveying greetings and consolation to the persecuted patriots. The crowds waved their *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, bouquets and red flags and jumped up and down to demonstrate their feelings of joy. They shouted "Welcome home! Welcome home!" "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" In response, passengers and crew, too, waved their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and portraits of Chairman Mao, while singing *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. Tears, hot and grateful tears, streamed down the cheeks of many on board. The shouts of "Long live Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought!" and "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao!" were unceasing.

Many of them had lived in Atjeh. Inspired by Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought they had carried on a courageous struggle against the persecution by the Indonesian reactionary Right-wing forces. A few days before they were forced to leave their homes, many defied their tormentors by pasting the five-starred red flags on their front doors. Intimidation and torture were used against them by Right-wing hooligans who had the protection of the Indonesian army and police. But the patriotic overseas Chinese waged a face-to-face struggle, and until the day they left the five-starred red flags remained pasted on the doors of their homes. They were herded into something like a concentration camp in Medan, and there, together with other victimized compatriots from other places, they kept up a valiant struggle against the provocations instigated by the Indonesian military and police and by U.S. agents.

Among the passengers was Liu Lien-ying whose husband had been murdered by the Indonesian Right-

wing fascists. She was robbed of all her property, but she managed to preserve and bring home with her one precious revolutionary possession — books written by Chairman Mao. When she disembarked from the *Kuang Hua*, she waved these books by Chairman Mao in her hand, with her son holding Chairman Mao's portrait high beside her.

Among the returned Chinese, there were many who had been turned out of their houses and robbed of all their property. The 1,006 Chinese nationals had only 853 pieces of baggage altogether among them. The great majority of them had been subjected to savage treatment by the Right-wing mobs. They had been brutally beaten, had had their bodies exposed to the scorching sun after being covered with paint, or had been forced to swallow mouthfuls of filthy water. Many were seriously injured. Some had relatives mercilessly slaughtered by the Indonesian reactionary forces.

On October 8, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial extending to them the warm welcome and great solicitude of the people throughout the country.

The editorial expressed the greatest indignation at and strongly protested against the outrages committed by the Indonesian Right-wing reactionary forces against the overseas Chinese. It pointed out: "In the past year and more, the Indonesian Right-wing reactionary forces have carried out shocking and brutal persecution of the overseas Chinese in Indonesia. Many of them have been murdered. Many have had their houses burnt down and their property looted. At present, in order to flirt with their masters, the U.S. imperialists, the Indonesian Right-wing reactionary forces are working overtime to start an anti-China and anti-Chinese wave on an even larger scale."

The editorial highly praised the patriotic overseas Chinese for the indomitable heroic spirit they displayed in the struggle against the anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign launched by the Indonesian Right-wing reactionary forces. What force encouraged the Chinese nationals to wage heroic and indomitable struggle? The *Renmin Ribao* editorial said, "it is because they are inspired by Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought and because they have the backing of the great socialist motherland under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the powerful support of the 700 million people."

When the victimized Chinese nationals heard the editorial by radio while on board, they were all moved to tears and danced in their joy. At once they cabled a message to the respected and beloved Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao to express their highest respects.

C.P.C.'s Thoroughgoing Revolutionary Policy Hits Hard at U.S.-Soviet Counter-Revolutionary Plot

— Article by the Editorial Department of Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit*

THE Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* in a recent article by its editorial department exposes and denounces the Khrushchovite revisionists' malicious attacks and vicious slanders on the recent 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The article says that the decision adopted by the plenary session is of major historic significance and hits hard at imperialism and modern revisionism. It points out that the latest anti-China campaign led by the Khrushchovite revisionists is an integral part of the joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. plot against China, in the service of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, but that this conspiracy is doomed to complete failure.

The article states: "Why are the Khrushchovite revisionists at this moment pushing to a higher stage their wild anti-Marxist and anti-China campaign? First, they are trying by every means to maintain their anti-Leninist and anti-socialist line. The firm anti-revisionist revolutionary stand of the Chinese Communist Party at the 11th Plenary Session of its 8th Central Committee dealt a crushing blow to their line and unmasked their conspiracy.

"Secondly, in order to maintain their opportunist line of joining U.S. imperialism and collaborating with it in hatching plots so as to assure U.S.-Soviet domination of the world, they attack the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China. This line received another heavy blow from the resolute, anti-imperialist stand taken by the fraternal Chinese Communist Party at its recent plenary session. Now it is clear to all that the imperialists and revisionists regard the Chinese Communist Party's and the Chinese people's valiant struggle to defend freedom, socialism and Marxism-Leninism as an insurmountable barrier to the realization of their intrigues. It is for this reason that they join forces in attacks, slanders and scheming activities.

"Thirdly, the U.S. imperialists and the Khrushchovite revisionists are uttering the most despicable slanders and carrying out the most ferocious attacks and provocations against People's China and its Marxist-Leninist leadership in an attempt to divert public attention, especially from the criminal U.S. aggression in Vietnam and its backstage scheming against socialism, freedom of the people of all countries and world peace."

The article bares and denounces the Khrushchovite revisionists' unscrupulous attacks and slanderous propaganda against China. It points out that "they do not even hesitate to collect and use the scurrilous tricks and dirty remarks of the bourgeois propaganda machine to distort China's cultural revolution, vilify the Chinese Communist Party, smear and insult the great Chinese people."

The article says: "The world now sees through the renegade features of those attacking the Chinese Communist Party; their demagoguery deceives no one.

"The glorious Chinese Communist Party is being attacked by the leaders of the Soviet Union who are now carrying out a real counter-revolution in their own country. It is attacked by those who, having betrayed the great ideals and noble aims of the October Revolution, are imposing on the Soviet people the American way of life in a vain attempt to achieve one of the chief aims of their policy—the bourgeois degeneration of the Soviet youth and people. The heroic Communist Party of the great People's China is being attacked by those who are working hard for the submission of the socialist countries to imperialism and for the destruction of the international communist movement, and by those who are seeking to undermine the revolution and to strangle any struggle of the peoples for freedom and progress."

The article stresses: "The principled, resolute, Marxist-Leninist positions taken by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, at its recent plenary session are aimed at continuously developing China's socialist construction and defending Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and intensifying the unyielding and consistent struggle against imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, and modern revisionism, headed by the Soviet traitorous leading clique; they are aimed at rendering all-out and unre-served support for the revolutionary struggles of the peoples for liberation and strengthening the anti-imperialist united front of the peoples.

"If today the banner of socialism is being held aloft, if the ideas of communism are prevailing triumphantly in the world and if the revolutionary cause is everywhere growing and strengthening, the great his-

toric merit for this goes in particular to the Chinese Communist Party whose thoroughgoing revolutionary Marxist-Leninist policy the perfidious Khrushchovite revisionists try to besmirch by the vilest of slanders and lies."

The article says: "Their attacks on the Chinese Communist Party and its policy are not directed at China alone but are calculated to hit at socialism as a whole, discredit revolutionary ideas and arouse doubt and distrust in the communist future of mankind. As their most immediate objective, they try to instigate and inspire the anti-socialist and reactionary forces to act on a broad front against the revolution and communism."

"From whatever angle one views the Khrushchovite revisionists' new anti-China campaign, it is quite clear that it is an integral part of U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy against China, a move to carry out the joint conspiracy of imperialism and revisionism against Marxism-Leninism, socialism and communism."

The article points out: "In their slanders against China, they have degenerated so far politically as to accuse China of conducting so-called negotiations with the United States to the detriment of the Vietnamese people. Here, the aim of their trumped up charges is evident. But this vile manoeuvre can deceive no one; the Khrushchovite revisionists' efforts are futile. They can never distort the thoroughly internationalist, revolutionary position of the People's Republic of China towards the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism; nor can they ever hide their own collaboration with the United States against Vietnam."

