

PEKING REVIEW

52

December 23, 1966

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Foreword to 2nd Edition of "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung"

LIN PIAO

Chinese People Provide Powerful Backing for Vietnamese People

1. Chinese Government Statement.
2. Peking rally of 100,000 and Vice-Premier Chen Yi's speech.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

A Hongqi article.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK Greetings on the 6th Anniversary of the Founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation; 6th Anniversary of the South Vietnam N.F.L.; Resolute Support for Syrian People's Anti-Imperialist Struggle; Three Soviet Correspondents Asked to Leave China 5

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Foreword to Second Edition of "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung" — Lin Piao 7

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China 8

Statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam 9

Comrade Enver Hoxha's Message to Comrade Mao Tse-tung 10

Strong Protest Against U.S. Imperialist Bombing of China's Embassy in Vietnam 10

Chairman Mehmet Shehu's Message to Premier Chou En-lai 11

Vice-Premier Chen Yi's Speech 12

The Chinese People Provide Powerful Backing for the Vietnamese People 15

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
— Wang Li, Chia Yi-hsueh and Li Hsin 18

Stories About the Red Guards 24

Soviet Revisionists Turn Truth Upside Down in Anti-China Clamour 28

ROUND THE WORLD Syria: Arab Oil to the Arabs; Kosygin-de Gaulle Talks: Each With an Axe to Grind; V.N.A. Refutes Western Lies 31

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Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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



Greetings on the 6th Anniversary of the Founding of the South Vietnam N.F.L.

Premier Chou En-lai's Message

President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation:

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, I extend, on behalf of the Chinese people and Government, the sincerest and warmest congratulations to you, to the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and to the 14 million fraternal people of southern Vietnam who are fighting in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In order to achieve national liberation and the reunification of their fatherland, the heroic people of southern Vietnam, under the staunch leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, have waged valiant, indomitable and most arduous struggles against the U.S. bandits — the chieftains of imperialism — and have won one brilliant victory after another. By their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the people of southern Vietnam have effectively immobilized and weakened the war strength of U.S. imperialism, upset its global strategic deployment, and thus made great contributions to the world people's cause of unity against imperialism and defence of world peace.

With powerful support and aid from their compatriots in the north and all the revolutionary people of the world, the south Vietnamese people are continuing to display the mighty power of people's war and, with the dauntless spirit of determining to fight and win, are now triumphantly smashing the so-called "dry-season offensive" of the U.S. aggressors, thus landing the enemy

in an unprecedentedly wretched plight. We are deeply convinced that whatever frenzied steps of war "escalation" and insidious "peace talk" manoeuvres U.S. imperialism may still resort to, it can never escape its doomed ultimate defeat.

The heroic struggle and the brilliant victories of the Vietnamese people are a great support and inspiration to the Chinese people. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people, continuing to hold aloft the banner of aiding Vietnam in fighting against U.S. aggression, pledge themselves to provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. We will resolutely carry out Comrade Lin Piao's instructions and will not flinch from maximum national sacrifices in giving firm support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

May the south Vietnamese people win new and greater victories in their struggle to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify their fatherland.

May the militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples last for ever.

Chou En-lai

**Premier of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China**

December 19, 1966

Vice-Premier Lin Piao's Message

Tran Nam Trung, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Head of the Military Council of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation:

On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the founding of the

glorious South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extend the warmest greetings and highest respect to you and, through you, to the people and all the commanders and fighters of the Liberation Armed Forces of south Vietnam fighting in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The heroic people and Liberation Armed Forces of south Vietnam, under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and closely united like steel, have grown stronger in battle and won one brilliant victory after another, badly mauling U.S. imperialism which is the world's most vicious enemy. With their courage and boundless wisdom, the heroic army and people of south Vietnam have given full play to and greatly developed the unparalleled might of people's war. You are the greatest heroes who are truly invincible and can never be cowed or deceived by imperialism and its accomplices, whereas U.S. imperialism is merely a paper tiger which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak. No matter how many troop reinforcements it may send and whatever "peace" tricks it may play, U.S. imperialism cannot escape its doom of final defeat.

Three years ago, Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, said: "Through struggle they [the people of south Vietnam] will attain the goal of liberating the southern part of Vietnam and contribute to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland." In October this year, President Ho Chi Minh, the respected and beloved leader of the Vietnamese people, solemnly declared: "The Vietnamese people, united as one and fearing neither

difficulties nor sacrifices, are determined to defeat the U.S. aggressors." We are firmly convinced that final victory certainly belongs to the heroic people of south Vietnam and to the entire Vietnamese people.

The Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, regard the struggle and victories of the Vietnamese people as their own. We have made every preparation. We are determined not to flinch from maximum national sacrifices in resolutely supporting you to carry through to the end your struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

May the people of south Vietnam and their armed forces continually score ever greater victories in the great struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Lin Piao

**Vice-Premier of the State Council
and Minister of National Defence
of the People's Republic of China**

Peking, December 19, 1966

6th Anniversary of the South Vietnam N.F.L.

The 700 million Chinese people who stand side by side with the Vietnamese people, said Vice-Premier Chen Yi, are at all times closely following the development of the situation in Vietnam and, never forgetting their internationalist obligations, are determined to support and aid the fraternal Vietnamese people to the best of their ability and in a still more effective way to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors. Vice-Premier Chen Yi said this at the reception given on the evening of December 20 by Nguyen Minh Phuong, Acting Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China, to celebrate the 6th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. Party and state leaders Chou En-lai, Tao Chu, Kang Sheng and others attended.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi paid warm tribute to the Front which, he said, was the great standard-bearer of the people of south Vietnam and their organizer and leader in winning victory. He said that their victories had deflated the arrogance of U.S. imperialism and strengthened the morale of the revolutionary people and that these victories had demonstrated to the whole world that with people who were united and dared to struggle and to win, it was entirely possible to defeat U.S. imperialism which was strong outwardly. Chen Yi praised the militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. He said: "The Vietnamese people, by their struggle, have given us support; their victories have inspired us and their great heroism has set an example for us to emulate."

Nguyen Minh Phuong told the gathering about the brilliant victories won by the people of south Vietnam under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. He sternly condemned U.S. imperialism for its crimes in bombing Hanoi. He declared that the south Vietnamese army and people were determined to fight to the end, completely smash the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism, liberate the South, defend the North and reunify their fatherland. Nguyen Minh Phuong pointed out that China and Vietnam were comrades-in-arms in opposing U.S. imperialism. He said that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people had given invaluable support to the south Vietnamese people both spiritually and materially. The south Vietnamese people and their National Front for Liberation were infinitely grateful to Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party, and the Chinese Government and people for their immense and effective support.

On the evening of December 19, Vice-Premier Chen Yi gave a banquet to celebrate the 6th anniversary of the Front and the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army. Tran Tu Binh, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Nguyen Minh Phuong were among those who

attended. Speaking at the banquet, Chen Yi said: "The Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation provides the most valuable experience in the battle against imperialist aggression in this decade. This is the most recent and most brilliant example of the battle and deserves our praise. We celebrate the victories of the Vietnamese people and we learn from them. This means that the Chinese people are fully prepared in their national defence and are ready at all times to deal blows to U.S. imperialism's war escalation."

Ambassador Tran Tu Binh praised the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. He said: "Material aid to the Vietnamese people is important, but Mao Tse-tung's thought is truly our priceless treasure."

Nguyen Minh Phuong said that however great the sacrifices and hardships, however long the fight — ten years, 20 years or even longer — the people of south Vietnam were determined to wipe out U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Resolute Support for Syrian People's Anti-Imperialist Struggle

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi received Syrian Ambassador Bachir Sadek on December 15 and declared that the Syrian Government did the right thing when it took measures against the Iraq Petroleum Company (see p. 31). The Vice-Premier said: "We resolutely support the struggle of the Syrian people and Government in opposing imperialist political oppression and economic plunder. The Chinese people will always stand on the side of the Syrian and the other Arab people who have a glorious anti-imperialist tradition."

Three Soviet Correspondents Asked to Leave China

Three of the six resident Soviet correspondents in China have been asked to leave China before December 25. This was officially transmitted to Y.N. Razdukhov, Charge (Continued on p. 17.)

A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it.

— *Rectify the Party's Style of Work*

Foreword to Second Edition of "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung"

(December 16, 1966)

Lin Piao

COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has, with genius, creatively and in an all-round way, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, advancing it to a completely new stage.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing towards worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and a powerful ideological weapon for opposing revisionism and dogmatism. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all the work of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole country.

Therefore, the most fundamental task in our Party's political and ideological work should be always to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to arm the minds of the people throughout the country with it and to persevere in putting it in command of all work. The broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers and the broad ranks of the revolutionary cadres and the intellectuals should all really master Mao Tse-tung's thought; they should all study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and become Chairman Mao's good fighters.

In studying the works of Chairman Mao, one should do so with specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with practice, study first what is urgently needed so as to get quick results, and make great efforts to apply what one studies. In order really to master Mao Tse-tung's thought, it is necessary to study many of Chairman Mao's basic concepts over and over again, and it is best to memorize some of his important passages and study and apply them re-

peatedly. The newspapers should frequently carry quotations from Chairman Mao in connection with the actual situation for readers to study and apply. The experience of the broad masses in their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in the past few years has proved that to study selected quotations from Chairman Mao with specific problems in mind is a good method for learning Mao Tse-tung's thought, a method conducive to quick results.

We have selected and compiled the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* with the purpose of helping the broad masses learn Mao Tse-tung's thought more effectively. In organizing study, different units should select passages for study that are relevant to the situation, the tasks, the current thinking of the masses and the state of their work.

A new era is emerging in our great motherland in which the workers, peasants and soldiers are mastering Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it will become an inexhaustible source of strength and an infinitely powerful spiritual atom bomb. The mass publication of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* is an extremely important measure for the broad masses to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought and for promoting the revolutionization of the thinking of our people. It is our hope that all comrades will study seriously and diligently, and bring about a new high tide in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works throughout the country and, under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, strive to build our country into a great socialist country with a modern agriculture, modern industry, modern science and culture and modern national defence!

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

- **Firmly supports the solemn statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, strongly condemns U.S. imperialism for its monstrous crime of bombing Hanoi and exposes the big plot of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism which, singing in chorus, are trying to "force peace talks through bombing."**
- **Emphatically points out that the 700 million Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, have long made up their minds not to flinch from any sacrifice but to stand firmly by the Vietnamese people in thoroughly defeating U.S. imperialism.**

U.S. imperialism has once again extended its tentacles of war to Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. On the afternoon of December 13 and 14, the Johnson Government sent large numbers of aircraft to carry out savage bombing raids on the city area of Hanoi, causing heavy casualties and damage. This is a serious provocation by U.S. imperialism against the Vietnamese people as well as the revolutionary people of the whole world. On the afternoon of December 14 the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement in strong protest against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for this monstrous crime.

Of late, U.S. imperialism has been working in collusion with modern revisionism in an attempt to exploit the Christmas cease-fire to engineer a big "peace talks" plot. The repeated bombings of Hanoi by the U.S. pirates are part and parcel of this plot. With the "escalation" of the bombing, the collusion between imperialism and revisionism becomes more feverish. They have racked their brains for a series of shameful manoeuvres to bring about peace talks by pressure, inducement or cajolery. Dean Rusk has time and again shouted that the United States "could consider stopping the bombing," if only north Vietnam indicates "what it could stop doing." In the United Nations the Soviet delegate has vociferously urged that "the U.S. bombing of north Vietnam be stopped unconditionally and for ever" as an essential step to peace. The Pope who has always served U.S. imperialism in its peace talk swindles has also come out in support, saying that the Christmas and New Year's truces should be "joined together into a single continuous period" so that peace talks can be held. In tune with the U.S. war blackmail, the accomplices of U.S. imperialism, singing in chorus, have called out coaxingly from various quarters to the Vietnamese people with the objective of making the latter lay down their arms and accept the surrender terms laid down by U.S. imperialism.

But the Vietnamese people are not to be bullied. In his Appeal issued last July President Ho Chi Minh already stated explicitly: The U.S. imperialists "may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. . . . Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. When victory day comes, our people will rebuild our country and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions." This is a solemn pledge made by the 31 million Vietnamese people before the people of the whole world; it is a forceful reply to the U.S. imperialist plot of "forcing peace talks through bombing."

Chairman Mao has said: "The unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes, and that the people are gradually approaching victory." U.S. imperialism's wanton bombing of Hanoi signifies that the day of its final defeat is fast approaching in its aggression against Vietnam. At present, the situation in Vietnam is excellent. The south Vietnamese people have grown ever stronger in the fighting and are continuously winning brilliant victories; the army and people of north Vietnam have downed over 1,600 U.S. planes, meting out severe punishment to the U.S. aggressors. From Lang Son to Cape Ca Mau, the 31 million Vietnamese people, filled with a common hatred against the enemy and united as one, are fighting heroically for the liberation of the South, in defence of the North and for the reunification of their fatherland. Their struggle has entered a crucial period, and final victory will come after this stretch of arduous road is traversed.

Related to each other as closely as the lips and teeth, China and Vietnam are intimate fraternal neighbours sharing weal and woe. U.S. imperialism's repeated savage bombings of the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the Chinese people. U.S. imperialism is

the common enemy of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. The 700 million Chinese people will always provide powerful backing for the fraternal Vietnamese people. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people have long made up their minds not to flinch from any sacrifice but to stand firmly by the

Vietnamese people in thoroughly defeating U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is sure to be defeated!
The Vietnamese people are sure to win!

December 15, 1966

Statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

FOR two days in succession on December 13 and 14, 1966, the United States sent many waves of planes to bomb and strafe a number of places in Hanoi, including the quarter of foreign embassies and the suburbs of the city, killing or wounding over 100 people and destroying many houses.

Thus over the past 10 days, the U.S. aggressors have launched four attacks on the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This constitutes a new, extremely serious "escalation" step of the U.S. imperialists in intensifying and expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam. It is a very insolent challenge to the socialist and nationalist countries, and all peace- and justice-loving people of the world.

Of late, the U.S. rulers have been harping on new perfidious talks about "peace negotiations." But their frenzied bombings of Hanoi have exposed their swindle designed to camouflage the new "escalation" of the criminal war of aggression.

The U.S. rulers think that they can with bombs shake the Vietnamese people's determination to fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, force the Vietnamese people to surrender, and thus save the U.S. expeditionary corps from ignominious defeats in south Vietnam, particularly following the bitter reverses they sustained at the beginning of the current dry season. They are grossly mistaken!

The Vietnamese people are fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors to defend the independence and freedom of their fatherland, and safeguard peace in Asia and the world. **Fearing neither sacrifices nor hardships, they are at one in their determination to fight and to win, and are sure of victory.** Over 1,600 U.S. aircraft have been shot down and many U.S. air pirates captured in north Vietnam. This constitutes well deserved punishment dealt at the U.S. aggressors by the people of Hanoi and north Vietnam.

The peoples of the world, already highly indignant at the U.S. imperialists' aggression against the Vietnamese people, are still more indignant at the bombing of the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. They will further strengthen their solidarity with the Vietnamese people, and will decidedly not tolerate the U.S. aggressors' brutal actions.

December 23, 1966

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam strongly denounces to world public opinion these impudent and criminal acts of aggression of the U.S. government; it resolutely demands that the U.S. government stop forthwith the bombings and all other war acts against the D.R.V., withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops and remove all U.S. military bases from south Vietnam, and strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam sternly warns that the U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from its bombing of Hanoi and the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam calls on all fraternal socialist countries, nationalist countries, and peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world, including the American people, to take timely actions with a view to supporting still more strongly the Vietnamese people's just struggle, sternly condemning the U.S. war of aggression, and firmly demanding that the United States stop this criminal war.

Compatriots and fighters throughout the country!

The nearer their defeat, the more frenzied and reckless the U.S. aggressors will be. Our compatriots throughout the country have turned and are turning President Ho Chi Minh's sacred appeal of July 17, 1966, to fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation into a strong lever for action with a view to inflicting on the U.S. aggressors crushing blows and to scoring big victories in combat and production. In face of the monstrous crimes perpetrated by the U.S. aggressors in savagely attacking Hanoi, the army and people in both north and south Vietnam, the army and people of the capital city will enhance their hatred, strengthen their unity, march forward heroically with the firm resolve to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors, and fulfil the glorious tasks of the nation.

The U.S. aggressors are sure to be defeated!

The Vietnamese people will win!

Hanoi

December 14, 1966

Comrade Enver Hoxha's Message to Comrade Mao Tse-tung

Peking,

COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG,

**Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China:**

On behalf of the Albanian people and the Albanian Party of Labour and in my own name, I extend to you, and through you to the fraternal Chinese people and the glorious Chinese Communist Party, my most heartfelt fraternal thanks for your warm greetings to me on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of Albania's liberation.

The great Chinese people, under the wise, Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by you, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have built their fatherland into a powerful socialist country with a developed modern industry, a collectivized socialist agriculture, an advanced and revolutionary culture and science and an indestructible national defence capability. The great People's China has become an impregnable bastion of revolution, socialism and peace, and a reliable mainstay for all peoples who fight for freedom and independence and against imperialism and colonialism.

The glorious Chinese Communist Party, always steadfastly holding aloft the all-conquering banner of Marxism-Leninism, has waged a resolute and uncompromising struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and against modern revisionism with the C.P.S.U. renegade group as its centre, and has made a contribution of world historic significance to the destiny of socialism and revolution.

The fraternal Chinese people, with boundless revolutionary enthusiasm and a momentum that shakes all the enemies of socialism, are now victoriously unfolding the great proletarian cultural revolution which will eradicate all possibility of the emergence of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism in China. The Albanian Party of Labour and all the Albanian people sincerely extend their congratulations on the great proletarian cultural revolution and wholeheartedly wish the glorious Chinese Communist Party and the great Chinese people still greater successes on the magnificent road of socialism and communism.

I heartily hope that the unbreakable militant friendship and fraternal co-operation between our two peoples and two Parties will be consolidated and de-

Statement of Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman

Strong Protest Against U.S. Imperialist Bombing Of China's Embassy in Vietnam

ON the afternoon of December 14, the United States sent large numbers of pirate planes to carry out renewed wanton bombing raids on Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and brazenly dive-bomb the Chinese Embassy in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, causing serious damage to its premises. The Hanoi office of the Hsinhua News Agency near the Embassy was also damaged. This is clearly a grave provocation which U.S. imperialism has carried out deliberately against the Chinese people. The Chinese Government and people express great indignation over this and strongly protest against the U.S. Government.

In order to save itself from doomed defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is now working in collusion with modern revisionism and other accomplices to step up the big plot of "forcing peace talks through bombing" directed against the Vietnamese people.

The indiscriminate bombing of Hanoi by U.S. pirate planes in the past few days is a blackmail, that is, U.S. imperialism and its collaborators are attempting to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees by bombing as a means of pressure.

veloped with each passing day in the struggle against our common enemies, the U.S. imperialists and the Khrushchovite revisionists, and in the struggle for the victory of our common cause — revolution, socialism and communism.

May the unbreakable friendship between our two

Parties and two fraternal peoples be enhanced with each passing day and flourish for ever!

ENVER HOXHA

**First Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Albanian Party of Labour**

Tirana, December 10, 1966

Chairman Mehmet Shehu's Message to Premier Chou En-lai

Peking,

Comrade Chou En-lai,

**Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China:**

On behalf of the Albanian people and the Government of the Albanian People's Republic and in my own name, I extend to you, and through you to the great Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China, my heartfelt thanks for your cordial greetings on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of Albania's liberation.

The 700 million great Chinese people, under the far-sighted leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have achieved brilliant successes on all fronts in socialist construction and have built their fatherland into a powerful socialist country enjoying an indisputable international reputation and prestige and into an impregnable bastion of socialism and of peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The Chinese people are

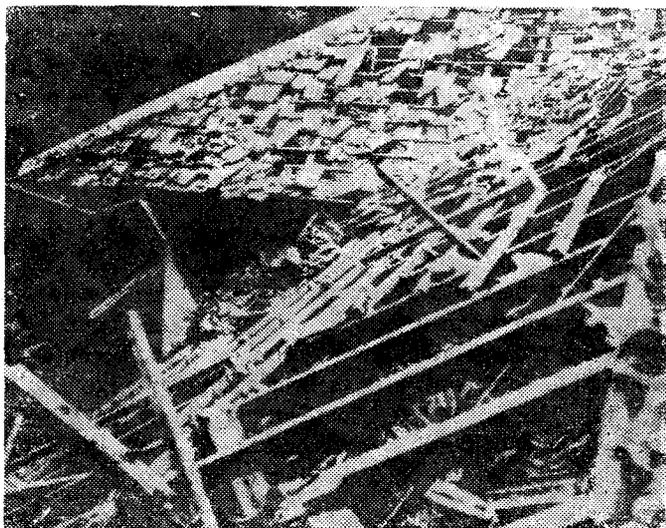
triumphantly unfolding the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is a splendid page in the history of the Chinese people, and its aim is to completely remove the danger of the emergence of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism in China.

I heartily hope that the heroic Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, will achieve still more magnificent successes in the socialist construction of their fatherland, and that the unbreakable friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples and two countries will be consolidated with each passing day in the common struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and the Khrushchovite revisionists and for the victory of socialism and communism.

Mehmet Shehu

**Chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic**
Tirana, December 10, 1966

U.S. imperialism has now gone to the length of flagrantly opening fire on China's diplomatic mission



The Chinese Embassy in Hanoi was bombed by U.S. pirate planes on December 14. Picture shows part of the seriously damaged premises

in Vietnam, vainly attempting by the threat of war to test the Chinese people's determination to support and aid the Vietnamese people in carrying their fight against U.S. imperialism through to the end.

U.S. imperialism is blind indeed, and it has misjudged its opponents. The Vietnamese people cannot be cowed, nor can the Chinese people.

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people are dauntless. We have long made every preparation and, fearing no sacrifices, dare to face all risks. U.S. imperialism will never succeed in trying by war threats to force the Chinese people into ceasing their support and aid to the Vietnamese people.

We hereby warn the U.S. Government: Your bombing of the Chinese Embassy is only a last-ditch struggle and can only further arouse the boundless indignation of the Chinese people against U.S. imperialism; you will certainly receive redoubled punishment for your crime.

(December 16, 1966.)

Vice-Premier Chen Yi's Speech

At Peking Rally Condemning U.S. Imperialist Bombing of Hanoi and Celebrating the Sixth Anniversary of the Founding of the South Vietnam N.F.L.

Today, we people of all circles in the capital and Red Guard fighters are holding this rally here to condemn U.S. imperialism for bombing Hanoi, capital of Vietnam, and at the same time to celebrate the 6th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I pay the highest tribute to the 31 million Vietnamese brothers who are fighting in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Of late, U.S. imperialism has four times running sent large numbers of pirate planes to wantonly bomb Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, causing heavy casualties and damage. Particularly on December 13 and 14, the bombing was most frenzied and even the city's centre and diplomatic quarters were bombed and strafed. This is a new debt in blood incurred by U.S. imperialism to the Vietnamese people. It is a fresh and most serious war "escalation" by the U.S. aggressors. It is also a wild provocation to the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world who uphold national independence and love peace. The Chinese people express the utmost indignation and make the strongest condemnation against the monstrous crime of U.S. imperialism.