The article says, "No manoeuvring by the Khrushchovite revisionists can hide their true colours of betraying the Vietnamese people. Innumerable facts have proved that their pretence of 'aid' and 'anti-

imperialism' on the Vietnam question about which they have made such a big fuss is essentially aimed at bringing the Vietnam question into the orbit of Soviet-U.S. collaboration.

"The anti-China campaign is new evidence of the revisionists' scheme to denigrate the Vietnamese people's true friends and to drive a wedge between the fraternal Vietnamese and Chinese peoples."

The article states, "Under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the 700 million Chinese people are resolved to carry the revolution through to the end and to completely and thoroughly fulfil the magnificent revolutionary tasks they have set themselves. Nothing can deflect them from this path. The attacks by the imperialist and revisionist enemies show that the Chinese Party and Government's policy is a correct, Marxist-Leninist policy which has dealt and will continue to deal shattering blows at the anti-China intrigues and plots of the imperialists and the revisionists. The more wildly they talk and act against People's China, the further they expose, isolate and weaken themselves."

"The Albanian people and the Albanian Party of Labour are proud to have People's China and the Chinese Communist Party by their side on the road of building socialism; they are faithful comrades-in-arms in the great battle against imperialism and revisionism. The Albanian people and the Albanian Party of Labour, in the past and at present, have always highly valued the resolute anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle of the Chinese Communist Party which has consistently held aloft the Marxist-Leninist banner and has become the invincible bulwark of socialism and world revolution. We reject with contempt the Khrushchovite revisionists' new anti-China campaign and firmly believe that this campaign will utterly fail and bring these perfidious scoundrels to a shameful end."

The Struggle Against Revisionism Involves the Fate of the Peoples of the Whole World

— Article by E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist)

THE struggle against revisionism occupies the centre of stage within the communist movement, and this struggle involves the fate of all peoples of the world, says E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in an article published in the paper *Vanguard* on September 8.

The article says: "Above all, Marxist-Leninists are realists. They deal with reality. Reality is that there is a specific struggle against revisionism. It is a real concrete struggle, not a struggle in some diffuse general

way. It is a struggle specifically against revisionism, the centre of which is the leading group in the C.P.S.U. It is this group which is the core of revisionism in the world of today."

The article continues: "Revisionism, however, in all circumstances, always serves the needs of capitalism, and in the modern world, imperialism. That is the very essence of revisionism. . . ."

"The main enemy of the people is U.S. imperialism, but U.S. imperialism cannot effectively combat Marxism-

Leninism by an attack from without. Modern revisionism, above all, serves U.S. imperialism by attacking Marxism-Leninism from within.

"So the modern revisionists, the centre of whom is the leading group in the C.P.S.U., serve U.S. imperialism. There is no doubt about the actual collaboration of the Soviet leaders with U.S. imperialism. The instances multiply every day. Collaboration in disarmament talks, on peace talks in Vietnam, on exchanges of

various kinds is very well known." "So the Soviet leaders try to adapt communism to the needs of U.S. imperialism. That could be the only real purpose of revisionism in the modern world."

In conclusion, the article says: "Marxism-Leninism is all-powerful. Revisionists are really very weak. They are near their doom. They resort to new tricks to postpone their doom. Their new tricks will not avail them."

Marxist-Leninists Can Never Talk About Unity With Revisionists

— Excerpts from a political report by V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the
Communist Party of New Zealand

V.G. WILCOX, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, has vigorously attacked and exposed the acts of betrayal and the cunning tactics of the modern revisionist clique with the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as its core.

In a recent report to a meeting of the Party's Political Committee, Wilcox emphasized that Marxism-Leninism could never talk about unity with modern revisionism.

Wilcox said, "The modern revisionists seek to remain ostensibly part of the world revolutionary movement so that, by deeds and influence, they may undermine the movement. On United States' aggression in Vietnam, they speak fair words. They give a minimum of aid against it in order to preserve a front, to create an illusion of a post inside the camp of fighting anti-imperialists. But they never give enough aid to stop the United States' aggressive forces decisively. They join the United States imperialist-led anti-China chorus because it is People's China, led by the Communist Party of China and headed by Mao Tse-tung, that is the strong centre of growing world struggle against imperialism; and because it is precisely the C.P.C. that not only has remained firm on Marxist-Leninist principles and opposed revisionism everywhere but is continuing to build socialist society on a firm basis."

The report pointed out that under the guise of opposing "the cult of the individual," the Soviet Khrushchov revisionist clique unscrupulously attacked Comrade Stalin with the aim to "eliminate the thoughts of Stalin, because his thoughts led to fighting imperialism, not to compromise with it, not to betrayal."

Likewise, it attacked today "the thought of Chairman Mao, our greatest living Marxist-Leninist," in an attempt to "wipe out the ideas, the concept of people's war, of revolutionary victories, of the final defeat of an ever weakening imperialist world."

Exposing the hypocritical nature of the call for "unity" made by the modern revisionist clique with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as its core, the report stressed, "Basically the call for unity asks us to give up the struggle against revisionist policy or, in other words, to allow them to proceed with anti-revolutionary, anti-Marxist policy as an integral part of the Marxist-Leninist movement. They are really asking for unity around issues on which we profoundly disagree on principle. Obviously such unity is impossible. The betraying role of modern revisionism must continue to be openly exposed for what it is — the handmaiden of imperialism in the latter's dying era. . . ." The report pointed out, "The cry from the revisionists for 'unity' against imperialism, 'unity' around Vietnam etc., is but a false one aimed at disrupting the Marxist-Leninist camp so that they can proceed with their own policy."

The great crime of the modern revisionists with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as their core, the report continued, "is the refusal to use the strength of world socialism now in the fight against United States imperialism, together with a turning back of part of the socialist world to a new form of capitalism under their leadership. On these grounds, we can do no other than reject their false call for unity. . . . We disagree with their whole policy! To accept such 'unity' would be but to strengthen the United States imperialist camp at a time when its problems are daily getting nearer to the point of crisis."

In conclusion, the report stressed, "The struggle against revisionism in the communist movement, the exposure and driving out of its exponents, are a basic task for all Marxist-Leninists. . . . But we are first and foremost against the leaders of the C.P.S.U. because they are the hard core that is giving great aid to United States imperialism today. This must be the direction of our main blow in this vital struggle!"

"United Action" With Modern Revisionism Is Impossible

— Says *L'humanite Nouvelle*, organ of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist)

L'HUMANITE NOUVELLE, organ of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist), severely condemned the revisionist leading cliques of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party for launching an anti-China campaign in the interests of the U.S. imperialists.

L'humanite Nouvelle, in its September issue, said that on orders of the Soviet Government, the information agencies in Moscow acted as the vanguard in unleashing slanders against China. The Soviet news agency TASS has poured out all kinds of slanders against the Chinese Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism for the benefit of the West.

It went on to say that the revisionist leaders of the French Communist Party had savagely "poured out a torrent of disgusting abuses against the respected Comrade Mao Tse-tung," and "spread the most baseless slanders against the Chinese Communist Party which

is leading the proletarian revolution of the 700 million Chinese people to the greatest benefit of human civilization. They support the rotten old society and the mean morale of Western capitalism, and oppose the communist cultural revolution which actively nurtures a communist-style people."

It emphasized that "in order to play a bigger role (in the interests of U.S. imperialism), the modern revisionist leaders even go so far as to speak of 'united action' of the socialist countries and all the Communist and Workers' Parties."

It asked: Is it possible to "unite" with such persons who continue to maintain friendly relations with the aggressors, and sit without revulsion beside the aggressors' representatives at a series of conferences? They give "aid" to the Vietnamese people only because this "aid" can serve as an apology for them and facilitate their deceiving plots.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Expose the Big Conspiracy of "Inducement To Peace Talks by a Suspension of Bombings"

U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading group have become more unashamedly outspoken in their collusion to market their "peace talks" conspiracy on the Vietnam question, with the current U.N. General Assembly session as the centre of their intrigues.