In the past few days, the army and people of Hanoi, in full battle array, have fought heroically. They have fought well, hit accurately, and they have brought down over ten U.S. pirate planes, thus meting out severe punishment to the U.S. aggressors. We warmly congratulate the army and people in Hanoi and northern Vietnam on their brilliant victories.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has issued a statement vehemently denouncing and protesting before the people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism's new crime of aggression in bombing Hanoi. President Ho Chi Minh has once again called on the Vietnamese army and people to be determined to defeat the U.S. aggressor bandits. This call gives full expression to the iron will and firm confidence of the entire Vietnamese people in fighting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese Government and people express the most resolute support for all this. We are deeply convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people will fulfil the great call of President Ho Chi Minh and fight to the end until com-

plete victory is won in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Comrades and Friends!

Six years have elapsed since the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. These are years in which the 14 million south Vietnamese people have been marching from victory to victory. Here, in the name of the 700 million Chinese people, I extend the warmest congratulations to the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation that organizes, leads and inspires the south Vietnamese people.

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation was born amid the raging flames of struggle against U.S. imperialism. Its founding marked a new stage in the south Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation and the reunification of their fatherland.

In the past six years, under the staunch leadership of the National Front for Liberation the south Vietnamese people have held high the banner of fighting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and waged arduous battles against U.S. imperialism, the most powerful and ferocious enemy in the world, and its lackeys. They have dealt blows at the enemy and expanded their own ranks, thus greatly changing the situation in the struggle in southern Vietnam. The heroic fight and brilliant victories of the army and people of southern Vietnam constitute a most important contribution to the common cause of the people of the world in opposing U.S. imperialism and defending peace and point to the correct road for all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples to win independence and liberation.

In the past six years, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, rallying around itself the broad masses of the south Vietnamese people, has consolidated and expanded the united front against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Now, it has become an invincible force and enjoys ever rising prestige in the world. The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the sole genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people and their banner of victory.

Comrades and Friends!

U.S. imperialism has been intensifying its employment of the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of war

blackmail and "peace talks" swindle against the Vietnamese people. The latest flagrant and repeated bombing of Hanoi by the Johnson government is precisely a big plot to "force peace talks through bombing." This is also a desperate last-ditch struggle put up by U.S. imperialism which has come to the end of its tether on the battlefield of south Vietnam.

Since the United States directly sent in troops in 1964 for aggression against Vietnam on a large scale, it has used over one fourth of its total army force and lost over one tenth of its air force. The casualties of U.S. troops have exceeded more than one sixth of its total forces in Vietnam. However, it controls only less than one third of the population and less than one fifth of the territory in southern Vietnam. Over one million U.S. and puppet troops can only dig themselves in at some of the major cities and ports, being in a passive position of having to receive blows and finding it difficult to move a single inch. The U.S. bombing of northern Vietnam has also failed to achieve its aim of forcing the Vietnamese people to beg for peace on their knees. The United States has now increased its aggressor troops to somewhere between 370,000 and 380,000. It is reported that further reinforcements are forthcoming. Despite all this, there has not been a single American general who dares to prophesy any promising future for this war of aggression against Vietnam. In fact, this war of aggression has aroused the increasingly strong opposition of the American people and is highly unpopular.

In order to save itself from defeat, U.S. imperialism has accelerated the tempo of expanding its war of aggression since the so-called Manila conference last October. On the one hand, it is actively planning new "dry season offensives" to step up its attacks on the liberated areas of southern Vietnam; on the other hand, it is intensifying its bombing and blockade of northern Vietnam from the air and sea. It even vainly attempts to spread the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China. But no matter how wildly U.S. imperialism may "escalate" the war, no matter how ruthlessly it may slaughter the Vietnamese people, and no matter how many bombs it may drop on Vietnamese soil, the Vietnamese people cannot be intimidated, nor will they ever submit. **Of late, President Ho Chi Minh has rightly said: "The higher the U.S. aggressors escalate the war, the heavier their defeats. The more savage they are, the stronger is our people's hatred for them and the greater is our determination to defeat them."** This is the most powerful answer of the Vietnamese people to the war blackmail of U.S. imperialism.

While stepping up its war "escalation," U.S. imperialism is actively resorting to such tricks as a "Christmas truce," a "bombing pause" and "peace talks." It is quite clear that the Johnson government is vainly attempting to bring about a situation for "peace talks" by alternating bombing with a pause in bombing. However, none of these tricks can fool the Vietnamese people. As is pointed out in the statement of the Government of the

Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the U.S. authorities think that with bombs they can shake the Vietnamese people's determination to fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and force the Vietnamese people to surrender, but they will never succeed.

In his Appeal issued last July, President Ho Chi Minh solemnly stated: The U.S. imperialists "may bring in 500,000 troops, one million or even more to step up the war of aggression in south Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. . . . The war may last still 5, 10, 20 years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. When victory day comes, our people will rebuild our country and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions!" The Vietnamese people are determined to realize President Ho Chi Minh's great call with actual deeds. Unafraid of having their pots and pans smashed and fearing no heavy sacrifices, they are determined to carry the fight against U.S. imperialism through to the end. Such revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win is the greatest guarantee for the thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors by the Vietnamese people and their final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Vietnamese people are deeply aware that they are fighting not only for their own national liberation and the reunification of their fatherland but also for the revolutionary cause of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the whole world. Theirs is a just, progressive and sacred war. That is the reason why they are staunch, heroic and dauntless and, fearing neither hardships nor sacrifices, have fully displayed the gigantic power of people's war and ceaselessly smashed the U.S. aggressors' attacks, thereby thoroughly exposing the true nature of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger. The struggle and victories of the Vietnamese people are a glory not only of the Vietnamese people but also of the people of the whole world. At present, the focus of world struggle against U.S. imperialism lies in Vietnam and the Vietnam war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is of great and far-reaching world significance.

Of course, U.S. imperialism, not reconciled to its failure, will inevitably put up a desperate struggle and continue its military adventures in a vain attempt to find a way out through war expansion. **Chairman Mao Tse-tung has long pointed out: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again till their doom — that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause."** U.S. imperialism will never go against this logic. Therefore, the Vietnamese people will have to go through an arduous fight before they can win final victory. **As Chairman Mao has said: "After travelling the hard**

stretch of road we shall reach the highway to victory. This is the natural logic of the war."

Comrades and Friends,

The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is the greatest revolutionary war in the world today. It is the bounden international duty of the people of the world to support and aid the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

On the question of the attitude towards the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, there has all along been a struggle between two lines. One is the line of resolutely supporting the Vietnamese people in the fight to the end to drive the U.S. aggressors out of Vietnam, so as to liberate the South, defend the North and achieve the reunification of Vietnam. The other is the line of sham support but real betrayal, helping the United States to peddle the "peace talks" swindle so as to allow it to continue its forcible occupation of southern Vietnam and perpetuate the division of Vietnam. The former is a revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, while the latter is a capitulationist line of modern revisionism and national egoism. These two lines are diametrically opposed to each other; they are as incompatible as fire and water. There can be no real effective support and aid to the Vietnamese people without persevering in the revolutionary line and opposing the capitulationist line. There is no middle road on this question.

The modern revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union have always played the role of No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the latter's intensified effort to employ counter-revolutionary dual tactics and expand its war of aggression against Vietnam. Superficially, they give some "aid" to Vietnam, but actually they make use of the Vietnam question to work in collusion with U.S. imperialism and make political deals with it in a big way. Superficially, they make some minor attacks on U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, but actually they render major service to the Johnson government in its "peace talks" manoeuvres. Superficially, they prate about the need for the socialist countries "to get united to aid Vietnam," but their actual deeds are to sabotage the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples' unity against U.S. imperialism. During the first half of this year, they were still saying that the Soviet Union could not conclude an agreement with the United States on co-operation in outer space as long as the United States did not stop its aggression against Vietnam. But only a few days ago, they concluded such an agreement with the United States.

Of late, the Soviet revisionist leading clique have become unprecedentedly blatant and shameless in actively running errands for and offering service to U.S. imperialism in its new "peace talks" manoeuvres. A cue from Washington about a Christmas "bombing pause" sufficed to get Moscow busy over receiving "peace talks" brokers. No sooner had the Canadian Minister for External Affairs left Moscow than the

British Foreign Secretary arrived. When Kosygin went to Paris, Harriman followed close on his heels. Behold! How closely the Soviet Union and the United States have collaborated with each other in a duet! All this has laid bare the renegade features of the Soviet revisionist leading clique.

It is thus clear that between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism there can be no "united action" at all. To oppose imperialism it is imperative to oppose revisionism. Modern revisionism with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as its centre can only be the target of struggle of the international united front against U.S. imperialism. All those who genuinely wish to support and aid the Vietnamese people's struggle and oppose U.S. imperialist aggression must draw a line of demarcation between themselves and the Soviet revisionist leading clique.

Comrades and Friends,

The Chinese people are well aware that the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam is also directed against China. The United States is redoubling its efforts to bring about a new military alliance against China. U.S. war provocations against China have become increasingly blatant. Of late, disregarding the repeated warnings by the Chinese Government, the United States has continued to send its warships and planes to intrude into China's territorial waters and air space and to bomb and strafe Chinese fishing boats and merchant ships. On December 14, U.S. pirate planes went to the length of dive-bombing the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam in a vain attempt to use war threats to shake the determination of the Chinese people to aid Vietnam against U.S. aggression. This is only a dream of U.S. imperialism and will never succeed.

China and Vietnam are fraternal neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. It is the unshirkable internationalist duty of the Chinese people to support and aid the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Holding high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people firmly support and aid the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This stand of ours is firm and unshakable. The great proletarian cultural revolution now vigorously unfolding in our country is the most fundamental way of getting prepared against war so that the Chinese people can give support and aid to the Vietnamese people and oppose U.S. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression. **Comrade Lin Biao pointed out not long ago: "We have made every preparation. Not flinching from maximum national sacrifices, we are determined to give firm support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end."** We mean what we say.

The fraternal Vietnamese people can rest assured that the 700 million Chinese people provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people and the vast expanse of Chinese territory is their reliable rear area. In storm and stress, the Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, will assuredly unite with the Vietnamese people and fight together with them, until all the U.S. aggressors are driven from Vietnamese soil.

Let us shout:

Victory to the Vietnamese people, defeat to U.S. imperialism!

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

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

The Chinese People Provide Powerful Backing for the Vietnamese People

- Peking rally denounces U.S. imperialist bombing of Hanoi and celebrates the 6th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam N.F.L.
- China's great proletarian cultural revolution is the most fundamental way of making preparations against war so as to aid Vietnam in resisting U.S. aggression.
- The rally affirms that to oppose imperialism it is imperative to oppose revisionism and sternly denounces the Soviet revisionist leading group for acting as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism.

AMID the upsurge to seize new victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than 100,000 people in Peking — Red Guards, workers, peasants, and other revolutionary people as well as commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army — held a big rally on December 18 and denounced in the strongest terms the towering crime of the U.S. bandits in bombing Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and warmly celebrated the 6th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The rally solemnly declared to the world: "The 700 million Chinese people, armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. The great proletarian cultural revolution now vigorously unfolding in our country is the most fundamental way for the Chinese people to make preparations against war so that they can support and aid the Vietnamese people and oppose U.S. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression. The Chinese people are fully prepared. We are ready to march to the front any time the Vietnamese people require, and together with the fraternal Vietnamese people, deal devastating counter blows at the U.S. aggressors till final victory."

The rally also sternly condemned the modern revisionist leading group of the Soviet Union for always acting as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism, and pointed out that to oppose imperialism it is imperative to oppose revisionism and that modern revisionism with the leading group of the C.P.S.U. as its centre, can be nothing else but a target of struggle of the international united front against U.S. imperialism.

The rally took place at the Peking Workers' Stadium, above which were hung huge portraits of our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao and of President Ho Chi Minh. The national flags of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the banner of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation flew overhead.

More than an hour before the rally started, braving the bitter cold after the first snow of the year in the capital, processions of people began streaming towards the stadium from all directions. They turned the whole stadium into an ocean of red banners and placards carrying quotations from Chairman Mao's works and slogans. In the centre of the stadium was a huge slogan: "Resolutely support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation! Salute to the heroic Vietnamese people!"

Among the crowds were friends from dozens of countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, Oceania and from the United States, who carried slogans in various languages, voicing their determination to oppose U.S. aggression and support the Vietnamese people in fighting to the end.

Leading comrades of the Party Central Committee and responsible members of various departments who attended the rally were: Chou En-lai, Tao Chu, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Hsieh Fu-chih, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsiao Hua, Yang Cheng-wu, Chiang Ching and Wu Teh.

Just before the rally started, the 100,000 people present opened their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, and read in unison these quotations: "The oppressed peoples and nations must not

pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle." And "people of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of the China Peace Committee, presided over the meeting.

Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, spoke at the rally (for the text of his speech see p. 12).

The rally was addressed by D.R.V. Ambassador to China Tran Tu Binh. He said: U.S. imperialism thinks that by dropping bombs on Hanoi, it can shake the Vietnamese people's will to fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, bring the Vietnamese people to their knees, and so save the U.S. expeditionary forces in southern Vietnam from their inevitable defeat.

But, he pointed out, U.S. imperialism has grossly miscalculated!

The heroic Vietnamese people are fearless. Their only aim is to fight and win. The more the U.S. bandits "escalate" the war, he added, the more hatred they will arouse among the Vietnamese people who, with their strength increased fivefold or tenfold, will be all the more resolute in wiping out the aggressors. Debts of blood will be repaid in blood.

Thunderous applause greeted the Ambassador's words: We want to remind you, Johnson and Co.! The evidence of your crimes in massacring the Vietnamese is piling up. The crimes just now committed by you in our capital Hanoi are known to all and you will not succeed in denying them. The Vietnamese people will mete out punishment to you and the people of the world will condemn you.

Ambassador Tran Tu Binh in his speech warmly congratulated the south Vietnamese people and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, their sole and genuine representative.

The Ambassador stressed in conclusion that the Vietnamese people had all along enjoyed the great and invaluable sympathy and support of the fraternal Chinese people. The Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Government had consistently and fully supported the just stand of the Vietnamese people and, in accordance with the requests of the Vietnamese people, had given the Vietnamese people all necessary aid to defeat the U.S. bandit aggressors. The 700 million Chinese people, he noted, who held aloft the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, were resolutely carrying out Comrade Lin Piao's instruction not to flinch from maximum national sacrifices in order to support and aid the Vietnamese people. He declared that his

countrymen felt proud to have such a sincere friend and intimate brother in the Chinese people.

Nguyen Minh Phuong, Acting Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in China, also spoke. He said that all the south Vietnamese people and the National Front for Liberation felt the deepest indignation against the continued U.S. imperialist bombing of Hanoi. This provocation on the part of U.S. imperialism had completely blown away the "peace" smokescreen spread by the Johnson clique.

He declared: U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 war criminal of the present-day world, the implacable enemy of the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of the world as well. The people in south Vietnam are determined to take up arms; they are resolved to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, to oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence and oppose the war of aggression with a patriotic war.

Nguyen Minh Phuong then gave an account of the brilliant victories won by the army and people of south Vietnam in the past six years under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation. Under that leadership, he said, and holding firmly to the line of a people's war, they were quite sure of winning victory, both military and political, over the U.S. marauders no matter what the circumstances.

He said: We highly value the extremely great and precious support given to the Vietnamese people by the people, Government and the Communist Party of China. He expressed the profound gratitude of the south Vietnamese people and the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to the Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao.

He added: U.S. imperialism which has suffered heavy defeats in its military adventures, is now trying by every means to get out of the impasse it is in. It is harping on its threadbare "peace talks" and "unconditional discussions" in an effort to divide Vietnam indefinitely. All its sly tricks and measures of intimidation, however, will never succeed in subjugating the Vietnamese nation. Both the army and people of south Vietnam are resolved to fulfil the tasks of liberating the South, defending the North and reuniting the fatherland. As long as U.S. imperialism does not give up its wild aggressive ambitions, the people of south Vietnam will fight on resolutely to the end.

The aspirations and the iron determination of the Vietnamese people, he added, are clearly embodied in the Four-Point Stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Five-Part Statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. This is the most correct basis for the settlement of the Vietnam question. U.S. imperialism is the aggressor; it has no right whatsoever to put forward any conditions to the Vietnamese people. Nor has the United Nations, which is an instrument under the

control of U.S. imperialism, any right to meddle with the Vietnam question.

Nguyen Minh Phuong declared: The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the decisive factor and force in the development of the situation in south Vietnam, the organizer and leader of the south Vietnamese people's heroic struggle. The Front has been exercising the functions of a genuinely democratic and solid state machinery of the south Vietnamese people. It is guiding south Vietnam's revolution from victory to victory and complete victory will be won.

The speeches of Ambassador Tran Tu Binh and Acting Head Nguyen Minh Phuong were both punctuated by enthusiastic applause.

Representatives of the Red Guards, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the workers and peasants spoke. In the strongest terms they denounced U.S. imperialism for its heinous crimes in wantonly bombing Hanoi and the Chinese Embassy there. They let it be known that the Chinese people are fully prepared and that when the Vietnamese people need it and when their great leader Chairman Mao gives the word, they will rush immediately to the front to resist U.S. aggression and aid Vietnam and, fighting side by side with the Vietnamese people, drown U.S. imperialism, this common enemy of the people of the world, in a sea of people's war.

The rally approved by acclaim a cable denouncing the bombing of Hanoi by U.S. imperialism, a message of greetings on the 6th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and a message of sympathy to all comrades of the Chinese Embassy in the D.R.V.

A declaration from 43 Latin American and Spanish friends in Peking in support of and in solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people was also read out at the meeting. It warmly hailed the successes of the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. It exposed the U.S. imperialist "peace talks" swindle and strongly condemned the Soviet revisionists for their crimes in

collaborating with U.S. imperialism to sell out the interests of the Vietnamese people.

Mammoth protest meetings and demonstrations of workers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary people have also been held over the last few days in Shanghai, Chengtu, Shenyang, Sian and other big cities as well as in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan which border on Vietnam. They protested in the strongest terms against the frenzied bombing of Hanoi and the Chinese Embassy there by the U.S. imperialists—a serious move in "escalating" the war. They angrily denounced the Soviet revisionist leading clique for betraying the interests of the Vietnamese people—an act of turncoats.

Everywhere the people made clear that they would unswervingly carry out **Chairman Mao's instructions: "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty."**

They have let it be known that: while the enemy is sharpening their swords, we too must sharpen ours. U.S. imperialist aggression against the Vietnamese people is also aggression against us. The Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, are not to be bullied; the heroic Vietnamese people cannot be suppressed. The Chinese people, defying every risk, are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people whatever the cost, and contribute all they have for the complete defeat of U.S. imperialism.

Everywhere, thousands upon thousands of Red Guards made it clear that U.S. imperialism and its accomplices were their sworn enemies; that they were determined to wipe out all monsters and devils and create a new world. Commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, ready for combat, said that they would heighten their vigilance a hundred-fold, and be ready at any time to smash any possible surprise attack U.S. imperialism and its accomplices may launch against China. They expressed their confidence that the people of the whole world, united and advancing wave upon wave and fighting courageously, would defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their lackeys and that monsters of all kinds would be destroyed.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 6.)

d'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in China, when he was summoned on December 16 by Chen Wei-fan, Deputy Director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Deputy Director Chen Wei-fan pointed out that the Soviet correspondents resident in China, making use of the facilities provided by the Chinese Government and people out

of the desire to maintain the friendship between the people of the two countries, had over a long period consistently engaged in anti-China reporting to meet the needs of the Soviet revisionist leading clique for attacking China. In the recent period in particular, they had done everything they could to spread rumours and slanders about China's great proletarian cultural revolution. These had provided U.S.-led imperialism with much material for its anti-China propaganda. Chen Wei-fan said: "We absolutely cannot toler-

ate these actions, which deliberately sow discord and undermine the friendship between the people of China and the Soviet Union, and these brazen provocations against our country."

Chen Wei-fan also said that, in accordance with the principle of reciprocity, there was no reason for the Soviet side to continue to have six correspondents in this country since China had only three in the Soviet Union. Therefore, three of them should leave the country before December 25.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

by WANG LI, CHIA YI-HSUEH and LI HSIN

WE are now in a new era of the world revolution, one in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing towards worldwide victory. Sharp class struggles in diverse forms are going on like raging fires in the international arena and within various countries, in both the capitalist world and the socialist world. The struggles between different classes and political forces are extremely complicated. In the final analysis, the central issue of these struggles is that of state power.

Lenin said that the basic question in any revolution is that of state power. He also said that those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists. Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism, the fundamental issue of the proletarian revolution, and the "magic weapon" which guarantees that the proletariat will defeat the bourgeoisie and be victorious in its socialist cause. For the proletariat, to have state power means to have everything; to lose state power is to lose all. Throughout the historical period of the transition from capitalism to communism, to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat or not to uphold it has always been the touchstone for distinguishing Marxist-Leninists from revisionists of all stripes.

The new historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that the question of state power is the basic question for the revolution in the capitalist countries where the proletariat has not yet seized political power; it remains the basic question for the revolution in the socialist countries where the proletariat is already in power. Before coming to power, the proletariat and other revolutionary people should adhere to the principle of making revolution by violence, smashing the old state machine and seizing political power by armed force. Once in power, the proletariat should carry the socialist revolution through to the end, prevent the revisionists from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state, prevent the restoration of capitalism, and defend and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It was once thought that with the proletariat's seizure of power, the question of political power was solved and that the main task for the revolution would be to transform the old economy, organize a new economy, and engage in construction and education. It was not realized that state power might be recaptured by the bourgeoisie, that the proletariat might lose political power, and that the dictatorship of the proletariat might be transformed back into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

The betrayal of the Tito clique caused Yugoslavia long ago to degenerate from a socialist state into a capitalist one. Later, in the birthplace of Leninism, the Khrushchov revisionist clique usurped the leadership of the Party and the state, causing the Soviet Union, after several decades of socialist construction, to take the road of capitalist restoration.

It is imperative for Marxist-Leninists to pay the greatest attention to these harsh facts and seriously ponder over them.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has constantly studied and summed up the experience and lessons of the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and internationally, and put forward the theses on the contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society, solving a series of new important problems and developing the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat to a new height.

With genius, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively applied Marxist-Leninist materialist dialectics to socialist society and made a scientific analysis of the nature of the contradictions in socialist society and the law of their development.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that contradictions exist in socialist society, contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people. These two types of contradictions are different in nature. In given conditions, these two types of contradictions can be transformed into their opposite. Only by recognizing their existence and correctly understanding and handling them is it possible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat constantly

and push forward the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that socialist society is still built on the basis of class antagonism and that throughout the extremely long historical period of socialism there is struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads. The struggle between the two classes and between the two roads is the principal contradiction in socialist society and the motive force for its advance.

Since the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads exists in socialist country, if we are not vigilant and fail to adopt the necessary measures, the danger of the dictatorship of the proletariat degenerating into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie exists and the danger of the restoration of capitalism exists.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique deliberately ignores the fact that contradictions exist in socialist society, and categorically denies the existence of classes and class struggle in the Soviet Union. Khrushchov does and so do his disciples Brezhnev, Kosygin and Shelepin.