On September 22, Arthur G. Goldberg, U.S. delegate to the U.N., put forward the United States' so-called "3-point proposal" at the U.N. General Assembly session.

Around this time, A.A. Gromyko and N.T. Fedorenko had long talks or lunched together with Lyndon Johnson and Dean Rusk. They professed to each other their belief that the Soviet Union and the United States were "getting closer and closer together." The two parties were fraternizing like real brothers. Under the Soviet and American lead, their followers got busy. The result was a big crop of assorted "peace talks" plans. The British Labour government gave out a so-called "6-point plan"; the Vatican issued a so-called "peace" appeal;

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant reiterated his "3-point" plan; and India and Yugoslavia also ran here and there peddling the "peace talks" swindle. Everything points to a new and large-scale "peace offensive" over the Vietnam question by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

What U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are up to in their "peace offensive" this time can be seen clearly if we only make an analysis of the U.S. "3-point proposal."

The first point in the U.S. proposal is that the United States may "first cease its bombing of north Vietnam" on the condition that the Vietnamese people "take corresponding and timely steps to reduce or bring to an end" their "military activities."

Divested of its wrappings, this point boils down to one word — deception. The only way to restore peace in Vietnam is to immediately withdraw all the U.S. armed forces and its followers' armed forces from Vietnam. It is not a question of temporarily stopping the bombing of the northern part of Vietnam. When Johnson began his massive bombing of north Vietnam in February last year, he aimed at forcing and inducing the Vietnamese people to accept "peace talks." His tactics were to alternately use bombings and a cessation of bombings. The bombing was to "force peace talks" while a cessation was to "induce peace talks." If the "bombing to force peace talks" had no effect, "cessation of bombings to induce peace talks" was tried. The bombing-cessation trick has been played twice in the last year or so. Now the United States is having another try at cessation. People have long seen through these worn-out tactics.

It must be pointed out that while the bombing is blatant war blackmail, in no less sense is its cessation war blackmail. While the United States was handing out its "3-point proposal," the U.S. imperialists were frenziedly rushing more troops to south Vietnam and planning a new "dry season offensive." It was revealed that the Johnson Administration has already made plans to land U.S. troops near the provisional military demarcation line. This means, the U.S. imperialists' intention is: if they can deceive, they will deceive; if not they will go in for fighting in a big way.

The second point of the U.S. proposal is that "the United States stands ready to withdraw its forces as others withdraw theirs" and that it is "willing to agree to a time schedule" for the "withdrawal from south Vietnam of all external forces."

What absurdity, indeed! The only "external forces" in Vietnam are the troops of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices. This aggressor army should have long cleared out of Vietnam; there is no room for bargaining on this point. As long as one U.S. soldier remains on Vietnamese soil, the 31 million Vietnamese people have

every right to carry on the anti-U.S. national revolutionary war in any manner they choose. To describe the people's forces of south Vietnam as "external forces" is a vicious slander of the heroic Vietnamese people and a pretext of the American aggressors to try to hang on in Vietnam.

The third point of the U.S. proposal is that "the place of the Viet Cong in the negotiations" will not be "an insurmountable problem."

Many people who do not know the truth of the matter regard this as an American "concession." In truth it is a most dangerous hoax. The United States does not recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole legal representative of the south Vietnamese people. All the United States has said is that the N.F.L. may have a chair at the conference table laid by the Americans and sit together with the U.S. puppets from Saigon. Here U.S. imperialism is trying to copy the old trick of the triumvirate in Laos, in order to gain what it cannot gain on the battlefield through a so-called coalition government.

It must be pointed out that the seemingly neutral "3-point" plan of U.N. Secretary-General U Thant is in fact a wholly American product. A comparison of U Thant's "3-point" plan with that of the Americans makes things even clearer. The first point in U Thant's plan is "cessation of the bombing of north Vietnam" while the first point in the American proposal is "cease its bombing of north Vietnam." The only point of difference is the United States states more explicitly the conditions for the cessation of bombings while U Thant buries his conditions in his so-called second point on the reduction of "military activities" by both sides. It certainly cannot be said that U Thant is fairer than the United States; he is just as sinister. U Thant's reduction of "military activities" by both sides is a twin version of the American second point on troop withdrawal by both sides. U Thant's third point is "the participation of the National Liberation Front in any peaceful settlement" while the third point in the U.S. proposal says that "the place of the Viet Cong in the negotiations" is not "an insurmountable problem." See, aren't U Thant's "3-point" plan and the U.S. "3-point proposal" exactly the same?

Whether it be the U.S. "3-point proposal," or U Thant's "3-point" plan, or the other assorted "peace talks" propositions, the substance of them all is to use the cessation of bombing north Vietnam as a bait to induce the Vietnamese people to cease their struggle and accept "peace talks" and to provide the U.S. aggressors with the right to hang on in south Vietnam. This of course the heroic Vietnamese people cannot accept. As President Ho Chi Minh pointed out in his Appeal: "Let the United States end its war of aggression in Vietnam, withdraw from this country all U.S. and satellite troops, and peace will return here at once. Vietnam's stand is clear: it is the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and

the five points of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. There is no alternative!"

The criminal purpose of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and their followers in busily enacting the "peace talks" conspiracy in the United Nations is to exploit the worry among the majority of the member nations over the expansion of the Vietnam war in the service of their "peace talks" swindle. Furthermore, they are attempting to link the Vietnam question with the United Nations to create an established fact for illegal U.N. intervention in the Vietnam question. This big conspiracy must be exposed. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation have stated clearly and repeatedly that the United Nations has no right to meddle in the Vietnam question. All countries with a sense of justice should resolutely support the Vietnamese people's just stand and resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism's use of the United Nations to intervene in the Vietnam question.

On the Vietnam question, the issue of right and wrong is very clear. The United States is the aggressor, and Vietnam is the victim of aggression. The U.S. aggression against Vietnam must be roundly condemned, and the U.S. aggressor troops must be withdrawn from Vietnam immediately and completely. On this question of principle, there must absolutely be no compromise. The Afro-Asian countries with their sufferings from imperialist and colonialist aggression still fresh in memory should never compromise. All countries upholding justice should never compromise. It is quite natural for the majority of the countries attending the U.N. General Assembly session to show concern over the serious situation generated by the U.S. aggression

against Vietnam. But to prevent this legitimate concern from being exploited by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, it is necessary to adamantly expose the U.S. and Soviet big conspiracy to use the United Nations to intervene in the Vietnam question. It is also necessary outside the U.N. to strongly condemn in every possible way the heinous crime of U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam. There should be unanimous demand that the aggressor troops of the United States and its accomplices must immediately be pulled out of the sacred soil of the Vietnamese people lock, stock and barrel. Without this, appealing for peace without differentiating right from wrong, echoing the U.S. deception of "inducing peace talks by a cessation of bombing" and letting the U.S. intrigue of using the U.N. prevail, will only end in rendering service to the U.S. and the Soviet revisionist "peace talks" conspiracy and in encouraging the United States to widen still further its aggressive war in Vietnam and pose a greater menace to the independence of the people of all countries and world peace.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out the impossibility of persuading the imperialists "to show kindness of heart and turn from their evil ways. The only course is to organize forces and struggle against them." Today, the 31 million Vietnamese people, in response to President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal, are organizing their own forces to wage a heroic struggle against the U.S. aggressors. The great Vietnamese people are invincible. U.S. imperialism is doomed to final defeat no matter what "peace talks" trickery it may resort to or what military adventure it may plot.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 10.)