Such nonsense as their "socialist-society-without-contradictions" is aimed at protecting the interests of the revisionist leading clique and the privileged strata of the Soviet Union, and at maintaining their reactionary rule over the Soviet people. Their denial of the existence of classes and class struggle in the Soviet Union is precisely a weapon that they wield in the class struggle. As a matter of fact, they plant themselves firmly on the side of the bourgeoisie, suppressing the proletariat and carrying on ruthless class struggle against the Soviet people. They use the allegation that there are neither classes nor class struggle as grounds for "the state of the whole people" and "the Party of the entire people," in order to deceive the Soviet people and the people of the world and cover up their traitorous deeds in abolishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have completely betrayed the great Lenin and Stalin. What they fear most is for the Soviet people to rise in rebellion against revisionism and capitalist restoration, engage in class struggle against them, overthrow their rule and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung often quotes the saying — "The tree may prefer calm, but the wind will not subside" — to tell people that class struggle is an objective fact, independent of people's subjective will. It cannot be avoided, much as you want to. If you don't struggle with him, he will struggle with you; if you don't eliminate him, he will eliminate you. Marxist-Leninists cannot in any way deny or avoid class struggle. Instead, they should lead the proletariat, guide it properly in the given circumstances according to the laws of class struggle, carry the socialist revolution through to the end on the political, economic, ideological and cultural fronts, smash the bourgeois plot for restoration, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our country is at present engaged in a great proletarian cultural revolution without parallel in history. This is precisely to avoid capitalist restoration and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system in our country still further.

This great proletarian cultural revolution was initiated and is being led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung personally. The proletarian revolutionary line represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has won great victories over the bourgeois reactionary line after sharp struggle.

The struggle between the two lines within the Party in the great proletarian cultural revolution is a reflection in the Party of the class struggle in society. The social basis of the bourgeois reactionary line is chiefly in the bourgeoisie. This reactionary line is in essence defending the bourgeoisie. It has a certain audience within the Party, that is, those whose bourgeois world outlook either remains unchanged or has not yet been sufficiently transformed. The handful of people within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and who are opposed to the Party, to socialism and to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the ghosts and monsters in society take this line as their protective talisman and seize the opportunity to stir up trouble.

The present great proletarian cultural revolution is the most profound class struggle history has ever witnessed. The struggle between the two lines within the Party, as it is reflected, is likewise the most profound struggle in the history of our Party. Through all channels, the very few people who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line are shifting the struggle between the two lines within the Party on to society to be interwoven with the class struggle in society.

Every forward step taken in the great cultural revolution is the result of sharp struggle and of efforts to overcome various forms of resistance in society as well as in the Party. In the last few months, the revolutionary masses have been penetratively exposing and criticizing the bourgeois reactionary line. This is a great debate of the largest scale on the question of the two lines. As a result of this great debate, the broad masses and revolutionary cadres have raised their class consciousness and ideological level, and are still more conscientiously supporting and implementing the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. Although a handful of people who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line constantly change their tactics and resort to new tricks to counter Chairman Mao's correct line, the bourgeois reactionary line constantly meets with bankruptcy and failure as the irresistible mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution forges ahead.

Within half a year, the turbulent stream of the revolutionary mass movement has been washing away the filth left by the old society, bringing forth an earth-shaking change in China. This is a truly great revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is giving rise to great changes in class re-

lations and touches people to their very souls, countless new things have appeared on the horizon, which have puzzled some people. Nevertheless, if one takes the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in socialist society as the key link, one can see clearly the great significance and chief characteristics of the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country.

1. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is an inevitable development of the class struggle within the country, an inevitable development of the socialist revolution and a new and higher stage of the proletarian revolution.

After the seizure of political power, the Chinese proletariat carried out the socialist revolution on the economic front and in the main transformed capitalist ownership of the means of production. Immediately following this, it crushed the frantic attacks on the Party and socialism by the bourgeois Rightists and launched the socialist revolution on the political front. With the deepening of the socialist revolution and the unfolding of the nationwide socialist education movement in town and countryside, class struggle has increasingly come to the fore in the ideological sphere.

The overthrown exploiting classes have been using the relative superiority they still possess in the ideological and cultural spheres, using the old ideology and the old forces of habit to corrupt and deceive the masses and confuse and poison people's minds in order to extend their own positions and create public opinion for staging a restoration.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said that to overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion and to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class. This thesis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's has been proved entirely correct in practice.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is precisely one to determine the issue of which will win, socialism or capitalism, in the ideological sphere.

It is a continuation and development of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads, a deeper and broader new stage in the development of the socialist revolution.

2. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is the most extensive, profound and gigantic revolutionary mass movement in history.

The great proletarian cultural revolution in China is an extremely acute and complicated class struggle, a great revolution to remould the souls of the people and promote the revolutionization of people's thinking, which inevitably touches every aspect of society in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Such a great revolution can be carried out in depth, with thoroughness and to the end only by relying on the conscious action of hundreds of millions of people.

A characteristic of China's great proletarian cultural revolution is that Mao Tse-tung's thought has gone deep into the minds of the people and has truly aroused hundreds of millions of people to action.

The proletarian revolutionary line represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is permeated with trust in the masses, reliance on them, bold mobilization of them and respect for their initiative.

The bourgeois reactionary line, on the contrary, opposes the masses, opposes the revolution and opposes and represses the revolutionary mass movement.

When unflagging struggle is waged against the bourgeois reactionary line, the waves of the mass movement rise, one higher than the other.

A great number of new things of great historic significance have emerged in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The sensitivity and courage of a proletarian revolutionary lies precisely in the fact that he strongly supports new things when they are still in embryo.

The Red Guards are one such new thing. With the far-sighted support of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Red Guards have grown rapidly in schools and colleges all over the country and in many factories and villages, from small beginnings into a mighty mass revolutionary force. The Red Guards are daring in thinking, speaking out, action, struggle and making revolution. They have accomplished earth-shaking deeds.

The revolutionary masses are the main force of the great proletarian cultural revolution. When the masses are unswervingly permitted to educate and liberate themselves and to rise up in revolution, a mammoth revolutionary mass movement of tremendous scale and irresistible force appears.

3. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a struggle to prevent the leadership from being usurped by counter-revolutionary revisionism and a struggle by the proletariat to prevent a capitalist restoration.

In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, hundreds of millions of people have consciously risen in vigorous action to eradicate the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of the exploiting classes and foster the new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits of the proletariat. They are transforming the mental outlook of the whole of society and removing the roots of revisionism.

The main targets of attack in China's current great proletarian cultural revolution are the handful of people within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road. These representatives of the bourgeoisie who have wormed their way into the Party, government, army and various circles in the cultural fields are counter-revolutionary revisionists, bad eggs of the Khrushchov type, and time bombs planted within our Party. Once the conditions were ripe, they would explode and start a coup d'etat of the Khrushchov type.

In the course of this great revolution, the handful of people within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road have found themselves floundering in the ocean of the mass movement. They have been exposed and discredited to such an extent that their arrogance has been swept into the dust. This has dealt a powerful blow at the scheme of the counter-revolutionary revisionists to restore capitalism.

China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a life-and-death struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, a struggle in which one side works to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the other attempts to transform the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. This is an extremely fierce, acute and profound class struggle.

4. The great proletarian cultural revolution in China has brought into being the new experience of extensive democracy under the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat and new experience in carrying out democratic centralism.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the compass for action in the great proletarian cultural revolution. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a movement of extensive democracy under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the course of this great cultural revolution our Party has given support to the creativeness of the revolutionary masses and their widespread use of such forms of extensive democracy as the free airing of views, putting up big-character posters, carrying out great debates and going to other units and places to exchange revolutionary experience. The masses have the right to criticize and raise suggestions about Party and state policies and every aspect of the state apparatus. The masses have the right to criticize leading cadres at all levels no matter how meritorious their service, how high their position or how senior their qualifications. A system of general elections, like that of the Paris Commune, is introduced without exception for all organs of power leading the cultural revolution. The masses have the power to replace through election or recall any elected member at any time. Extensive democracy should also be carried out among the masses themselves and between mass organizations in order to unify understanding and thinking, to heighten political consciousness and to master Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, by the free airing of views, big-character posters and great debates. Such extensive democracy is the best method for the masses to educate themselves.

The extensive democracy we have carried out is extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat, true proletarian democracy of a high degree unprecedented in human history and a new development of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's mass line in the socialist revolution.

The historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that if proletarian democracy is not

fully put into effect it is impossible to have a true proletarian centralism. Without extensive proletarian democracy it is impossible to effect a great revolution in the very souls of the people, impossible to conduct the great proletarian cultural revolution in a penetrating and thoroughgoing way and impossible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Without such extensive democracy, without hundreds of millions of people paying attention to state affairs, supervising the organs of the Party and the state and supervising leading cadres at all levels, it is impossible to prevent the usurping of leadership of the Party and the state by counter-revolutionary revisionists and impossible to prevent the changing of the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

At the same time, the dictatorship of the proletariat is the guarantee for extensive democracy. Without the dictatorship of the proletariat it is impossible for the masses to have extensive democracy. It is precisely because our dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated that we dare to undertake and can carry out such extensive democracy.

A vigorous and lively political situation, as has been advocated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, is taking shape throughout our country, in which there is both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind.

5. China's great proletarian cultural revolution has laid the foundation for training and bringing up a contingent of working-class intellectuals.

China already has a good number of working-class intellectuals. However, much has yet to be done in this field. Some of the schools have not yet, or not yet completely, broken down the conventions set by the capitalist educational system. Some of the positions in the cultural field are not in the hands of the proletariat but in the hands of the bourgeoisie.

In the current great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses are thoroughly criticizing and repudiating reactionary bourgeois ideas in academic work and in the fields of education, journalism, literature and art, and publishing. They are thoroughly changing the phenomenon of reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" dominating these positions, and are seizing and consolidating leadership in all fields of culture.

The ranks of working-class intellectuals are developing and growing stronger in the test of the great storms and waves of revolution. The revolutionary youth and the Red Guards are becoming integrated with the worker-peasant masses, and are forging ahead along the road of proletarian revolutionization.

Many revolutionary cadres and young people are striving hard to temper themselves into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat accord-

ing to the five requirements proposed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.*

Under the leadership of our Party, the whole country should be turned into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. While they should concentrate their main efforts on their own occupations, the workers, peasants, soldiers, students, commercial workers, and functionaries should at the same time study other things, so as to be able gradually to take part in both civilian and military affairs, in both industry and agriculture, and become cultured labourers with a communist consciousness.

6. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of her social productive forces.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."

Matter is transformed into consciousness and consciousness into matter. The great proletarian cultural revolution is vigorously promoting the revolutionization of people's thinking. It is breaking down all unreason-

*They must be genuine Marxist-Leninists and not revisionists like Khrushchov wearing the cloak of Marxism-Leninism.

They must be revolutionaries who wholeheartedly serve the overwhelming majority of the people of China and the whole world, and must not be like Khrushchov who serves both the interests of the handful of members of the privileged bourgeois stratum in his own country and those of foreign imperialism and reaction.

They must be proletarian statesmen capable of uniting and working together with the overwhelming majority. Not only must they unite with those who agree with them, they must also be good at uniting with those who disagree and even with those who formerly opposed them and have since been proved wrong in practice. But they must especially watch out for careerists and conspirators like Khrushchov and prevent such bad elements from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state at any level.

They must be models in applying the Party's democratic centralism, must master the method of leadership based on the principle of "from the masses, to the masses," and must cultivate a democratic style and be good at listening to the masses. They must not be despotic like Khrushchov and violate the Party's democratic centralism, make surprise attacks on comrades or act arbitrarily and dictatorially.

They must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity; they must be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct mistakes and shortcomings in their work. They must never cover up their errors like Khrushchov, and claim all the credit for themselves and shift all the blame on others.-Tr.

able old conventions, discarding all outdated customs as well as bad habits, further emancipating the social productive forces and bringing into fuller play the enthusiasm and initiative of the worker-peasant masses and scientific and technical research personnel. It has thus created new and favourable conditions for great advances in industry, agriculture and scientific research.

Under the slogan of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production," the great proletarian cultural revolution is on the rise in the factories and rural areas. It can be anticipated that the soaring revolutionary enthusiasm of the worker-peasant masses and revolutionary scientific and technical personnel, called up by the great cultural revolution, will be carried into the struggle for industrial and agricultural production and scientific experiment to bring about a great leap forward in our national economy.

The great proletarian cultural revolution will ensure that China's construction work advances with giant strides in the direction of socialism and communism.

7. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is also a struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and against modern revisionism with the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party at its centre.

A socialist country which adheres firmly to Marxism-Leninism and resolutely opposes imperialism and modern revisionism internationally, must resolutely oppose revisionism and "peaceful evolution" at home.

The handful of persons in authority in our Party who are taking the capitalist road are counter-revolutionary revisionists. They carry out criminal activities against the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in concert with the class enemies abroad. They are in the active service of the imperialist policy of "peaceful evolution." What they want to do is what Khrushchov has already done in the Soviet Union and what the Soviet revisionist leading clique hopes they will do.

The current great cultural revolution in China has frustrated the dream of imperialism and modern revisionism of a capitalist restoration in China. This is a crushing blow at imperialism and modern revisionism.

By giving prominence to proletarian politics and promoting the revolutionization of people's thinking, the present great cultural revolution is the most fundamental preparation for defeating aggressive war by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The masses of revolutionary Red Guards and revolutionary youth are an important reserve force for the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

As a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a socialist China which will never change colour will even more effectively carry on the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and against modern revisionism with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. at its centre. She will support even more actively

Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people throughout the world so as to fulfil still better our glorious proletarian internationalist obligations.

8. China's great proletarian cultural revolution has promoted a tremendous development of Marxism-Leninism.

The *Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution*, drawn up under the personal guidance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and a series of his instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution, constitute a major development of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, always has developed in the struggle against domestic and foreign class enemies, in the struggle against opportunism and revisionism of all descriptions and in the struggle to eradicate bourgeois ideas. The thorough criticism and repudiation of bourgeois ideas by hundreds of millions of people in China will assuredly bring about a tremendous development of Marxism-Leninism.

In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers throughout the country are making vigorous efforts to study Mao Tse-tung's thought and establish its ascendancy, thereby opening up a new era of the mastery and application of Marxism-Leninism, of Mao Tse-tung's thought, directly by the working people. The fact that hundreds of millions of working people use Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, as their weapon in considering all questions in the world, in criticizing and repudiating the old world, in struggling and making revolution, constitutes an epoch-making event in the history of the development of Marxism.

Revolutionary people throughout the world unanimously praise China's great proletarian cultural revolution, while Brezhnev, Kosygin, Shelepin and other renegades like them, in collusion with imperialists like Johnson and Rusk, grind their teeth and heap curses on it. Turning on all their propaganda machinery and using the most vicious language, they have stirred up an anti-China hysteria to wildly attack China's great cultural revolution. Why are the reactionaries so incensed? Precisely because China's great proletarian cultural revolution, like a prairie fire, will inevitably spread among the people of the world, exercise a tremendous influence on the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries, and pound against and shake the tottering rule of imperialism and modern revisionism. China's great proletarian cultural revolution, unparalleled in history, has sounded the death knell of imperialism and modern revisionism even more loudly.

The new chieftains of the Soviet revisionist group have now all come out into the open and thus torn off the mask with which they once tried to deceive people. Thus they have revealed themselves more

openly as being of the same stripe as Khrushchov, and even worse than him. And this will inevitably rouse the Soviet people still further to oppose them. They are themselves speeding up their march towards the same end as Khrushchov.

In the history of the development of Marxism, whether at the time of its birth or when it achieved historic victory and developed to a new stage, the ghosts and monsters of the whole world had collaborated in launching fierce counter-attacks against it.

When Marxism first appeared in Europe and was beginning to be mastered by the working class, its enemies immediately sensed a great threat. At that time, all the reactionary forces in Europe joined in a "Holy Alliance" against Marxism, vainly attempting to exorcise this "spectre" that had appeared in Europe. When Marxism developed to the stage of Leninism and achieved an epoch-making victory in the October Revolution, all the imperialists who were then strangling each other, the revisionist "heroes" of the Second International who served the imperialists, and the scabs and traitors of all countries, again joined forces in a "Holy Alliance" against Leninism and conducted ferocious encirclement attacks against it. Now, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius and creativeness and in an all-round way, and thus raised it to a completely new stage. The imperialists headed by the United States, the modern revisionists with the C.P.S.U. leadership at their centre, all reactionaries and all old and new scabs and turncoats in the world, have once again joined forces in knocking together a "Holy Alliance" against Mao Tse-tung's thought. They vainly attempt to resist the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought to the whole world and obstruct the grasping of Mao Tse-tung's thought — an invincible ideological weapon — by the oppressed people and nations.

One after another, those past "heroes" who opposed Marxism and Leninism were thrown into the garbage heap of history. Today's "heroes" who oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought will meet a still sadder defeat. Their clamouring is no more than a frantic last-ditch struggle.

Actively responding to Comrade Lin Piao's call, the Chinese people, in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are carrying forward to a new stage the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. The arming of the Chinese people with Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most reliable and fundamental guarantee for the prevention of revisionism and a capitalist restoration and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is also of great significance to, and will exert far-reaching influence on, the international communist movement and the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

(*"Hongqi,"* No. 15, 1966.)

Stories About the Red Guards

A Confidential Packet From a Little Girl

A LITTLE girl wearing a Young Pioneer's red scarf walked up to the entrance to the Ministry of Culture one morning, took a nicely wrapped packet out of her schoolbag and handed it in at the reception office. She then sped off down the street and was lost in the crowd.

When the comrades at the Ministry of Culture opened the packet marked "confidential," they discovered 1,100 yuan in cash and a letter full of revolutionary sentiment. The letter began by condemning the counter-revolutionary revisionist Chou Yang and his gang for their crime of obstructing the publication of Chairman Mao's writings. Then, in the warmest tones, it went on to say:

"We love Chairman Mao the most and we thirst most for Mao Tse-tung's thought, this invincible weapon of mankind. . . .

"Both my father and mother are members of the Communist Party. My father is retired, my mother is an ordinary servant of the people. . . . When we saw the Central Committee's decision to publish the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* in vast numbers we were so happy that we did not know what to do. Here is 1,100 yuan which our family has saved over the years. Please forward it to the publishers as a small contribution towards the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. The more copies of Chairman Mao's writings that are published the more people will grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought and the greater and stronger will be the revolutionary ranks and the closer communism will be. Let Mao Tse-tung's thought be handed down through the generations to eternity!"

It was signed: Successors to the Chinese Revolution. After reading this letter filled with boundless love for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the comrades at the Ministry of Culture, moved, vowed that they would learn from this revolutionary family and find it.

Where were they to find this family in an ocean of people? One comrade discovered a clue inside the envelope. On a stamped slip of paper tape tied around the bills was the name of the bank clerk.

The Ministry's comrades immediately followed up this clue. Members of the local people's police station,

bank branches and other departments soon got busy tracing the "Successors to the Chinese Revolution." Their letter was written on blackboards and wall bulletin boards to educate people.

After five days of great effort the mystery was solved. The girl's name was Lin Hsiao-hua, aged 14 and a second-year student at the Dongfanghong No. 4 Middle School. Her parents were of poor or lower-middle peasant origin and had joined the revolution early in the war years, and they had a profound love for the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao.

They were full of anger after reading the big-character poster "Denouncing Chou Yang's crime of obstructing the publication of Chairman Mao's works," which was reprinted in *Renmin Ribao*. Lin Hsiao-hua's whole family held a meeting. Her father said: "From now on we should not be content that we ourselves are studying Chairman Mao's writings but should think up ways to let more people grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Her father and mother proposed to withdraw their savings, which the family had accumulated by frugal living, and buy several hundred sets of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and give them to other people. But could they buy so many copies all at once? Hsiao-hua made a suggestion: Give their savings to the publishers to pay part of the cost of publishing many copies of Chairman Mao's writings.

The whole family approved her suggestion. But how were they to hand in the money? The mother said: "Send it by post." Hsiao-hua said that then they would have to fill in their address. That was no good. Let us be like Liu Ying-chun, the heroic P.L.A. soldier who did so many good deeds, she said, but never gave his name. The family finally decided to let Hsiao-hua deliver the money in person to the Ministry of Culture.

Hsiao-hua drafted the letter that evening. The next morning she took off her school badge and went off with the packet of money and the letter. Her task was completed smoothly. As soon as she came out of the Ministry of Culture Hsiao-hua flew home.

The family swore to keep it a secret.

Reporters came to Hsiao-hua's home the day after the mystery was cleared up. When they entered they saw that all the rooms had coloured portraits and photos of the great leader Chairman Mao. In Hsiao-

hua's room there was also a place for putting up quotations from Chairman Mao. Her parents said that when the family got its first copy of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in 1964, Hsiao-hua had set up this place and had changed the quotations every second or third day without a break for the past two years. She had been studying Chairman Mao's writings consistently ever since she entered middle school. Since the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Hsiao-hua has been repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's writings concerning classes and class struggle, she has acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, actively taken part in the great cultural revolution in her school and in society and was a young pathbreaker in the revolution.

Brought up in such a revolutionary family, Hsiao-hua has been imbued with revolutionary tradition from her earliest days. Her father had frequently taught the children never to forget their class suffering and to persist in and develop the excellent style of the old Red Army and the old Eighth Route Army of working hard and overcoming difficulties. Hsiao-hua has a jacket she has worn since she was ten. The jacket has sleeves showing successive additions and a dozen or more patches which she herself had sewn on. Several times each year Hsiao-hua and her family go to the countryside to dig up wild vegetables to eat. When they sit down to eat them they remember the countless revolutionary heroes who had laid down their lives for the cause of liberating the people, and their love for the Party and for the leader Chairman Mao grow stronger.

In order to commend Hsiao-hua and her family's boundless love for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Ministry of Culture sent comrades around to present the whole family with copies of Chairman Mao's works and to persuade the family to take back their 1,100 yuan. Hsiao-hua and her two elder sisters, all wearing their father's old army tunics and Red Guard armbands, enthusiastically welcomed the comrades from the Ministry of Culture. They expressed their determination to study Chairman Mao's writings better, follow Chairman Mao's teachings, and steel themselves into staunch successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause in the tempest of class struggle.

— Chang Me-yuan

Care and Concern for P.L.A. Men's Families

IT was evening when Hsueh Li-teh's mother and two other soldiers' mothers, who had left their village together to visit their sons, reached Hsinchiehku in Nanking. This was the first time any of the old women had been to the city. In addition, their speech was hard to understand, and they couldn't read, so that,

after making many inquiries, they still didn't know what bus to take.

They were beginning to worry when a girl student wearing a Red Guard armband came up to them. When she found out what they wanted, the girl calmed them down. "It's getting late now. Come home with me tonight and I'll help you find your sons tomorrow," she said. The three women were touched by her warm invitation and, as they followed her home, they said: "If not for Chairman Mao, we wouldn't have met such a good student."

When they reached the Red Guard's home, her 60-year-old mother welcomed them as members of the family. She prepared a meal for them and made them at home. The family gave up their beds for their guests and slept up in the loft.

After seeing to it that they were settled, the girl went out and did not get back home until around midnight. "I've found them. I found out exactly where your sons are," she told the three women.

The next day, the family got up before dawn to prepare breakfast for their guests. Later, the Red Guard accompanied them on the bus to the barracks where their sons were.