Soviet Revisionists' Shameless Collaboration With Indonesia's Fascist Military Regime Condemned

— Statement by Anwar Dharma, Indonesian Communist Party organ *Harian Rakjat's* Correspondent in U.S.S.R., on his unwarranted expulsion by the Soviet authorities

STARTING from September 17, 1963, the editorial board of *Harian Rakjat* assigned me to a post in Moscow, on the basis of an agreement between *Pravda*, the official organ of the C.P.S.U., and *Harian Rakjat*, the official organ of the P.K.I. (Communist Party of Indonesia). This agreement should not be understood

as an assistance or a charity from the part of the C.P.S.U., on the contrary, it is based on mutual interests in the relations between the two sides. This agreement is a realization of the internationalist duty of the C.P.S.U., and on my part, in taking up the assignment, I, too, in my capacity as a worker of *Harian Rakjat*,

have my own internationalist duty, especially in order to acquaint the Indonesian people with the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, founded by Lenin. This agreement is also based on the principles of equal rights and independence in the relation between the two papers and Parties. Therefore, in implementing my tasks I have always firmly held these principles and opposed every deviation from them, in order to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and consistently adhere to the principle of proletarian internationalism.

On the morning of September 5, 1966, I received a summon from the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, requesting me to come at 10:00 a.m. on the same day. I went and was met by Pyaditev, Deputy Head of the Press Department, and Fedorenko, advisor. Pyaditev then read to me a decision of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, accusing me of "engaging in anti-Soviet activities and maintaining an active contact with a certain foreign mission which is hostile to the Soviet Union," and therefore the Soviet Government decides that I "must leave the Soviet Union at once, not later than September 7, 1966." Both in the Foreign Ministry and in my talks with the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., they would not explain in a concrete manner the meaning of these charges, beyond the claims that they had factual evidence in their hands. Despite my repeated demands, they kept refusing to show me the proofs. They would not hear of my demands to extend the time limit, though they knew very well that I must have difficulties in arranging travel documents, since my passport had been "cancelled" by the fascist military regime of Indonesia.

This incident can only expose still further the intimate co-operation between the Soviet modern revisionists and the fascist military regime of Indonesia. This high-handed act against me was taken at a time when Djakarta was busy arranging the visit of Adam Malik, the Foreign Minister of the fascist military regime, to the Soviet Union. Indeed, I have for several times denounced this planned visit of Adam Malik, in my talks with the Soviet side, pointing out to them that the willingness of the Soviet Union to conduct negotiation with a representative of the fascist military regime, will never be understood by Indonesian revolutionaries. The Indonesian people and the peoples of the world fully realize that it is the Indonesian fascist military regime that conducts massacres, tortures, persecution and arrests on hundreds of thousands of Communists, progressive people and other democrats. But the Soviet side clings to its stand, and considers it necessary to hold talks with the Indonesian fascist military regime. During my talks with Yakovlev, head of the Southeast Asian section of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., on August 18, 1966, he even stated that the Soviet Union would consider any request for arms aid from the Soviet Union, if the present Indonesian fascist military

regime made it. The reason for this policy is similar to what they gave when starting their co-operation with the Indian reactionaries.

Naturally I am not in the position of giving a concrete analysis to the charges levelled at me that I was engaged in anti-Soviet activities, which they have used as a pretext for my expulsion from the Soviet Union, since they themselves were not able to explain the charges in a concrete manner. But from my own experience after many talks with responsible members of the Soviet Government and Party, I presume that what they have labelled as "anti-Soviet" is my firm attitude in opposing imperialism and modern revisionism. And this is not the first time they accuse me for being "anti-Soviet," but practically since my first reportage on the Soviet Union was published. I sent my first article from Moscow in September 1963, after a demonstration planned by the Indonesian students against "Malaysia" on September 25, 1963, was cancelled on the instruction of Adam Malik, the then Indonesian Ambassador to the Soviet Union. According to what Adam Malik himself told me, the cancellation was made after a request from the Soviet Government. My truthful report on this subject was then slandered as an anti-Soviet piece of writing. Similar charges against me were made after another reportage of mine concerning the demonstration organized by Vietnamese and other foreign students against U.S. imperialist aggression on March 4, 1965, which met with the brutal repression by the Soviet police and armed forces. Due to my objective report, which took the side of the anti-U.S. imperialist students, I was again accused of writing an anti-Soviet article.

More recently, the unfounded charges against me have reached the climax when on June 29, 1966, I was summoned by the Press Department of the Foreign Ministry, and asked to explain the statement made by Comrade Supeno on behalf of the progressive Indonesian journalists, in greeting the Emergency Meeting of the Afro-Asian Writers in Peking. In this statement the Soviet modern revisionists were taken to task for their splittist activities within the Afro-Asian writers organization and for their continued shipments of arms to Indonesia after the September 30 affair, a fact that has been announced by the Indonesian fascist military regime, and has never been refuted by the Soviet authorities. In the course of the talk, which was heavily overtoned by an intimidation at myself, the Soviet official concerned accused Comrade Supeno of making an anti-Soviet statement, and hurling slanders and insults against the Soviet Union. Their scheme was to press me to take a different attitude, and to make a refutation of Comrade Supeno's statement both in written form and orally. Such a method of splitting and playing off one against another naturally met with my stern refusal. Furthermore, I consider that Supeno was not speaking with an anti-Soviet tone, but rather against the modern revisionism of the Soviet leading

clique. I had to encounter the same attitude in my talks with the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. on June 30, and August 18, 1966.

In their conversations with me, they had always bragged about their "solidarity" with the Communists and progressive people of Indonesia, pointing at the statement of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the speeches of Brezhnev, where the Indonesian question was touched upon. But I hear with my own ears how in their lectures before the masses in residential districts, institutes and universities, when speaking about the present Indonesian situation, they have never failed to launch slanderous accusations against the Indonesian Communists and the P.K.I. whom they called the tail end of Peking. They do not shrink back from exploiting the temporary setback experienced by the P.K.I. in order to oppose the Communist Party of China. When speaking about the racist atrocities committed by the Indonesian fascist military regime against the Chinese nationals in Indonesia, instead of considering it their prime duty to denounce this racism and to show an internationalist solidarity with the People's Republic of China as a socialist country, they even go so far as to claim that it is the Chinese nationals themselves who are to blame for solely making profit in Indonesia. Such a claim is a mere repetition to the version of the Indonesian fascist military regime on their racist barbarities. In reporting events in Indonesia, the Soviet press, instead of giving the necessary coverage on the resistance struggle waged by the Indonesian people, prefers to give a prominent place to the speeches made by the leaders of the fascist military regime such as Adam Malik. Commenting on the Indonesian situation after the September 30 affair, their agitators in their lectures have described Nasution as an anti-imperialist nationalist!

As to their claims that I have maintained contacts with a certain foreign mission hostile to the Soviet Union, I can only say without the slightest hesitation that as a correspondent of *Harian Rakjat*, organ of the P.K.I., I have maintained contacts not only with one, but with various embassies of the socialist countries as well as with foreign journalists, in particular Communist journalists, accredited to Moscow. Such relations are absolutely aboveboard, the more so since I, as a correspondent of a Party organ, must pursue the policy of the P.K.I. with regard to the international Communist movement which required every member of the P.K.I. to study all materials expounding the different views of the different Communist and Workers' Parties on the problems of the international communist movement. The Soviet authorities themselves have never set any regulation or code on inter-Party relations which explicitly forbids any contact made with any embassy of any socialist country. And up to the time of my expulsion, I have never received any warning in this respect.

I can therefore draw the conclusion that the Soviet Government expels me because:

1. I firmly adhere to the principle of anti-imperialism, anti-modern-revisionism, and defend Marxism-Leninism, holding high the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement of Communist and Workers' Parties, in accordance with what *Harian Rakjat* and the P.K.I. had spelled as my task.

2. The Soviet authorities consider my continued presence in the Soviet Union as one of the road-blocks on the way towards their collaboration with the Indonesian fascist military regime which has massacred hundreds of thousands of Communists and innocent people.