When the garrison commanders heard of this they went to thank this Red Guard. She said: "I'm only doing what Chairman Mao taught us to do. Compared to Comrade Lei Feng [a P.L.A. martyr whose loyalty to the revolution and devoted, wholehearted service to the people have made his name known all over the nation. — Ed.] I've a long way to go. I must conscientiously learn from the P.L.A. comrades." We asked her name several times but she did not tell us. We only knew from her school badge that she is a student of the Nanking Municipal No. 3 Girls' Middle School.

Kuo Hsi-yuan, Shen Wu-sheng and Ho Yun-hsia of a P.L.A. unit under the Nanking Command

Fighting Shoulder to Shoulder

ONE morning a water pipe on the side of the road near the Hupeh Medical College cracked open. The pipe was fed by the river and when it broke a huge fountain of water more than 20 feet high spurted out. If it was not stopped up it could wash away the roadbed.

Some of us armymen working near by, led by our commanders, rushed over to fix the break. But the pressure was too great and there weren't enough people for the job.

It was at that crucial moment that some students wearing the red armbands of the Red Guards raced up. They jumped into the water and worked alongside of

us. After a while we told them to get out for a rest but they refused.

After an hour of intensive fighting we managed to plug up the leak. The Red Guards and we were covered with mud from head to foot. We admired these plucky Red Guards and expressed our desire to learn from them. But they said: "We're a long way from serving the people 'wholly' and 'entirely' as Chairman Mao has told us to, and we have much to learn from the People's Liberation Army."

As they were leaving, we asked them over and over for their names and their schools but they smiled and said nothing. From their school badges we identified one as coming from Yen-an University, and several from Wuhan University. Later, we found a soaked identification card and only then did we know the remaining eight Red Guards were middle-school students of the Kanchiakou Middle School of the Haitien District in Peking.

Chu Tung-kou of a unit of the P.L.A.

"Chairman Mao Told Us to"

I WAS working down in the pit one night at 7:30 when I got a telephone call telling me that my wife had suddenly fallen ill on her way back from her mother's. She was at home now. When I got home I saw her and our child with several youngsters laughing and talking together.

What had been going on? When I asked them what it was all about, this is what I found out:

Two days ago, at the Chengchow station my wife, who had our child with her, had been stricken with an acute attack of colitis. Unable to move, she laid down on a bench in the waiting room. Several Red Guards came up to her and when they learnt what the trouble was they carried her to the hospital.

They stayed with her while she was in the hospital and showed great concern for her and the child. My wife recovered quickly and when she left, the Red Guards paid for the hospital expenses. They took her to the train and took good care of her en route. When they reached Tangyin where she was to take another train they saw that she had not fully recovered, and there was also the child. It was dusk and there were no more trains that day to Hopi. When the Red Guards learnt this they did everything they could until they had found a car for my wife and accompanied her home.

I was so moved by what I heard that I could not hold back the tears. I tried to keep them for dinner but they refused. When I asked them their names they merely said: "We are only doing what Chairman Mao told us to do." I took them to the Mining Bureau's hostel to spend the night there. They had to sign the register and thus I learnt their names and addresses.

They were Red Guards from the Electric Power Institute of Paotow.

I thank you youngsters, the Red Guards of New China, from the bottom of my heart! You are models to learn from. However, I thank our great leader Chairman Mao even more. As the youngsters themselves had said, they had done as Chairman Mao had told them to do. It was Chairman Mao who had brought them up to know the meaning of serving the people wholeheartedly. From the bottom of my heart I shout:

Long live our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao!

*Tuan Teh-lin of the Dongfong Colliery,
Hopi, Honan Province*

Red Guards and Friends From Abroad

BORN of the great cultural revolution, the Red Guards have shaken the old world by their irresistible revolutionary vigour. Their compact organization, strict discipline and lofty ideological qualities have won the praise of the world's revolutionary people. Many visitors to China who have met the Red Guards could not help acclaim them: "The Red Guards are excellent!"

"The Red Guards Are Excellent!"

A group of tourists from France, Australia and other countries were on the train talking about the impressions they had from their first meeting with the Chinese people at Shumchun and their views on the Red Guards.

A young girl wearing a Red Guard armband entered the French tourists' compartment. She brought them tea leaves and hot water and mopped the floor and cheerfully answered their questions.

One of the tourists who noticed this had been told before he left for China by some people who had been taken in by the distortions in Western newspapers that "The Red Guards are rude. You'd better be careful!" But the Red Guards he was meeting were completely different from those found in the hostile Western press. Smiling, he quite frankly told the girl: "You Red Guards are excellent!"

"People Armed With Mao Tse-tung's Thought"

Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students on their way to establish revolutionary contacts and exchange revolutionary experience packed the coaches of an express from Peking. The coaches were full of excited talk and activity. Before long groups of Red Guards wearing red armbands moved through the coaches, finding seats for people and looking after the old and young.

"We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective. . ." [A quotation from Chairman Mao.—*Ed.*] This was how the broadcast by the temporary command post of the Red Guards began. The majestic strains of *The East Is Red* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and other revolutionary songs rolled forth in the coaches where most of the Red Guards were. The coaches became classrooms for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The dining car was full and the attendants had their work cut out for them. A group of Red Guards came to the kitchen. Without a word, they went to work washing vegetables and lunch boxes and making themselves useful.

About noon some Algerian friends were going to lunch in the dining car. As they came through the coaches of the revolutionary students, the Red Guards applauded enthusiastically, some waved their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* as they sang revolutionary songs to greet these friends from Africa; some took off their treasured badges of Chairman Mao and pinned them on the chests of the foreign guests; still others gave them photos of Chairman Mao. This sincere demonstration of friendship greatly moved the guests from afar and they nodded and waved back and said to their hosts accompanying them: "Your Red Guards really deserve to be called people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought."

"Red Guards Are Very Revolutionary"

An unusual discussion took place in one of the compartments.

A group of Japanese friends who had been touring the country for a week or so and were about to leave for home had profound impressions of the revolutionary actions of the Red Guards. They invited three Red Guards on the train for a talk about things in which they, the Japanese, were interested.

From beginning to end, it was a lively and enthusiastic discussion. The conversation began with the revolutionary teachers and students telling about how they went out to establish revolutionary contacts and exchange revolutionary experience and about the organization of the Red Guards. A Japanese friend then asked with great interest: "Ordinarily what do the Red Guards love most?"

A Red Guard from the Shenyang School of Mining Technology immediately answered: "Most of all we love our great leader Chairman Mao and like reading Chairman Mao's writings most of all, because we cannot depart from Mao Tse-tung's thought for a moment."

"I'm asking what do you like in life? For instance, do you like listening to the radio or gramophone or watching television?"

"We like to listen to the radio very much because Chairman Mao teaches us to pay attention to state affairs. From the radio we learn a lot about state and world affairs."

"What else do you like?"

"Since we Red Guards are the reliable reserves of the People's Liberation Army we like building up our bodies, national defence sports activities and military training in order to be prepared to send imperialism to the grave."

The conversation was free and unstrained. One Japanese youth on an upper berth leaned over and asked: "Have you ever thought about going abroad for a tour? Which places do you want to visit?"

A Red Guard from the Tientsin No. 16 Middle School replied: "We've not thought about this. We don't think about going sight-seeing. If we had the chance to go abroad we'd rather go to Vietnam and fight together with the fraternal Vietnamese people and completely wipe out the U.S. aggressor bandits."

These revolutionary sentiments of having the motherland in their hearts and the world in their minds of the Red Guards won the acclaim of the Japanese friends. The Japanese youth then talked about things in personal life. A Red Guard from the Peking Institute of Aeronautical Engineering replied: "We are youth of the era of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao has said: **'The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you. . .'** Whenever we think of these words we remember how heavy the responsibilities resting on our shoulders are, and we remember that two-thirds of the world's oppressed people are still not liberated. Our revolutionary predecessors worked hard and overcame difficulties, shed their blood and lost their lives for the sake of the revolution and never for a moment considered their own safety. Our generation, which is the successor to the revolution, is going to pass this revolutionary tradition down through the generations and see that it shines brightly for ever."

* * *

This close and frank exchange went on for three hours. It was late at night but no one wanted to leave. Later, one Japanese friend said: "The Chinese youth think of revolution and make revolution, and this has enabled me to see their revolutionary spirit." Another Japanese friend said: "The Red Guards are very revolutionary. Mao Tse-tung's thought is great and correct. This has given me great encouragement and new strength."

A reporter of the Kwangchow "Nanfang Ribao"

Soviet Revisionists Turn Truth Upside Down in Anti-China Clamour

— Truth about suspension of Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association delegation's visit to China

AFTER creating an incident by unreasonably suspending the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association delegation's visit to China, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has recently tried to foist the blame on to China, using its propaganda machine to distort the facts and turn the truth upside down. It has made a big to-do of this incident in order to attack China. Kang Chi-min, Council Member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, who accompanied the delegation throughout the time it was in China, has revealed the facts about the unreasonable suspension of the visit by the delegation and sternly refuted the slanders of the Soviet side.

Warm and Friendly Hospitality Throughout By Chinese Side

Kang Chi-min said that the delegation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association led by Victor Vasilievich Mayevsky, a *Pravda* commentator, came to China on November 2 at the invitation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association to take part in the activities of the Chinese people celebrating the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and to pay a friendly visit in accordance with the 1966 co-operation plan between the two friendship associations. The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and other institutions concerned follow the consistent teachings of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, so, treasuring and safeguarding — as they always do — the friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, they gave warm and friendly hospitality to the Soviet delegation throughout its visit and did all they could to provide it with the best of facilities. During the delegation's brief visit of just 15 days, from November 2, the day it arrived, until November 17, the day it unreasonably cut short its visit, the Chinese side arranged visits to Peking, Shanghai and Kwangchow in accordance with the wishes of the delegation and after consultations by both sides. In Peking, the delegation attended the meeting in celebration of the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In Peking and other places it visited four factories, two rural people's communes, four museums, two big

exhibitions on achievements in industry and agriculture, in addition to visits to libraries, workers' cultural palaces, nurseries and other places. In accordance with the requests of the delegation the Chinese side arranged meetings for them with revolutionary students and teachers of colleges and middle schools, and Red Guards. They had discussions with Chinese writers and met activists of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. They also had wide contacts with thousands upon thousands of Chinese workers, peasants and people from all circles. Because of their profound friendship for the Soviet people, the Chinese people everywhere accorded the delegation the warmest welcome. When the Soviet delegation appeared for the first time in Tien An Men Square, a large group of Red Guards gathered around them. Many rushed forward to shake hands warmly and asked the Soviet guests to convey their best regards to the great Soviet people. During the visit to the Huangtukang People's Commune, in the suburbs of Peking, the commune members cordially invited the delegation members to visit their homes. Some of them chatted with the commune members like old friends and they encouraged each other "to give the younger generation a good education and never to forget the past." In Shanghai, a member of the delegation, a worker, was having a hearty talk with a Chinese worker and was reluctant to leave but was pulled away by Mayevsky. These are iron-clad facts which Mayevsky can remember as the events described were striking and quite recent. But when the delegation returned to the Soviet Union, Mayevsky talked utter nonsense. Distorting the facts, he said that as soon as the Soviet delegation arrived in China, it was "placed under extremely difficult conditions" and was "surrounded with an antagonistic atmosphere." In saying this, Mayevsky was trying to stir up anti-Chinese sentiments among the Soviet people.

Repeated Provocations by Mayevsky and Others

Citing many facts, Kang Chi-min told how Mayevsky and his group, on many occasions, picked

quarrels and even openly interfered in China's internal affairs and attacked China's great proletarian cultural revolution and foreign policy.