This incident is by no means harmful to me, on the contrary it will expose still further the true feature of the Soviet modern revisionists themselves, both in the question of inter-Party relations as well as in their relationship with the Indonesian fascist military regime. This action on the part of the Soviet authorities serves as another lesson that will deepen the understanding of all Marxist-Leninists and the progressive forces in the world on the perfidious role being played by the modern revisionists in hampering the struggle of the world proletariat to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and the struggle of the world peoples for national independence. Through the action of theirs, the modern revisionists—the leading clique of the C.P.S.U.—can only make a glaring self-exposure of their hypocritical attitude toward the Indonesian situation. On one side they are blatantly clamouring their "solidarity" with the Indonesian Communists and people who are under the brutal suppression of the Indonesian fascist military regime of Nasution-Suharto, but on the other side working hand-in-glove with the fascist militarists, while expelling an Indonesian Communist.

In making this statement I will only add one more concrete fact to the hosts of facts well-known to most liberation fighters of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which have been widely exposed and denounced in many Afro-Asian and other international conferences, such as the enlarged plenary meeting of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, the Emergency Meeting of the Afro-Asian Writers, and others, all of which are pointing at the danger of modern revisionism to the struggle of the world peoples for liberation.

In conclusion, I would like herewith to express my most sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Government of China and the All-China Journalists' Association, and through them to the Chinese people, for their readiness to welcome me in China and in rendering all the necessary facilities to make my statement known to the world public. This is again another act of solidarity of the Chinese Government, journalists and people shown to us, Indonesian revolutionaries.

Large-Scale Distribution of Chairman Mao's Works Throughout China

THE works and portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung were distributed in large quantities throughout the cities and villages all over China before and after National Day (October 1). Overjoyed at obtaining the treasured books of revolution, the revolutionary masses of all nationalities expressed the determination to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, make their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works more effective, imprint Chairman Mao's instructions in their minds, infuse them in their blood and express them in their actions. They also pledged to follow Chairman Mao for ever in carrying on the revolution in the teeth of any storm.

Before and after National Day, the Hsinhua Bookstores in many cities were festively decorated; red banners fluttered, presenting the joyous setting for a festive occasion. According to incomplete statistics, the sales of various editions of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* since September this year in the small and medium-sized cities, villages, border areas and regions inhabited by national minorities throughout the country have already both exceeded the total sales in these places for several years past and reached the widest sections of people since liberation. In addition, the sales of Chairman Mao's portraits and his writings in other forms have reached an all-time high.

On September 26, thousands of revolutionary people in Hunan Province's Shaoshan, the home village of our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, bought *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. When the decorated lorry arrived with the books, the revolu-

tionary people holding aloft red banners and Chairman Mao's portraits lined the highway, beat drums and gongs, set off firecrackers and shouted "Long live Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!"

The Hsinhua Bookstores in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region delivered the books and portraits of Chairman Mao to the stock-breeding areas on the eve of National Day. The herdsmen and women, dressed in their holiday best, came to the book supply centres on horseback or in carts. When they obtained the books, they danced with joy, sang revolutionary songs and songs which they had composed themselves in praise of Chairman Mao. In Lhasa, over 68,000 copies of Chairman Mao's works in the Tibetan or Han languages and more than 80,000 portraits of Chairman Mao have been sold in the past month. Many old peasants who were formerly serfs put up several of the portraits in their homes. They said: "Only those who suffered most in the past appreciate fully their happy life today. It is Chairman Mao who has given us this happiness. We can go without *tsamba* [roast milled *qingke* barley — the staple food of the Tibetans], but we cannot let one day go by without studying Chairman Mao's writings and looking at his portrait."

In the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, over 1.5 million copies of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, *Selected Readings From Mao Tse-tung's Works* and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and over 650,000 portraits of Chairman Mao were sold. Shouting "Long live Chairman Mao!" the people of various nationalities have pledged that, holding the treasured books of revolution dear to their hearts, they would follow the Party and always

be steadfast in carrying on the revolution.

Comrade Hill Leaves for Home

Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and his wife J. A. Hill, left Peking for home on October 5 after a friendly visit to China.

Among those seeing them off at the airport were Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Comrade Liu Ning-I, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the C.P.C.

Comrade Sanmugathasan Leaves for Home

N. Sanmugathasan, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ceylon, left Peking for home on October 6 after his friendly visit to China. Among those seeing him off at the airport were Tan Chen-lin, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Liu Ning-I, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee.

Peking Rally Supports Statement By Japanese Public Figures

More than 1,500 people from all walks of life in Peking held a rally on October 5 expressing warm welcome and all-out support for the September 26 statement issued by prominent persons in Japan to push forward the Japan-China friendship movement.

Sponsored by the China-Japan Friendship Association and seven other organizations, the rally demonstrated that the Chinese people would unswervingly follow Chairman Mao's teachings, adhere to the principle of developing the friendship

between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and, together with the Japanese people, resolutely hold high the banner of Sino-Japanese friendship and make fresh contributions to the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

A statement signed by people of various circles and responsible personnel of mass organizations in China was read out at the rally. The statement gave wholehearted support to the call by the Japanese public figures to promote the Japan-China friendship movement.

Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, in his speech warmly praised the statement by the prominent persons in Japan, saying that it was an excellent one, that its issue was timely, and that it had greatly inspired all those who wished to be friendly with China and had dealt a heavy blow at all the forces hostile to Sino-Japanese friendship. He added: "U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the Sato government of Japan have been frightened out of their wits by the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and have not for a single moment ceased from making vigorous efforts to obstruct friendly contacts between China and Japan and to undermine Sino-Japanese friendly relations. But the China-Japan friendship movement has not been weakened or grown less because of their obstruction and sabotage; on the contrary, it has been further strengthened and expanded." He pointed out that tremendous successes had been obtained in the China-Japan friendship movement and that this was the result of arduous struggles. The Chinese and Japanese peoples treasured their friendship; they would never allow anyone to obstruct it and they would fight to the finish against anyone sabotaging it.

Liao Cheng-chih said: "Some people have recently talked glibly about Sino-Japanese friendship, but in reality they work hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the Japanese reactionaries to vigorously oppose this friendship. These people have in

fact joined the ranks of those opposing Sino-Japanese friendship. There is nothing terrifying about this. They can only serve as miserable buffoons. In face of the mighty torrent of Sino-Japanese friendship, they are like 'ants trying to shake a huge tree.' By their very actions, they have exposed themselves in their true colours to the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and placed themselves in opposition to the China-Japan friendship movement."

Liao Cheng-chih continued: "**Chairman Mao has taught us, 'In Japan, except for pro-American monopoly capital and the militarist warlords, the broad masses of the people are our true friends.'** Chairman Mao has also said, **'There are true friends and false friends, but one can see in practice clearly who are true friends and who are false ones.'** Now the distinction between the group which defends Sino-Japanese friendship and the group which opposes this friendship is becoming increasingly clear. It is the natural result of the development in depth of the China-Japan friendship movement. This is a good, not a bad, thing. It will further benefit the sound growth of the China-Japan friendship movement." Liao Cheng-chih stressed that the adverse current in the movement for Sino-Japanese friendship was only a temporary phenomenon, and that though many obstacles existed on the road of Sino-Japanese friendship and difficulties of one kind or another might still crop up in the future, the desire of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to develop this friendship was the main current which could never be checked. Victory certainly belonged to the Chinese and Japanese peoples!

Hisao Kuroda, Vice-Chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association; Tomitaro Kaneda, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and Chairman of the All-Japan Dock Workers' Union; and Kinkazu Saionji, Japanese peace champion in Peking, also spoke at the rally.

Hisao Kuroda pointed out that the strengthening of unity between the Japanese and Chinese peoples not only conformed to the interests of the

two peoples but was an important contribution supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and to peace and liberation in Asia.

Referring to an emerging force in Japan which obstructs Japan-China friendship, Hisao Kuroda said that those who really cherished a sincere desire for friendly exchanges between Japan and China and for unity between their peoples should now resolutely rise in struggle against this obstructionist force and smash it to pieces.

Tomitaro Kaneda said that the struggle being waged by the Japanese people for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China was identical with their struggle for Japan's complete independence. The Japan-China friendship movement at the present stage was characterized by a sharp struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. He pointed out that there were some people in Japan who had sunk so low as to implement the modern revisionist line. They were against the Japan-China friendship movement and they had even stirred up an adverse current. He expressed the determination to carry the struggle for Japan-China friendship and Japan's independence through to the end. He wished China's great cultural revolution under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao still greater success.

Kinkazu Saionji said that U.S. imperialism was the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese peoples, and the most important basis for Japan-China friendship was to wage a common struggle against this common enemy. In order to win final victory in this struggle, it was imperative to see Soviet revisionism, the accomplice of U.S. imperialism, in its true colours, and wage a resolute struggle against it.

Kinkazu Saionji said that recently there had been strange talk and peculiar arguments among some people in Japan who regarded the stress on friendship, solidarity and co-operation with the Chinese people as a loss of self-affirmation and independence. He pointed out: "It is

the sincere aspiration of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people to be friendly and united and to co-operate with the Chinese people. Whoever tries to obstruct this is a traitor to the Japanese people. We must wage a resolute struggle against such people."

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Visits Rumanian Art Exhibition

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, and Liu Ning-I, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on October 11 visited the Rumanian art exhibition held in Peking. They were accompanied by Iorgu Istrate, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Rumanian Embassy in Peking.

The exhibition was held in accordance with the 1966-67 executive plan of the China-Rumania cultural co-operation agreement.

Firm Support for Cambodia's Just Stand

The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on October 9 concerning the recent attack on a Cambodian frontier post in Kratie Province by helicopters of U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese vassal. It expressed the firm support of the Chinese Government and people for the just stand taken in the statement issued by the Cambodian Royal Government on September 28.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's statement pointed out that since August this year, U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese vassal had incessantly violated and attacked the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia, causing serious loss of life and property to the peaceable border inhabitants of Cambodia. This act is a military threat to the Kingdom of Cambodia committed by U.S. imperialism while it is stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression against Vietnam and is a criminal act of aggression against the Cambodian people perpetrated by the Johnson government while it is talk-

ing about improving its relations with Cambodia. The repeated violations of Cambodian borders by U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese vassal have once again revealed the wolfish designs and ferocious features of U.S. imperialism which is determined to make itself the enemy of the peoples of Indo-China.

The statement said: "China and Cambodia are close and friendly neighbours. **Chairman Mao Tse-tung said, 'Our common enemy is U.S. imperialism, we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other.'** Consistently following this instruction of Chairman Mao's, the Chinese Government and people firmly stand together with the Cambodian people and will do their utmost to support and aid the Cambodian people in their just struggle to oppose aggression by U.S. imperialism and its vassals and to uphold state sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity."

Sato Government's Serious Military Provocation

The Sato government of Japan, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and in order to step up its military collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek gang and actively serve U.S. imperialism in expanding its war of aggression against Vietnam, has brazenly sent a naval fleet to intrude into the Chinese territorial waters of Taiwan Province. This is a flagrant intrusion into China's territory and territorial waters by the Japanese reactionary government and a serious military provocation against China.

According to the "Central News Agency" of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, this Japanese fleet, made up of four destroyers and under the command of Hidezumi Mizutani, arrived at Keelung, Taiwan, on September 29 and carried out activities in Taiwan for five days. On the day when the Japanese fleet intruded into Keelung, Hidezumi Mizutani openly told the press of the Chiang Kai-shek gang that the Sato government would "co-operate" with the Chiang gang "to do its utmost to safeguard peace and freedom" in Asia. Hidezumi Mizutani also held

secret talks with "defence minister" Chiang Ching-kuo and other top officers of the Chiang gang, openly held a press conference, visited the military establishments of the Chiang gang and "acquainted" himself with the navigation channels.

According to Taiwan newspaper reports, this was the first time since the end of World War II that a Japanese fleet had penetrated into Taiwan waters. When the Japanese militarists withdrew from Taiwan in 1945, they blatantly declared: "We shall return!" The fact that the Sato government has now brazenly dispatched its fleet to intrude into China's territory of Taiwan fully exposes its ambition to inherit the mantle of Japanese militarism in carrying out aggression against China.

Before this, the Sato government had for a long time been collaborating militarily with the Chiang Kai-shek gang. Not long ago, Dwight B. Johnson, head of the U.S. "military assistance advisory group" in Taiwan, clamoured frenziedly that "the military bases" in Taiwan "can give support to Vietnam, south Korea, Japan, the Philippines and other adjacent countries" and that "the U.S. air force transportation units stationed at the Kung Kwan base can render support to the war in Vietnam, and also fly to other places in case of need." The fact that the Sato government frequently sends military personnel to Taiwan to collude with the Chiang Kai-shek gang fully reveals that the Sato government has increasingly become an obedient tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism. This also exposes its criminal scheme of willingly becoming a member of the new anti-China "Holy Alliance" in Asia organized by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism.

China Will Not Take Part in I.O.J. 6th Congress

The All-China Journalists' Association has issued a statement announcing its non-participation in the 6th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists in Berlin (October 10-15). The statement points out that the purpose of the congress

is to further the capitulationist and splittist line of the Soviet revisionist leading clique and to serve U.S. imperialism.

The statement notes that the I.O.J., controlled and manipulated by the Soviet revisionist leading clique, has for a long time run counter to the will and aspirations of the great number of progressive journalists throughout the world to unite and fight against imperialism, and has degenerated into a despicable tool for promoting the capitulationist line of "U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination." On the question of Vietnam, certain leaders of the I.O.J. have co-ordinated closely with the Soviet revisionist leading clique in playing the trick of sham support but real betrayal. Just before the convocation of the September executive committee meeting, Jiri Meisner, Secretary-General of the I.O.J., went so far as to viciously slander the Chinese people's just stand of giving consistent and resolute support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He had ulterior motives when he lied, in an article, that on the question of Vietnam, "the stand of China is very complicated." It is obvious that this was aimed at directing the spearhead of attack against China and covering up the dirty political bargain between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Certain leaders of the I.O.J. have obsequiously pleaded for the cooperation of the "International Federation of Journalists" controlled by U.S. imperialism and repeatedly begged for an "advisory" status in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a U.S. imperialist tool, the statement continues. On the other hand, they have tried energetically to sabotage the militant unity of the progressive journalists in various countries, carrying out their shameful splittist activities among the journalists' organizations. They have spared no effort in attacking and torpedoing, in particular, the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, which holds high the anti-imperialist, revolutionary banner. They regard China as the

greatest obstacle to their acts of betrayal and have made use of every occasion to vilify China. They have openly published in the I.O.J. journal articles and photos viciously attacking the All-China Journalists' Association and the Chinese people.

The statement concludes by calling on progressive journalists all over the world to thoroughly expose the ugly features of the Soviet revisionist leading clique which is using the I.O.J. to push ahead its capitulationist and splittist line, and to carry through to the end the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and against modern revisionism with the Soviet leading clique as its core.

Chinese Delegation Withdraws From League of Red Cross Societies Executive Meeting

The delegation of the Chinese Red Cross Society walked out of the 86th session of the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies which opened in Geneva on October 4. It did this in protest against the session's insistence on inviting the "representative" of the Red Cross Society of the south Vietnam puppet regime, which represents nobody, to attend the session as an observer, and on discussing the so-called question of "restoring peace" in Vietnam in the absence of representatives of the Red Cross Societies of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The session did this under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Chinese Red Cross Society delegation before the opening of the meeting, and in close co-ordination with the new "peace talks" fraud being staged on the Vietnam question by U.S. imperialism and its accomplice, the Soviet revisionist leading clique.