At a discussion with the Red Guards of higher educational institutions and middle schools in Peking concerning the great cultural revolution in China, Mayevsky and his group asked them scores of questions, including many that were obviously very unfriendly. Though disapproving of the attitude of Mayevsky and his group, the Chinese Red Guards, treasuring the friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, nevertheless, did all they could to restrain themselves and answered each question calmly. However, Mayevsky and certain other delegation members created an additional provocation when they openly slandered China's great cultural revolution by saying that it was "destroying culture" and "had no connection at all with the proletarian revolution." The Red Guards, their patience tried too far, refuted these statements by presenting the facts. Mayevsky then brazenly charged the Red Guards with being "anti-Soviet," and headed a demonstrative walk-out. He later lodged a most unreasonable "protest" with functionaries of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

On the evening of November 7, the delegation attended the reception given by the Soviet Embassy in China to celebrate the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. When the reception was over, several hundred revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guards from higher educational institutions in Peking spontaneously gathered on the road in front of the Embassy to celebrate this glorious festival of the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world. The Red Guard who presided over this gathering stated: "With feelings of infinite respect for the glorious October Revolution, boundless love for the great Soviet people, and immense indignation against modern revisionism, we warmly celebrate the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." The Red Guards read out the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council addressed to the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. They cheered again and again: "Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!" "Long live the great Soviet people!" "Long live the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union!" and "Down with modern revisionism!" This gathering, notable for the enormous revolutionary enthusiasm of the young Red Guard fighters, proceeded with great warmth and in perfect order. Mayevsky, however, ignored the facts and openly slandered the Chinese Red Guards as having "acted recklessly" and staged "anti-Soviet provocations" in front of the Soviet Embassy that evening.

After arriving in Shanghai from Peking to continue their visit, the delegates themselves declared that their tour of Shanghai was "satisfactory." But despite this, Mayevsky and his group again raised new issues and unreasonably demanded cancellation of the plan to visit the city of Changsha in central China the next day. They insisted on changing the scheduled route suddenly and wanted to go to Kwangchow. Great efforts were then made by the Chinese side to make these arrangements. But Mayevsky and other members of the delegation created more provocations during their visit.

On the day the delegation visited the 20th Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow, they were informed by their guide that China had established trade relations with more than 120 countries and regions in the world and that over 6,000 visitors from more than 60 countries and regions had visited the fair; that both the number of visitors and the total of business transactions surpassed that of any of the previous fairs, and that this showed that "**China has friends all over the world,**" and the policy of the imperialists headed by the United States to blockade and isolate China had gone bankrupt. On hearing these explanations, Mayevsky and his group not only did not rejoice in China's achievements in foreign trade, but on the contrary, openly slandered China's foreign trade policy, saying that it did "not conform to Marxist-Leninist principles." They voiced such nonsense as: Trade contacts between China and other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit "paralyse the will of the revolutionary peoples of the world." When these vicious attacks by Mayevsky and his group were denounced at the fair, they again took a demonstrative stance, staged a walk-out and halted their visit. Following this, they made crude accusations to the Chinese side and unjustifiably and unilaterally decided to end their tour of China.

Ignored the Chinese Side's Advice and Arbitrarily Ended Their Visit to China

The delegation visited China at a time when all the Chinese students in the Soviet Union had unjustifiably been ordered to leave by the Soviet Government. The Chinese revolutionary masses and Red Guards, in their anger, lodged the strongest protests with the Soviet revisionist leading clique against their criminal act to deliberately strain Sino-Soviet relations. In this situation, Mayevsky and his group not only refused to examine their own activities, but on the contrary, misrepresented the Chinese people's opposition to the Soviet revisionist leading clique as "opposition to the Soviet people" and "anti-Soviet." They did this by standing the truth on its head and turning right into wrong. For such misrepresentation they repeatedly used the pretext that they had heard people shout in the streets "oppose modern revisionism with the leadership of the

Soviet Communist Party as its centre" and other slogans, or saw posters such as "to oppose imperialism, it is imperative to oppose modern revisionism." Again and again without reason they lodged "protests" with the Chinese side.

Every time Mayevsky and his group created provocations, people from the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association who accompanied the delegation spoke with them repeatedly in the hope that they would cherish the friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, earnestly carry out the agreement between the friendship associations of the two countries and complete their visit successfully so that the delegation would leave a good impression on the Chinese people. When the delegation wanted to end their visit, responsible members of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association asked them many times to stay on. But Mayevsky and his group stubbornly rejected this advice. They continued to create provocations and act in an arbitrary manner. During their tour of China, on four occasions they left places in the middle of their visits; on four occasions they refused to carry out the arrangements made after consultations between both sides; on five occasions they lodged "protests" with the Chinese side without reason and twice issued statements threatening to terminate their whole visit. Finally, they went so far as to decide unilaterally and capriciously to end their visit and leave China ahead of schedule, thus creating an extremely bad precedent in the history of the exchange of visits between members of the friendship associations of China and the Soviet Union.

Kang Chi-min went on to describe how, after the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association delegation returned home, the Soviet revisionist leading clique went even further. They instigated Mayevsky to give a press conference to both Soviet and foreign correspondents in Moscow, issue vicious anti-Chinese statements and spread lies through the TASS news agency, the main Soviet newspapers and the foreign press corps. They spuriously said that the delegation had been subjected to "anti-Soviet provocations," "attacks and abuse" in China and "was obliged" to end their visit. This was an effort to mislead the Soviet people and the people of the whole world, so as to shift on to China their own criminal responsibility for sabotaging the agreement between the friendship associations of the two countries and of the traditional friendship of the two peoples.

Countless Iron-Clad Facts Prove Soviet Revisionists' Anti-China Crime

At their press conference, Mayevsky and his group fabricated a flood of lies and made venomous anti-Chinese statements; they directed the spearhead of their attack against Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great lead-

er of the Chinese people and of the revolutionary people of the world. Ignoring the fact that the 700 million Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world have a boundless love and esteem for their great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they went to all lengths in slandering the Chinese people's mass movement to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way as "the worship of a god." They failed to see the excellent situation existing in China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the acclamation for it by the world's revolutionary people, and even went to the extent of attacking that revolution as being "not a revolution," as being "far away from" the interests of the workers and peasants, with one result being "the closing down of all the schools." They also tried to ignore the brilliant achievements of China's socialist construction, saying that there were "many difficulties" in China's industry and agriculture and that "the Chinese working class won state power only to perpetuate poverty."

Kang Chi-min emphasized that what Mayevsky and his group had done during their visit to China and on their return home fully demonstrated that the stopping of the visit by the delegation was a grave and premeditated anti-China incident organized and planned by the Soviet revisionist leading clique with the aim of further worsening Sino-Soviet relations and undermining the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries. They could not deny the countless iron-clad facts proving this.

Kang Chi-min said that the Soviet revisionist leading clique that has stepped into Khrushchov's shoes, is practising Khrushchovism without Khrushchov and has been going farther and farther along the road of colluding with the United States in opposing China. They have sunk to the lowest depths in their attempt to whip up a new anti-China wave, curry favour with U.S. imperialism and realize their dream of so-called "Soviet-U.S. co-operation" for world domination. **Our great leader Chairman Mao has said that people like this "... started with the aim of injuring others only to end up by ruining himself. This is the law of development which governs all reactionary policies."** The Soviet revisionist leading clique which is engaged in all kinds of vile activities will ultimately be overthrown by the Soviet people.

In conclusion Kang Chi-min said that the 700 million Chinese people, taught by our great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, will always be friends with the Soviet people who have been nurtured by the great Lenin. The friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples is eternal and cannot be disrupted by anyone. The anti-China clamour of the Soviet revisionist leading clique and its flunkeys is no more than a dark spot on the face of the sun, it can never blot out the radiance of the great friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

ROUND THE WORLD

V.N.A. Refutes Western Lies

SYRIA

Arab Oil to the Arabs

Syria's battle against the Iraq Petroleum Company (I.P.C.) to uphold its national interests and oppose imperialist economic plunder has the support of all peoples of the world.

Controlled by British, U.S., French and Dutch capital, the I.P.C. is a vampire which ruthlessly plunders Arab oil and sucks the blood and sweat of the Arab people. I.P.C. has long trampled underfoot the sovereign rights of the Arab countries. Through pipelines laid across Syrian territory, it sends oil extracted from northern Iraq to ports on the Mediterranean for shipment to Europe. The line which goes to Baniyas in Syria is over 300 miles long and handles 3/5 of the company's piped oil. Yet by falsifying accounts, I.P.C. has cheated Syria out of large sums of transit royalties. When the Syrian Government sought to settle the issue by negotiations, the I.P.C. resorted to procrastination and, as a result, the talks between them broke down late in November.

On December 8, the Syrian Government decided to impound all I.P.C.'s assets in the country in lieu of arrears of oil transit royalties due and also to increase future royalties. The I.P.C. retaliated by stopping the flow of Iraqi oil through Syria.

However, this brazen attempt to browbeat the Syrian Government could only anger the Syrian and other Arab people. Syrian Premier Yussef Zain has declared, "We will never give up or barter away the rights of the people. The oil must be returned to the people." Iraqi Premier Naji Taleb has expressed support for Syria's stand and said that his government would not remain idle in the face of the injuries suffered through the company's intransigence. In other Arab countries, support for Syria is also strong.

As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has declared: "The imperialist wolves should remember that the days when

they could manipulate the fate of mankind and carve up the Asian and African countries as they liked have gone for ever." The Syrian people's cause is a just one. By strengthening unity and persevering in the struggle, the Arab people will undoubtedly be able to defeat all imperialist intrigues and score new victories in the struggle to safeguard their national interests.

KOSYGIN-DE GAULLE TALKS

Each With an Axe to Grind

Kosygin's visit to France early this month and his talks with de Gaulle can be said to be a continuation of de Gaulle's visit to the Soviet Union last June. They are part of the current French-Soviet "rapprochement."

During the talks, Kosygin was reported to have proposed the convening of a "European security conference," but de Gaulle insisted that such a conference should only be held after a "rapprochement between East and West Europe," i.e., after there is a complete peaceful evolution in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. Their joint statement noted that the gradual creation of "favourable conditions for the discussion of major unsettled problems which exist in Europe" would only be possible after changes in the relations between European states. This shows that the Soviet Union has accommodated itself to the French position.

The joint statement did not denounce U.S. aggression in Vietnam; nor did it demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Vietnam. There was merely a vague mention that the serious situation in Vietnam had stemmed from "foreign interference." This was even a step backward from France's usual position of charging the United States with interference in Vietnam and demanding U.S. withdrawal.

In their "rapprochement," France and the U.S.S.R. each had its own

In a statement on December 10, the Vietnam News Agency refuted the shameless slanders spread by Western news agencies that China has obstructed the transport of Soviet aid goods sent to Vietnam through China's territory. It declared that "China has always helped in the transit, according to schedule, of all goods given to Vietnam by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as aid."

The statement said that concerning the transport of goods sent as aid from the Soviet Union to Vietnam through China, Western news agencies have many times spread the lie that China has created difficulties, delayed the transit, changed the goods' labels, etc. UPI recently fabricated the news that China had completely stopped the transport of Soviet military aid goods sent to Vietnam through Chinese territory. This was completely groundless and served a vile provocative scheme, added the statement.

axe to grind. While working strenuously for Soviet-U.S. collusion, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has continued to make up to France so as to bring about "relaxation" in Europe, co-ordinate with the U.S. in shifting the emphasis of its strategy to the East and join hands with the U.S. to oppose China. At the same time, the Soviet Union has tried to gain French assistance in peddling its "peace talks" fraud on Vietnam.

De Gaulle has launched an overall counter-attack on the United States in the past few years in the political, military and economic fields in order to oust U.S. influence from Europe. On the other hand, he has made use of the capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union to effect a rapprochement between East and West Europe, in particular to pursue the policy of French-Soviet "co-operation," so as to speed up peaceful evolution in the Soviet Union and provide a counter to a pro-U.S. West Germany, thereby extending French influence throughout Europe.

Just Off the Press

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FROM
CHAIRMAN
MAO TSE-TUNG

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