At the opening session, the head of the Chinese delegation, Wang Min, solemnly declared: The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the sole genuine representative of the people in south Vietnam and that the "representative" of the south Vietnam puppet regime must be driven

out of the meeting. Wang Min stressed that any resolution adopted on the Vietnam question in the absence of the genuine representatives of the Vietnamese people would be illegal and null and void. He also exposed the collusion of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in perpetrating the "peace talks" fraud.

The chairman, alleging that it was not allowed to talk politics at the meeting, repeatedly obstructed the head of the Chinese delegation from speaking, and rejected the Chinese delegation's just demand that the south Vietnam puppet "representative" be ejected.

Wang Min strongly protested against the chairman's suppression of democracy in the service of U.S. imperialism and announced that the Chinese delegation would withdraw from the 86th session.

For Enhancement of Militant Friendship Between Chinese And Japanese Peoples

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the delegation to China of the Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued a joint statement in Peking on October 9. Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, signed for the Chinese side while Tokumatsu Sakamoto, head of the Japanese delegation and Director-General of the Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, signed for the Japanese side.

The statement declared that both sides were resolved to frustrate the sabotage of U.S. imperialism, the Sato government, the modern revisionists and their new and old followers of all kinds, and the other reactionary forces that were trying to obstruct the solidarity of the peoples of the two countries, and to strive together for enhancing the militant friendship and solidarity of the two peoples.

CORRECTION: In *Peking Review*, No. 41, p. 16, right-hand column, line 13 in the last paragraph should read: "base] be carried out, under the guidance of the correct line, in society, schools and colleges and"

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S.-SOVIET COLLUSION

U.S. Appetite Whetted

While stepping up their activities to push through the "peace talks" swindle on Vietnam, the U.S. and Soviet Governments are also striking dirty deals in other areas. The "peaceful transition" of the Soviet revisionist clique has greatly whetted the aggressive ambitions of U.S. imperialism.

Soon after the Rusk-Gromyko talks in New York, McCloskey, press officer of the U.S. State Department, announced that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to resume civil aviation negotiations, shelved for five years, and that non-stop flights between Moscow and New York might begin as early as next spring. He also said that the "main reason" for moving ahead on the civil aviation talks at this time was to prove the "sincerity" of U.S. President Johnson's declaration that the United States sought areas of agreement with the Soviet Union which should not be affected by the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam.

Within the United Nations, the United States and the Soviet Union are intensifying their barefaced collusion on the so-called question of "prevention of nuclear proliferation." In a speech at the plenary session of the U.N. General Assembly on September 23, Gromyko formally submitted a draft resolution on the renunciation by all countries of any actions hampering an agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. At the steering committee meeting the next day, U.S. representative Nabrit lavished praises on Gromyko's proposal. He pointed out that the United States not only supported the proposal but also would like to co-sponsor it with the Soviet Union. With this U.S. advocacy, the steering committee recommended by general consent that the General Assembly put Gromyko's proposal on the agenda.

In a speech delivered on October 7 at the U.S. National Conference of Editorial Writers, Johnson advocated the tearing down of walls and the building up of bridges between eastern and western Europe and making them one. He called for more "reconciliation" between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said that the "winds of change" were blowing in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe and the United States did not intend to let its "differences" with the Soviet Union on Vietnam or elsewhere "prevent us from exploring all opportunities."

Johnson advocated energetically that "Americans and all Europeans share a connection which transcends political differences," that they were "a single civilization" and shared "a common destiny." The United States, he said, wanted "a continent in which the peoples of eastern and western Europe work together for the common good" and to realize "true European reconciliation."

Urging the Soviet Union to join the United States in withdrawing respectively part of their troops from eastern and western Europe, thereby enabling the United States to transfer forces to Vietnam for its war of aggression there, Johnson also asserted that German "reunification" would be achieved within the framework of "a larger Europe" with the "improvement of East-West relations." This means that he wants the Soviet revisionist leading clique to hand the German Democratic Republic over to the West German militarists.

MASS STRUGGLE IN INDIA

Excellent Situation

Since the beginning of this year, the situation of the Indian people's struggle has been excellent. The struggle has spread without stop to the whole country on an unprecedented scale, more than 10 million people have taken part, and it is extending from the realm of economics to that of politics.

Last year, broad sections of the people protested against the serious food scarcity and the intolerable, skyrocketing prices. Workers struck, students refused to attend classes and hartals and demonstrations were staged. Nevertheless these struggles were in general confined to the field of economics. Since the beginning of this year, the bloody suppression of the mass struggle by the troops and the police called out by the Congress government has aroused the revolutionary spirit of the people further. Widespread demands for an immediate end to all this persecution have been spearheaded at the Congress government.

Carrying black flags as a sign of protest, the demonstrators in Nehru's birthplace (Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh) and in Kerala shouted slogans demanding the dismissal of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In a recent statewide strike in West Bengal, the strikers shifted the emphasis of their struggle from denouncing starvation to condemning the government's reactionary policies. The demonstration held by central government employees in the capital, New Delhi, in July for the improvement of their living conditions and the current student movement which has spread to many cities and towns have raised a clear-cut slogan: "Overthrow the Congress government."

The edge of the mass struggle is also directed against U.S. imperialism, back-stage boss of the Indian Congress government. In July this year, demonstrations against U.S. aggression in Vietnam were held in New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and other big cities. The demonstrators shouted: "U.S. wolves get out of Vietnam, get out of Southeast Asia!" "Yankees go home!" and "Long live Mao Tse-tung! Long live Ho Chi Minh!" All this shows that the Indian people see more clearly than ever that India must shake off U.S. imperialist control and that the Indian people's struggle for existence and against suppression must be linked with the anti-U.S. struggle.

India is the home of the creed of "non-violence." There, the big land-

lords and the big bourgeoisie have, for long years, used this narcotic to pulverize the people's revolutionary struggle. The Indian people, however, have through their struggles come to understand the deceptive nature of "non-violence" and have resorted to revolutionary violence more and more extensively to cope with counter-revolutionary violence. They are fighting the police either with bare hands or with sticks, stones, home-made grenades and other simple explosives as weapons. They put up barricades in the streets to resist the brutal attacks of the reactionary authorities. They surround, smash and burn the buildings of the Indian National Congress and of the government as well as food-stores, police vans, and police stations. According to official statistics, acts of mass violence increased from 292 for the whole of last year to 454 in the first half of this year.

The Indian ruling clique, besides intensifying its repressive measures (in the first eight months of this year, the reactionary troops and police killed 99 people and arrested some 45,000 engaged in the struggle) and strengthening its repressive instruments, is making every effort to deceive the people with a view to lulling the fury of their struggle. In a frantic attempt to divert the people's attention, it is continuing to spread rumours that China and Pakistan are "threatening" and "invading" India.

The surging wave of the Indian people's struggle shows that the various political forces in India are undergoing a great upheaval, great division and great reorganization. This is of course the inevitable result of the Congress government's foreign policy of tailing after the United States, aligning with the Soviet Union and opposing China and of its reactionary domestic policy in the interests of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie. Just as the Communiqué of the 11th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has pointed out: "U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in various countries cannot avert their doom by brutally suppressing and wildly at-

tacking the masses of the revolutionary people, or by bribing and deceiving them. On the contrary, this only serves to give further impetus to the revolutionary awakening of all peoples." The Indian people will, without doubt, unite still more closely and persevere in their struggle. A new and huge revolutionary high tide will surely emerge in this great country with a population of 500 million.

INDONESIAN ECONOMY

In a Mess

A continued sharp drop in industrial production and foreign trade accompanied by sharply increased unemployment and soaring prices, causing the Indonesian people disastrous sufferings—such is the present picture of the Indonesian economy, which, under the rule of the Right-wing army regime, is now convulsed in a worsening crisis.

Since December 1965, Indonesia's industrial production has been virtually at a complete standstill. Many factories operating are running at only 10 to 15 per cent of capacity. The output of petroleum and sugar, the major Indonesian industrial products, has dropped considerably. The production of tin in 1965 was a little more than 12,000 tons, or only one-fourth of the highest prewar level.

The Armed Forces, the daily newspaper controlled by the clique of Right-wing generals, recently admitted that the textile mills in Djakarta were threatened with complete stoppage due to the lack of cotton yarn. *Api Pantjasila* said that the majority of private industry in East Java was operating at half capacity due to the shortage of raw materials. The paper added that "Indonesian unemployment has reached the mark of around 3 million while some 12 million more are only partially employed."

The sharp drop in production has brought about a corresponding fall in Indonesia's exports. The British magazine *Economist* (July 9) reported that in 1965 Indonesian exports came to between \$400 million and \$425 million. For the current year, an export goal of \$400 million has been set, but only \$60 million was earned in the first quarter.

The decline in exports has resulted in the depletion of the country's foreign currency reserves. According to the *Economist*, Indonesia's foreign debt has reached \$2,500 million, while its foreign currency reserves are practically exhausted. Foreign debt and interest due this year alone total some \$675 million. Although this crisis was temporarily averted when the creditor nations meeting in September agreed to put off repayments already due or to become due by the end of 1967, the foreign currency needed to foot the country's import bill and to meet other foreign disbursements in the year, which is estimated at \$700 million or more, is still nowhere to be found. The Indonesian reactionary military regime has sent missions to solicit "assistance" from U.S. imperialism and its junior partners. But the "assistance" granted so far has come to only a fraction of the sum needed.

The *Economist* also reported that "in the six months from September to the end of March this year, the cost of living index rose six times."

The situation is so bad that even the reactionary papers cannot deny that the Indonesian people have been plunged into great misery. *Berita Yudha*, a newspaper under the direct control of the Right-wing military regime, reported at the end of May that civil servants immediately above the middle rank received an average salary of about 200 new rupiahs and that the highest salary paid by private business was 1,500 new rupiahs. But, it said, a family of five needed 3,100 new rupiahs for bare subsistence every month. The *Harian Kami*, organ of the reactionary Indonesian university students organization, KAMI, disclosed early in July that, in the western part of the Sunda Ketjil islands alone, 30,000 people had died due to the food shortage. Recently, the chieftain of the Right-wing military regime, Suharto, was forced to admit that the inflation was extremely vicious, that the budget deficit was huge, that from the beginning of this year till the end of July currency in circulation had increased five times and that the entire economy had reached the stage of crisis.

ACROSS THE LAND

Tachai Spirit Blossoms and Bears Fruit in China's Villages

WARMLY responding to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao, hundreds of millions of China's peasants are pressing ahead a vigorous mass movement to learn from the Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi Province, north China. This movement has greatly accelerated the revolutionization of ideology and given a mighty impetus to the growth of agricultural production and construction.

Tachai, originally an obscure village, nestles among the Taihang Mountains. The loess hills around it were bare and badly eroded. Its farm plots, scattered about the hill slopes, were lean and good farmland was scarce. To transform this grim picture was a formidable task, but the people of Tachai did not shrink from it, nor did they ask for financial aid from the Government. Within a decade, with their own hands and pooled wisdom they turned the loess hills into a series of staircase-like terraces of fertile land and increased their output of grain many times over.

The Tachai spirit comes of arming the peasants with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. Drawing spiritual strength from Chairman Mao's works, the Tachai people threw out old ideas and conventions, defied heaven and earth, dared to think, to act and to break through to build a new socialist countryside. Visitors to Tachai have said that the most important and fundamental lesson in learning from Tachai is to take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide in all work, earnestly study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions.

The achievements of Tachai and dozens of other typical Tachai-type farming units were the subject of an exhibition in Peking last November. Similar exhibitions were then

mounted in all provinces, autonomous regions and in Shanghai. Propaganda teams were set up in many counties and people's communes to give the outstanding exploits of Tachai and many typical Tachai-type units the widest publicity. They used documentary films, lantern-slide shows, rhymed dialogues, recitations and other theatrical performances. These activities have helped spread the Tachai spirit throughout China, on the plains, in the hill areas, in the interior and in the frontier regions.

The Tachai spirit has taken root, blossomed and produced results everywhere. Commune members all over China are earnestly studying the Tachai people's lofty spirit in firmly taking the socialist road and farming for the revolution.

In every province, municipality and autonomous region, more capital construction work was done on the farms last winter and spring than in any corresponding period over the last few years. The quality of the work done was also better. Much waterlogged or saline land and barren slopes were turned into fertile land. Last spring, soil improvement work was undertaken in a big way in the Wenchang Special Administrative Region of Szechuan Province and hundreds of thousands of *mu* of low-yielding land were transformed. In the movement to learn from Tachai, turbine pumping stations have been built extensively in Pingchiang County, Hunan Province. Irrigation was also improved in the hilly areas there. Good harvests were reaped even in two successive years of drought.

The movement to learn from Tachai has accelerated the ideological revolutionization of rural cadres. This year, more than in any previous year, cadres at all levels have gone to work at the grass-roots in the villages for fixed periods. There, they take part in and give guidance to the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for

production, and scientific experimentation. They give first attention to political and ideological work, recommend the pace-setters as examples and popularize their advanced experience so that there will be more Tachai-type farming units and our country's agriculture will be rapidly developed.

First Modern Road Bridge Spans Tibet's Biggest River

THE first modern highway bridge across the Tsang Po River in Tibet was recently opened to traffic. Named the Chushul-Tsangpo Bridge, this permanent concrete structure more than 730 metres long is of great importance to the acceleration of Tibet's political, economic and cultural development and the strengthening of unity between the various nationalities of the area.

Building started on February 20 this year, and was completed in 130 days. Good quality of construction was combined with fast, low cost work.

The first design for the bridge, a large-span steel structure, was proposed last November by some bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities." Calling for massive steel supports and high abutments and piers it would have taken two years to build and an investment of 15 million yuan. When they considered it both Tibetan and Han workers and most of the designers were against this design. Such a bridge, they said, did not conform to the needs of the Tibetan people and furthermore it was not in accord with the general line's spirit of "achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results" in building socialism.

A surveying and designing team of veteran workers and young designers was then organized. Bringing with them Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," they studied earth conditions on the spot, interviewed boatmen and old residents of the area to get the necessary data for a bridge of the required design. They finally produced plans which conformed to actual conditions in Tibet and to the spirit of the general line.

New Book in English

CARRY THE GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION THROUGH TO THE END

This book contains:

- Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (Adopted on August 8, 1966)
- * * *
- Chairman Mao Joins a Million People to Celebrate the Great Cultural Revolution (Hsinhua News Agency report, August 18, 1966)
- Chairman Mao Receives Half a Million Red Guards and Revolutionary Teachers and Students (Hsinhua News Agency report, August 31, 1966)
- Chairman Mao Once Again Receives a Million Young Revolutionary Fighters (Hsinhua News Agency report, September 15, 1966)
- Comrade Lin Piao's Speech at the Mass Rally Celebrating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (August 18, 1966)
- Comrade Lin Piao's Speech at the Peking Rally to Receive Revolutionary Teachers and Students from All Parts of China (August 31, 1966)
- Comrade Lin Piao's Speech at the Peking Rally to Receive Revolutionary Teachers and Students from All Parts of China (September 15, 1966)
- Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at the Mass Rally Celebrating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (August 18, 1966)
- Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at the Peking Rally to Receive Revolutionary Teachers and Students from All Parts of China (August 31, 1966)
- Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at the Peking Rally to Receive Revolutionary Teachers and Students from All Parts of China (September 15, 1966)
- * * *
- Master the Ideological Weapon of the Great Cultural Revolution (Editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, August 11, 1966)
- Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman (Editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, August 15, 1966)
- Learn to Swim by Swimming (Editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, August 17, 1966)
- It's Fine! (Editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, August 23, 1966)

64 pages

20.5 X 14

paperback

Published by: FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

Distributed by: GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

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